HISTORICAL

ATLAS

OF

ENGLAND;

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL, NAVAL, PARLIAMENTARY, AND GEOGRAPHICAL;
ANCIENT AND MODERN;

FROM THE DELUGE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN WHICH ARE DESCRIBED ITS

MINERALS, CURIOSITIES, INLAND FISHERIES AND NAVIGATION, COMMERCE,
PEERAGES, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, &c.

INTERSPERSED WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES and DATES for the Curious, and EXPLANATIONS to each MAP,
in order to enable Perſons of every Rank to read, with Advantage, the
NATURAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES, AND GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A PHYSICAL MAP of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE,

To ſhew the CONNECTION of the great CHAINS of MOUNTAINS, SEAS and RIVERS, with thoſe of BRITAIN;

AND

A POLITICAL CHART of EUROPE,

To ſhew the NAVAL and COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between this COUNTRY and the CONTINENT.

Delineated in a Series of Intereſting Maps, the Reſult of a Variety of Critical Reſearches.

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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE UTILITY OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a ſcience which has been cultivated in every poliſhed nation ſince the firſt dawning of literature, and which has always been conſidered as an eſſential part in a liberal education. Theophraſtus, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, cauſed maps to be delineated for the uſe of the public ſchools at Athens; and in the time of the Romans there were at Autun *(Auguſtodunum)*, one of the principal towns of Gaul, maps engraved on marble in the porticoes of ſome of the public ſeminaries of learning. In the colleges of Germany, in the greater part of thoſe in France, and in many of the ſchools of England, Geography has been taught with as much care as other ſciences; and the attention which has been paid to it, in various ages, by men of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities*, affords a convincing proof of its utility and importance.

Geography, indeed, affords a ſource of rational amuſement, while it tends alſo to exalt and to enlarge the mind; and its connection with other ſciences is ſo intimate, that it is impoſſible to receive much benefit from them without a competent knowledge of its different branches. To hiſtory, that univerſal ſchool of mankind, it is not only uſeful but abſolutely neceſſary. "Geography and Chronology," ſays Cicero, "are the two eyes of "Hiſtory;" and the truth of this obſervation is fully proved by univerſal experience. On the recital of an event which ſtrikes us, we are naturally led to enquire when and where it happened; and if we are not able to obtain ſatisfaction on theſe points, how imperfect muſt our ideas be of what is related!

Thoſe unacquainted with Geography can never form a proper judgment of the facts recorded in hiſtory, as they muſt ſtrike the mind in a confuſed manner, without order and without connection. When the poſition of the principal ſcenes of action are unknown,

* Among the Greeks may be mentioned Dionyſius, Ptolemy, Stephanus; among the Romans Pomponius Mela, Pliny, and Solinus; among the Arabs Jacoutus, Ibn Maraſ, Abulfeda, and Hamatæus; among the Greeks of the middle ages Pſellus, Epiphanius, Phocas, Nicetas; and among the moderns Fournier, Cluverius, De Liſle, D'Anville, and many others.

narratives of the greateſt exploits muſt be peruſed without any ſolid advantage; and accounts of the principal revolutions of the univerſe will be read as one reads a novel or a romance. The conqueſts of a Cæſar, an Alexander, a Gengiſkan, or a Tamerlane will make little impreſſion without a clear idea of the countries which have been the theatre of their victories; and without a diſtinct notion of the ſituation of kingdoms, at various periods, it is impoſſible to mark the progreſs of diſcoveries and colonization, and to trace out the downfal of empires by the incurſions of barbarians. Such a taſk to contemplative minds muſt afford a high gratification; but this gratification can be completely enjoyed by thoſe only who have acquired an accurate knowledge of this uſeful ſcience.

Though the ſtudy of Geography, therefore, ſhould not be neceſſary, the pleaſure it affords ought to be a ſufficient inducement to engage perſons of every rank to apply to it. Difficult and expenſive journeys are daily undertaken, from motives of curioſity, to contemplate the beauties of diſtant countries, and to become acquainted with the manners of their inhabitants; but aided by geography we may, without quitting our ſtudies, or expoſing ourſelves to the fatigues and dangers of travelling, behold men, ſuch as they are, with their defects and their virtues. We can ſurvey their countries at our eaſe, and obtain, amidſt the enjoyments of our home, a knowledge of their productions, their riches, and their reſources.

Another advantage of geography is the facility with which it may be acquired. Moſt of the other ſciences require a ſpirit of reaſoning; a habit of examining facts and teſtimonies, and are often diſguſting on account of the dry and ſterile principles by which the foundation of them muſt be laid. In this reſpect Geography is different from Poetry or Oratory. Theſe depend upon elements, which cannot be acquired and underſtood without conſiderable labour. Geography, on the other hand, preſents almoſt nothing but flowers; it requires only eyes and memory; whatever it exhibits is real and perceptible; it needs little reflection or reaſoning; and every perſon of common capacity may obtain a knowledge of it ſufficient to enable them to read with ſatisfaction and advantage, and to take a ſhare in converſation when ſuch ſubjects as relate to it are the topics of diſcuſſion.

Moſt people in company wiſh to avoid incurring the imputation of ignorance; but this is altogether impoſſible without a competent knowledge of geography. In a commercial and free country, above all, where politics, the intereſt of princes, the revolutions of empires, and the advantages of trade, form the principal topics, one muſt, without the aſſiſtance of this neceſſary ſcience, be expoſed to the danger of falling into the groſſeſt miſtakes; and hence it happens, that thoſe who have not prudence to conceal the deficiency of their education,

education, make themſelves ſo often ridiculous, by confounding one ſtate with another; giving the name of a city to a province, or that of a province to a river, and bewildering themſelves in a labyrinth of appellations of which they have only an obſcure idea. In a word, the ſcience of geography is indiſpenſably neceſſary to people of every rank; but more particularly ſo to thoſe deſtined to fill the higher departments of life; and is of ſo much importance, that without it we ſhould loſe the moſt eſſential part of the fruit of our ſtudies.

The politician and ſtateſman ought to ſtudy geography, in order that he may become acquainted with the ſituation and extent of ſtates; their revenues and reſources; the principles of their government; their trade and commerce; their public eſtabliſhments; and their military weakneſs or ſtrength.

To thoſe deſtined for the profeſſion of arms, an accurate knowledge of thoſe countries which are moſt likely to be the theatre of war is highly requiſite; and it is only from topographical ſurveys and maps that they can acquire a diſtinct view of the relative ſituation of their towns, fortreſſes, rivers, woods, mountains, moraſſes and defiles; objects with which a military man muſt be well acquainted, before he can undertake the command of an expedition himſelf, or give an intelligible and ſatisfactory account of thoſe undertaken by others.

The legiſlator and magiſtrate may alſo derive great benefit from the ſtudy of geography, particularly that part called hiſtorical; as by knowing the conſtitutions, laws, and privileges of other countries, he will be better able to aſſiſt in amending and improving thoſe of his own.

A knowledge of both ancient and modern geography muſt be highly uſeful to the divine; for without it, in vain would he attempt to explain the hiſtorical part of the ſacred writings; to illuſtrate the origin and diffuſion of paganiſm; to trace out the progreſs of chriſtianity; and to convey a clear idea of the different religious eſtabliſhments that have been formed at various periods throughout the world, and which make ſo conſiderable a figure in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

To the commercial man geography is a ſcience altogether indiſpenſable. It ſhould indeed form the principal part of his ſtudies. As commerce opens to him a communication with the whole world, he ought to have a perfect knowledge of all commercial places. He ſhould be well acquainted with their productions and manufactures; their manner of trading; the commodities for which they are moſt celebrated; what articles are in greateſt requeſt among the inhabitants; their different modes of conveyance either by land or water carriage; and, in a word, with their arts, agriculture and economy. He ſhould know alſo how com-

mercial intercourſes may be extended, and what new ſources of wealth might be opened to benefit himſelf and his country.

Though geography has been much cultivated for a century and a half, it is far from that perfection to which it might have been carried. Maps on that intereſting ſubject have been much neglected, and are ſtill wanted to enable one to ſtudy the geography of this country. Thoſe which have appeared are not ſufficiently comprehenſive to ſatisfy the curious, and none of them anſwer the purpoſe long wiſhed for by men of eminent abilities. The ſurveys of the counties of England are not adapted for the reading of hiſtory on account of their magnitude. They are uſeful only to the military men, nobility, gentry and clergy of their reſpective counties. To the firſt, to point out how the operations of an army might be conducted; to the ſecond, to ſhew the ſituation of domains and manors; to the third, the diviſion of the counties, hundreds, tythings, wapentakes and lathes; and to the fourth, the juriſdiction of the church; the diviſion of provinces, dioceſes and pariſhes, with the ſituation of rectories, vicarages and chapels.

General maps on a large ſcale are equally unfit for reading hiſtory, though they are of great utility for travelling, and to ſhew the ſituation and diſtances of places. The ſmalleſt of theſe, which the readers of hiſtory are obliged to uſe for want of better, are indeed more convenient, but they do not anſwer the end for which they are deſigned, as they miſplace the latitude and longitude of towns, and are crowded with places of little importance, while thoſe of the utmoſt conſequence relating to the hiſtory of England in particular, are omitted. Maps, therefore, capable of ſatisfying readers in this point, which has been ſo long neglected by ancient and modern geographers, are in reality ſtill wanting to point out and give a clear view of all thoſe places which are moſt diſtinguiſhed in the hiſtory of this country.

The author of this work, who has made Geography the principal object of his purſuit for many years, thought it would be doing a ſervice to literature to remove theſe obſtacles, as far as concerns England; and he has, at a conſiderable expence, delineated and engraved, in an elegant manner, a ſet of correct maps, upon a plan entirely new, calculated to illuſtrate both the phyſical and political, as well as the hiſtorical geography of England. To ſay any thing here in their favour would be anticipating the judgment of the public. Before that tribunal a ſpecimen of them is now laid; and the author hopes, from the well known liberality of the Britiſh nation, and the diſtinguiſhed protection afforded by it to the arts, that his labours will meet with that encouragement which he flatters himſelf he has reaſon to expect.

PHYSICAL MAP

OF THE

TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE.

A PHYSICAL OR NATURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE BY ITS CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS, SEAS, BASONS AND RIVERS.

ANCIENT geographers having conſidered the earth as a level ſurface, and the mountains as points of inconſiderable note in regard to the reſt of the globe, the learned complained of this want of diſcernment, and wiſhed for ſome maps that might preciſely point out the ſituation, extent, direction and height of theſe large bodies, which the ancient geographers endeavoured to make appear as atoms. Though modern geographers have more clearly inveſtigated theſe immenſe maſſes, they have not, however, been yet able to ſatisfy the curious on this ſubject, becauſe they conſidered them ſingly, without thinking that they had any communication with each other.

The author of this work finds, from the diſcoveries of various geographers and his own obſervations, that theſe mountains are all connected ſo as to form long chains round the terreſtrial globe, which are to the earth what the nerves are to the body. They do not even ſtop at the ſea ſhore, but continue under the waters, iſlands and gulphs. The iſlands are nothing but higher ſummits, which appear above the waters, and may ſerve to point out to us the different tracts and various turnings of theſe mountains.

THE GLOBE is traverſed by nine great chains of mountains, five of which run from north to ſouth, and four from eaſt to weſt, two of the latter run on the north of the equator and two on the ſouth; and it is eaſily perceived, that they form its natural diviſions, becauſe the general declivity of the earth proceeds from their ſummits towards the ocean. Thoſe of the firſt claſs, which run from eaſt to weſt on the north ſide of the equator, may be conſidered as the higheſt ranges of mountains, becauſe they give birth to all the great rivers except thoſe of the Po, Tyber, Nile, Amazon, Thames, Severn, &c. and they divide the terraqueous globe into four extenſive phyſical baſons. The other five chains, which run from north to ſouth, ſubdivide it into ſmaller ones, direct the courſes of the great rivers towards the ſea, and give birth to the Thames, Po, Tyber, Amazon and moſt of the ſmall rivers. All theſe chains of mountains are of the greateſt utility for ſeparating the waters, and the earth, and dividing them into ſeveral ſmaller baſons of various kinds which ſurround them on all ſides. All the ſeas, lands and rivers, therefore, which are between theſe chains are, if I may be allowed to ſay, in the dependencies of the firſt chains of mountains.

M. Buffon, who has treated particularly on this ſubject, obſerves, firſt, that the direction of the higheſt mountains is always from north to ſouth, and that thoſe which proceed in another direction are to be conſidered as collateral branches of the former; ſecondly, that the motion of the waters from eaſt to weſt has agitated the ſurface of the earth the ſame way; and that the declivities of all the continents in the world are more rapid towards the weſt than on the eaſt ſide. This, adds he, may be evidently ſeen in the continent of America, where the declivities are abrupt

on the weſt ſide, while on the eaſt ſide all the lands have an agreeable deſcent, and end almoſt all in vaſt plains towards the ſea ſhore. In Europe, the grand chain of Great Britain, which extends north and ſouth, is nearer the ſea on the weſtern ſide than on the eaſtern ſide; conſequently the ſeas which lie between England and Ireland are deeper than thoſe which ſeparate England from Holland. Mountains, therefore, in Europe from their general ſummits are higher on the weſtern than the eaſtern ſide.

THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE is divided into five large phyſical Baſons, viz.

The BASON of the ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN;
The INDIAN OCEAN;
The GREAT SOUTH SEA or PACIFIC OCEAN;
The ANTARCTIC or SOUTHERN ICY OCEAN; and
The ARCTIC or NORTHERN ICY OCEAN.

All theſe baſons are ſeparated from each other by marine chains, which run under the water, and by the great ranges of mountains that traverſe the earth; viz.

I. The BASON of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, which is ſeparated from the Southern Icy Ocean by a marine chain that extends from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn. On the eaſt it is bounded by the eaſtern chain of mountains of Europe, Africa, and part of Aſia, which extends from North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope, and which divides the ancient world from eaſt to weſt. On the weſt by the weſtern chain of mountains of South and North America, which extends from Cape Horn to Bering's Strait, and which divides the new world from eaſt to weſt; and on the north by the Arctic Ocean, extending from Norway to Greenland.

II. The BASON of the GREAT SOUTH SEA, which is bounded on the ſouth by a marine chain and a range of iſlands extending from the Cape of Good Hope to South Cape on Van Diemen's Lands, which ſeparate it from the Antarctic Ocean; on the weſt by the eaſtern chain of mountains of Aſia, extending from the Straits of Sincapore to Bering's Strait; and on the north by the Arctic Ocean from Eaſt Cape to Prince of Wales' Cape.

III. The BASON of the INDIAN OCEAN, which is ſeparated on the ſouth from the Antarctic Ocean by a marine chain that runs from Van Diemen's Lands to the Cape of Good Hope. On the weſt by the eaſtern chain of mountains of Africa, and part of Aſia, from the Cape of Good Hope to Mount Taurus. On the north by the ancient chain of Mount SCONIUS, which extends from Mount Taurus to Turk Hend, and which divides the ancient world from north to ſouth; and on the eaſt by a chain of high land, which runs from Turk Hend into the Iſthmus of Malacca, acroſs the Straits of Sincapore, and then proceeding eaſt through the iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Timor and New Guinea traverſes Torres Strait to York Cape in New Holland.

IV. The BASON of the ARCTIC OCEAN, which is ſituated under the north pole. It is ſeparated on the ſouth from the Weſtern Ocean by a marine chain extending from Norway, Iceland, and to Greenland, and from the Pacific Ocean by Bering's Strait. It is bounded on the ſouth by the northern great chain of mountains which traverſe the northern part of the terreſtrial globe from eaſt to weſt.

V. The BASON of the ANTARCTIC OCEAN, ſituated under the north pole. It is divided on the ſouth by a marine chain, which ſeparates it from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

THE EARTH is ſurrounded by four principal ſeas, viz.

THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, ARCTIC, and INDIAN OCEANS.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN ſituated between Europe, Africa, and America: it communicates on the eaſt with the Indian Ocean; on the ſouth with the Southern Icy Ocean; on the north with the Northern Icy Ocean; on the weſt, near Cape Horn, with the Pacific Ocean. The ſeas which form it have different names according to the countries which they waſh; viz. THE NORTH SEA, BRITISH CHANNEL, SEVERN SEA, IRISH SEA, NORTH CHANNEL, BAY OF BISCAY, GULPH OF MEXICO, CARIBBEAN SEA, GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE, BAYS OF HUDSON, BAFFINS, DAVIS's STRAIT, and GULPH of GUINEA.

I. THE NORTH SEA, or German Ocean, ſituated between Britain, Flanders, Holland, Denmark, and part of Norway; it receives, from Germany and Switzerland,

THE

* THE RIVER ELBE, which runs north-weſt, has its ſource in Bohemia; and its branches, the Havel, Spree, Mulda, Seale, and Unſtrul, which water the North of Germany and the weſt of Poland; as well as the river Weſer, which runs almoſt north, and its branches, the Aller and Leine; and the river Elms, which runs almoſt north.

THE RHINE, which runs north from Mount St. Gothard in Switzerland, through Lake Conſtance, which divides that country from Germany and France; and its branches, on the north ſide the Dippe, Roer, Sieg, Mayn, Necker, *Aar* which runs through the lakes Thun and Brientz, and its branches, the Limmat, which runs through the lakes Zurich and Walleſtat; the Ruſs from the ſame Mount which runs through lakes Lucerne and Zug; the Emme and the Broye, which runs through lakes Morat, Neufchatel and Bienne; the former rivers water the weſt of Germany; and the four latter the north of Switzerland; and on the weſt ſide it receives the *Moſelle*, and its branches, the Meurte, Sarne, and Sure; the *Meuſe* and its branches the Somoy, Lepe, Samber, Ourt, Roer, Neers, Waal, Domel, and Marck, all of which water the eaſt part of France, the Netherlands, and the ſouth of Holland.

THE SCHELD, or ESCAUT, which runs north-eaſt, then weſt from the Northern boundary of Piccardy; and its branch, the *Rupel*, and its branch; the *Dyle*, and its branches, the Neethe; Aa, Senne, *Demer*, and its branch; the Geete; the Senne, Dender, Durme, Lieve, *Lys* or *Lis*, and the Scarpe, or Cence.

On the weſt from Britain it receives the Stower, THAMES, Medway, Crouch, Blackwater, Coln, Stour, Orwell, Deben, Alde, Waveny, Yare, Ouſe, Nen, Welland, Witham, Telney, HUMBER, Eſk, Tees, Wear, Tine, Blyth, Wenſbeck, Coquet, Aln, Tweed†, Dunlaſs, Tornton, Dray Buron, Spott Water, Biell Water, and Tyme, which run north-eaſt; it waters the FIRTH of FORTH, and receives into it the river *Forth*, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branches; the Peffen, Eſk, Leith, Almond, Avon, and Leven. The Eden, TAY, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Loch Tay, and its branches; the Erne, Almond, Bran, Inder, Tilt, Blackwater, Avon, Gaur Moggerny; ſouth and north Eſk, DEE, which runs eaſt from Sciorſoch Mountain; and its branches; the Burn of Could; the Dun, which runs eaſt, then ſouth-eaſt from the ſame mountains. The Druwater, Diveron, which run north-eaſt. The *Spey*, which runs north-eaſt from Loch Spey; and the Loſſie.

It waſhes the FIRTH of MURRAY, and receives into it the rivers Findhorn, Nairn, Beauly, through Beauly Firth, and its branches; the Oich river, through Lochs Oich Neſs, and its branches; the Moriſon, the Gruby, which run through Loch Cromartie. It waſhes the Firth of Dornoch or Tayne, and receives into it the river Ockell, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Loch na Leadmore.

II. The BRITISH CHANNEL, and Straits of Dover, are ſituated between the North of France, and the South of England. It receives on the North from South Britain, the rivers Rother, Cockmore, Ouſe, Adur, Arun, Southampton water, Newport, Brading, Bolder, Avon, Froome, Piddle, Bridy, Car, Ax, Otter, Ex, Tein, Dart, Aven, Erme, Plym, and Tamer; the two laſt run through Plymouth Sound; the Looe, Limara, Fowey, and Valle, all of which water the South of England.

On the ſouth, from the North of France, it receives the rivers Canche, Authie, and Somme, which run north-weſt from St. Quentin, and its branch; the Avre. The Breſte, and the Yenes.

THE SEINE, which runs north-weſt from Burgundy, and its branches; the Rille, Eure, Epte, *Oiſe*, and its branch; the *Aiſne*, and its branches; the Veſte, Aire; and the Serre; *the Marne*, and its branches; the Saulx, and Ormain; *the Yonne*, and its branches; the Armencon, Voiſen; and the Aube. The rivers Oudon, Orne, Vire Douve, and Sienne, waſh the Bay of Cancale, which receives into it the rivers Sees, Selune, Couefnon, and Cadequin; the Rance and Aqueron. It waſhes alſo the Bay of St. Brieux; and receives the Trieux, Trequer and Guet, all of which water the north of France.

III. The SEVERN SEA, is ſituated between Wales and the weſtern counties of England. It receives on the north, from Wales, Milford Haven, and its branches; the Dongleae and Cleth; the rivers Tave, Corven, Towy, Llwghor, Tawry, Neath, Tavy, Rumney, Avon, Ogmare, Uſk, Way, and SEVERN, which water the ſouth of Wales, and the weſtern counties of England. On the ſouth, the Avon, Yaw, Brue, Perot, Taw, Tarridge, Camet and Hale.

* The rivers are deſcribed like a tree. The main river reſembles the trunk; and thoſe rivers which run into it, its branches; the branch of its branches are thoſe ſmaller rivers which run into the main branch.

† The branches of the rivers of South Britain are not all mentioned here, as they will be particularized in their proper place.

IV. The IRISH SEA and ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, are ſituated between Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales; receive on the eaſt from the laſt-mentioned country the rivers Tivy, Ridol, Dovey, Deſunny, Avonwowr and Traeth. Waſh Minai Strait, and receive the Conway, Cluod, Elwy, DEE, MERSEY, Kent, Dubaldon, Mile, Eſk, Derwent; waſh the coaſt of SOLWAY FIRTH; and receive into it the EDEN. On the north thoſe of the ſouth of Scotland, the Annan, Nith, Dee, Tartwater, which run into Wigton Bay; the Devia, Lucewater, and Pillanton; the three former run into Clenluce Bay, all of which water the ſouth of North Britain.

On the weſt thoſe from the eaſt of Ireland; the Lagan which runs into Carrickfergus Bay, the Augnmuety which runs into Lough Strangford, the Newny which runs into Carlingford Bay; the Laggen, Boyne, Lifford, and Wicklow, Avenmore, Staney; the laſt runs into Wexford Haven; and the Baman. It waſhes the coaſts of Balyligh Bay and WATERFORD HARBOUR, and receives into the latter the river SUIRE, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branches the Nore and Barrow. The rivers Dungarvan, Blackwater which runs eaſt, then ſouth, into Youghall Bay, and its branches the Mutta and Bride. The Slaan and Lee run eaſt, then north into CORK HARBOUR. The Bandon runs eaſt, then ſouth-eaſt into Kinſale Harbour. It flows into Courtnaiſherne Bay, and Crookhaven, all of which water the ſouth of Ireland.

V. The NORTH CHANNEL between Scotland and Ireland.

VI. The Bay of Biſcay, ſituated between France and Spain. It receives on the eaſt from France the rivers Aulne, which run into Breſt Road. The rivers Odit, Laita, and Blaqet, which run ſouth-weſt, and the Morbéham.

The VILLAIN, which runs ſouth-weſt, and its Branches the Lapht, Ourt, Don, and Iſac.

The LOIRE, which runs north-weſt, then weſt from Mount Cevennes, near Langogne in Languedoc; and its branches the Sever, Erdre, *Loir*; and its branches, the Mayenne, *Sarthe* and its branch, the Huiſe; the *Vienne*; and its branches, the *Cruſe*, and its branch the Gardempe; the Indre, *Cher*, and its branches, the Soudre and Arnon; the *Allier*, and its branches, the Sioule, and Dore; the Arrous and Bebre. Waſh the Bay of Bourgneuf, and Pentuis Breton, the latter receives into it the river Vendee, and its branches, the Sever-nortiſe and the Lay. THE CHARANTE which runs ſouth, then north into Portius Antioche, as well as the river Soudre.

The GIRONDE, which runs north-weſt from the Pyrennees, where it takes its ſource near St. Gauders; and its branches, the *Dordogne* and its branches; the Iſle, DRONNE and Vezere; *the Lot*, and its branch, the Trueyere; the Bayes, Rats, *Tarn*, and its branches; the *Averon*; and Viaur; the Ers Morte, Save, *Ariege*, and its branch; the Lers.

The Leger, ADOUR which runs north-weſt, then weſt and ſouth-weſt from the Pyrennees Mountains, and its branches; the Nive, Grave, *Douze*, and its branches; the Midou and Louſour; the Gabes, the Lannenos and the Nivelle; all of which water the weſt of France.

On the ſouth from the north of Spain, the Bidaſoa, Rorio, Vrola, Deux, Nanſa, St. Vincent, Deva, Sella, Itſta, Roune, Ariles, Luarca, Navia, Nancea, Landro, and St. Carino; the Juria Ferol, Eume, Manden, Corona, Laje-y-Corme, Camaninas and Puente.

THE GULPH of MEXICO, is ſituated between North and South America, and the Iſland of Cuba. It receives on the north from North America, the rivers Miaco. It waſhes the Bay of Apalache, and receives into it the rivers Aſhly and St. Juan; the Togabona, St. Marks, APOLACHICOLA, which runs ſouth, and its branches; the Flent Chalahooſpa, and Chalahoohee. It waſhes the Bay of St. Andrews, and receives into it the rivers St. Andrews, and Chata Hatcha. It waſhes St. Roſa and Penſacola Bays, and receives in the latter the rivers Cheſter and Schambe. It receives the Pendigo River through the Bay of the ſame name. It waſhes MOBILE BAY, and receives into it the ALABANA river, which runs ſouth-weſt from the Apalachian Mountains, and its branches; the Cabo, Ampola, *Abacoochee*, or Cooſee, and the *Oakſuſkee*, or Tallapooſee; the Tombighe and its branches; the White Bluff and Lipneys. The PASCAGOOLA runs ſouth, and its branch; the Eſtapacha. The Bouk Houma, and its branch; the Yaboye. The Pearl, Beet, *Iberville* and its branches; the Amit and Nitabani: the two former run through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borogne.

THE MISSISSIPPI runs ſouth-eaſt from White Bear Lake, whence it takes its ſource, and its branches; on the eaſt ſide the Yazoo, Chickſaw, *Obio*, run north-weſt from Chataughque Lake, near Lake Erie, and its branches; the *Tennaſſee*, and its branches; the Chinches Hotſton, *Franch Broad*, and Nolachucky; the *Cumberland*; *Green*, and its branches; the Bernen, Nolins, and Bough Creeks; the Salt Bolling, Kenlueke, Licking, Big, Sandy, Little Ranana, and

Great

Great Kenawa, and its branches; the Green Briar, and New River, the *Wabaſh*, and its branches; the White, Fox, and Little Wabaſh; the Miami, Seioto, Muſkingum, Big Beaver, Allegeny, Monangahela, Youghiogeni, Kiſhkemanetas, Naſe, Kakaſkias Illinois, Roch, Ooiſconion, Chipway, St. Croix, &c. From thoſe on the weſt ſide of the river, the Wallaupaupene, Soter, or St. Peter, Moin, *Miſſouri*, and its branches, the Kanres, Kerſhaws, and Padoucas; the St. Frances, Akanſas, Red, Black, Buffaloe, and Aſcenſion, which water the South of North America, as well as the former and latter. The rivers Mexioan, Trinite, Matine and Colorado. On the weſt thoſe of Guadelune, *Hondo*, and its branches the Solodo, Salinas, and Nences; the Nonaſſes, Panuco, St. Pedro and Guxaca. On the ſouth, thoſe of the Mizanda, Tabuſco, &c. which water the eaſt and north of Spaniſh America.

VIII. THE CARIBBEAN SEA and BAY of HONDURAS, ſituated between the Weſt Indies, South America, and the Iſthmus of Panama. It receives from the north of South America, the rivers Hounda, Balleze, Sibun, Dulce, which run through the gulph of Dulce. It waſhes the gulph of Amatique, and receives the rivers Ullua, Roman, Black, Patook, Carthago, Cape, Towacas, Bluefields, St. Juan, which runs from Lakes Leon and Nicarague. It waſhes the Gulph of Durien, and receives into it the river Strato. The Magdalene, and Cauca, which run through Bocca Grande. The Zule runs through the Lake of Maracaybo, and waſhes the Gulph of Vinezuela.

IX. THE GULPH of ST. LAWRENCE, ſituated between Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunſwick, Labrador and Newfoundland. It communicates on the north with the Atlantic Ocean, through the Straits of Belleiſle, and on the ſouth through the ſouthern entrance.

It receives on the weſt the RIVER St. LAWRENCE, which runs north-eaſt through the Lakes Superior, Muhigan, Huron, Clie, Nipiſſing. Niagara falls 150 feet in height, in Lakes Ontario, St. Francis, and St. Louis; and its branches, which water Canada, and the Northern part of the United States. On the northern ſide, the rivers Auguſtin, Natachuen, St. John, Moiſie, Tchimanipeſtik Black, Buſtand, Betſiamites, Papchap, *Seguenai*, and its branches; the Kinogan Land, Great Diſcharge, Peribaca, Sable Piekoouagamis, Watſichooua, Iſkaſkagamagts, Kooſpaganick, and Fair; which empty themſelves into St. John's Lake; the Jaque Cantier, St. Anne, St. Maurice, from Lake St. Thomas, Omachis, Maſquinonge, from the lake of the ſame name; the Aſſomption, Utawas from Lakes Labyrinth and Timmiſkaming, and its branches, the Salmon, Red, Little Nation, Rideau, and Oataway; the Trent, from Lake Rico, the Chippaway, Ouſe or Grand, the Franch river from Nipiſſing lake; the Montreal, Michipicoton, Redſtone, Black, Camanſtigoyon and Grand Portage: from thoſe on the ſouth ſide, the Malbay, Magdelen, Piſtole, Chaudiere, from Lake Mineguntick; the St. Francois from Memphremagog Lake; the Yamaſca, Chamblay, and Richlieu, which run north from Lakes George and Champlain; and its branches, the Michiſcoui, Lamoille, Onion, Otter Creek, Powlet and Chazy; the Saloga, Outardes, Oſwegatchy, Black ONEIDA from Lake Oneida, and its branch the Senea, from Lakes Salt Shanealetes, Owaſcos, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, Cananderque; and its branch the Muddy Cr; the Geneſee, from Lakes Haneoye, Hemlock, and Corneſus; the Tonewato, Buffaloe; Grand, Cayaboga, Grys, Huron, Sanduſky, Meame, Huron, Sagna, Grand Traverſe, Margurite, Maſtigon, Marami, St. Joſeph, Kennamick, Calder, Mauvaiſe and Fox, through Lake Winebagoes and its branch, the Manetoe.

From New Brunſwick it receives the rivers Grapee, and Grand; waſhes Chaleurs Bay, and receives into it the rivers Riſtigouche, Teſheneket, Pobanow, and Nipeſſiguit; waſhes Miramichi Bay; and receives into it the rivers Minagua, Riſliguſhi, and Ohakadi. The Richibucto, Cocagne, Shediak and Gaſpereau; waſhes the Gut of Canſo, which ſeparates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia; Labrador, which runs through Port Dauphin, and Lake Miray through the Bay of Miné.

On the Eaſt from Newfoundland it receives the river Carton, which empties itſelf into St. John's Bay. It waſhes Hawkes' Harbour, Bonne Bay, and Iſland's Bay; and receives into it the river Humber. It waſhes St. George's Bay; and receives into it the river St. George, and waſhes Cape Bay.

X. HUDSON'S BAY is ſituated between New South Wales and Labrador; it communicates with Davis's Strait through the Straits of Hudſon and Cumberland. It receives from the ſouth and weſt the river Wager, which runs through the Welcom; the Magnure and Doodaunt, through Cheſterfield Inlet; the Dear, Thliewdiaza, Seal and Hayes; the laſt runs from Lake Winnipeg, which receives the Red River; the Albary from Lake St. Ann; and its branch the South River. The Mooſe and Abbilibbe. The Noodway, Ruperts, from Miſtaſſion's Lake. The Abiſkow and Slude.

XI. BAFFIN'S BAY, and St. Davis's Straits, are ſituated between Greenland and Labrador; it waſhes on the north Alderman James, and St. Thomas's Sounds. Beſide thoſe rivers which empty themſelves from the former ſeas into the Atlantic Ocean; it waſhes on the weſt from North America, on the eaſt of Newfoundland, the Bays of Piſtolet, Here Canada, White, Exploits, Notre Dame, Ghander, Bonaviſta, Glande Sound, Trinity, Conception, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Hermitage, Deſpair, and White Bear Bays; the Barriſway, Connoine, Poile, and Moine.

From Nova Scotia it waſhes Milford Haven, and receives St. Mary's River: waſhes Shebuktu Harbour, receives St. Margaret's River, waſhes Mohone Bay, receives the river Have, waſhes Port Raſoir, St. Mary's and Funda Bays, and Baſon of Minas, and its branches; which empty into the latter, the rivers Peſaquit, Chebenecadia, Stenuak, Nyeganiſche, Macun, Planche, Miſquaſh, Tinlarmarne, Petcheque, Shepody.

ST. JOHN'S, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Lake Tiniſquala, which with the former and latter rivers water Nova Scotia, and its branches; the Kennebeeaſius, Bell Iſland, Waſhedmoiac, Naſhwacktiſh, Abemoliquatin, Tobed, St. Jacques, and Green. The Schoodiac runs into Peſſemaguadi Bay; Tanton river runs into Franchman's Bay; the Penobſcot and Pemiſſiſaquewakee run into Penobſcot Bay; St. George's, Medumack river runs into Broad Bay; the Damareſcotty, Sheepent, KENNEBECK, which runs ſouth from Great Pond, and its branches; the Amoniſcogin, and Seabaſticook. The Royal River runs into Caſco Bay; the Saco runs ſouth-eaſt from White Hill. The Rennebunk river, and waſhes Piſcatoua Harbour.

From the United Sates it receives thoſe of Marimack from Lake Winnipiſſcokee; Charles River, through Boſton, Harbour; waſhes Buzzard Bay; receives the rivers Taunton, Providence and Patuxet, through Narra Ganſet Bay. The rivers Thomas, CONNECTICUT, which runs ſouth from the Albany Ridge on the border of Canada into the Sound, as well as the river Houſaboneck.

THE HUDSON'S RIVER has two entrances, one on the eaſt through Hell Gate into the Sound, the other from the ocean by Staten Iſland; it runs ſouth from the Albany Ridge, and its branches; the Wall, Kill, *Mohawk*, and its branches; the Schare, Canada Cr and Oriſkany, the Hoſſck, Fiſhkill, Baltenſkill, Inook Creek, Rapids and weſt branch of Hudſon's River. The rivers Hackinſac, Pequanock and its branch the Rockaway, the Rariton, through Rariton Bay; and its branch the South River; the Manaſquan, Mutelgung, through the Sound. The Mullicus and Great Egg Harbour Rivers.

Waſh the Delaware Bay, and receive into it the River Delaware, which runs moſtly ſouth from Katſkill Mountain in New York, between that ſtate and thoſe of Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Delaware; and its branches, the rivers Maurice, Schuylkill, Leigh, Muſcoretgung, Mohockomack, Lexawaſſin, Mongapough, Popachton, and Cookquago branches of the Delaware.

Waſh the CHESAPEAK BAY, and receive into it, on the eaſt ſide the rivers Ponmock, Wicontico, Nanticoke, Chaplank Cheſter, Bohe, Big and Elk; on the weſt ſide thoſe of *James*'s River, which runs ſouth-eaſt from the Allegeny and Jackſon Mountains, in Virginia; and its branches, the Elizabeth, Nanſemond, Chickahomany, Appattox, Moremans, Calf Paſture and Jackſon's. *The York* river, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Green Mountains; and its branches the Mattapony, North and South Ann; the Dragon Swamp, *Rappahanock*, which runs ſouth-eaſt from the Blue Ridge and its branches the North and South Ann. *The Polamack* runs ſouth-eaſt from the Allegeny Mountains between Maryland and Virginia; and its branches the Occoguan, Wicomico, Shennando, Monoccaſy and Conecocheague. The Patuxen, Patapſco, Gun Powder; the *Suſquehanna* runs ſouth in ſeveral directions from Lake Otſego in New York, and its branches, the Coneſtago, Swatowra, Conewago, Conedogwell, Janiatta, Penns, *Suſquehannah Weſt Branch* and creeks; the Loyalſock; Lycoming, Pine, Bald Eagle, Muſhanon, Cleafield, and Sinnemahoniug; the *Suſquehannah Eaſt Branch*; and its branche, the Lahawanock, Wyaluſing Cr, Tawandec Cr, *Tyago* river, and its branches, the Creeks, Conhctoo, Coneſteo, and Cawenniſque. *The North-eaſt Branch* of *Suſquehannah* from Lake Otſego, and its branches the Chenego and Tianaderha. Waſh Currituck Sound, and receive into it the Weſt and Blackwater rivers.

Waſh ALBEMARLE SOUND, and receive into it the ROAMOKE RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt from the South Mountains, and its branches the Staunton, Dan and Hycoote; the North River, Paſcolank, Little, Perquemens, Allingators, *Chowan*, and its branches; the Great Meherin, Nottoway, and Blackwater.

Waſh

Waſh PAMLICO SOUND, and receive into it the rivers *Pamlico*, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branches the Tan and Great Fiſhing Creek. The NUSE, which runs in the ſame direction into the former Sound, and its branches; the Trent and Coteckney. The New River,

N. W. CAPE FEAR RIVER which runs ſouth-eaſt from a branch of the South Mountains; and its branches, the N. E. Cape Fear; the N. W. *Cape Fair*; and its branches, the Black and Deen rivers.

THE GREAT PEDEE RIVER, runs ſouth-weſt from the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches, the Little Pedee, Waggamow, Lynches, Black Cr, and Roiky river.

THE SANTEE RIVER runs ſouth-weſt from Montague Hill, and White Oak Mount, on the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches the Calawby, Waleree, Saluda, Tyger, and Erimore.

The rivers Aſhley and Coopers both run through Charleſtown Bar. The Ediſto; and its branches, the North and South Fork, and the Cambehee. Waſh ST. HELEN'S SOUND, and Port Royal Entrance; and receive into it the river Coſoahatchee.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER which runs ſouth-eaſt from the Nunic Mountains, near the Allegeny Mountains; it divides Georgia from South Carolina; and its branches, the Bryer, Little Broad, Tugeloo, and Keowe. The Ogeechee, which runs ſouth-eaſt into Oſſabaw Sound. The Midway river runs into St. Catharine's Sound; and waſhes Sapello Sound.

THE ALTAMAKA river which runs ſouth-eaſt from Occonee Mounts, near the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches, the Ohoopee, Oakmulge and Occonee. The rivers St. Ille, St. Mary's; the latter divides Georgia from Eaſt Florida. And the St. John river.

On the weſt, from the eaſt of South America, it receives the OROONOKO, or PARAGUAY *river*; which runs weſt, then north and eaſt from Lake Parma; and its branches, the Caroni, Aquiro, Coali, Portuguſa, Apure, Cabiani, Meta, Vichada, Guovicare, Caira, Atacavi, and Moho.

The rivers Poumaron, ESSEQUEBO, which runs north; and its branches, the Cajana, Mazoni, and Rupununeyri. The rivers Demerari, Berbice, Courintin, Surmaca, Mana, Oyak, Aprougne, Oyapock, Caſſipour, and Arawane.

THE RIVER of the AMAZONS, which runs north, then eaſt from the Cordillier in Paru; and its branches; on the north ſide, the Macacupuni, Paru or Gonipape; the Yacupura, Jamunda, Urudu, *Negro*, and its branches; the Tocola and Blanco; the Maria, or Yrubechi, Ucleta, Cababuri, Pacimoni, Scaba, or Ydapa, and Paddavida; the Yupura, or Coqueta, *Ica* or Parana; and its branches, the Coca, and Colopxi; the Piguena, Paſiara, Morono and Santiago. On the ſouth ſide, the Guapana, *Xingu*; and its branches, the Zingu, and Pacana; the Gurua *Topayos*, and its branches; the Arina, Juruena, and Juyna; the *Madeira*, and its branches; the Mataura, Anitori, *Yamari*, Caymanes, Beni, *Ythnes*; and its branches, the Manore and Piray; the Ubai of Magdelena, Boures, Paraguay, and Guapore; the Azani, Coari, Tefe, Yatay, Yaveri, Caſſiquin, *Ucayate*, from Lake Titicaca, and its branches; the Paucantambo, Valley of Yecay, Apunima, and el Maranon. The river TOCANTINS, which runs north from the Gordillieras Matogroſo; and its branches, the Guana, Pimare, Cocas, Araguay, Cerixa, Parnatinga, and la Plata. The rivers Mearyn, Yatapiconia, Mony, and Topicuru; the four latter which run into St. Louis; the Paranyba, Acuraću, Upanema, Omora, Grando, Paraiba.

ST. FRANCESCO, which runs north, then eaſt, and its branches, the Verte, Grande, Rans, and Vert. The rivers Real, Paraguaca, both run into Bahia Todo los Santos; the rivers Parauaou, Contas, Ilhos, Grando, Serinhaan, Spiritu Santo, Paraiba, RIO GRANDE, or St. Pedro, and its branches; the Triviquani and Igay, which run through the Lake of Patos. Waſhes the

RIO la PLATA, and receives into it the PARNA, which runs moſtly ſouth from the Cordillieras Malogroſo, and its branches; *Saladillo*, and its branch the Quinto; the St. Lucie, *Uruguay*, and its branches; the Negro, and Gualeguay; the Teruro, Dulce, Guachipas, *Paraguay*; the latter of which runs ſouth from the Cordilleras Malogroſo; and its branches, the Vermejo, Salvador, Pilcomay, and Cuyaba. The rivers Tendil, Huyeque, Leuvu, which run ſouth-eaſt from the Cordillier de los Andes, as well as the following rivers: the Colorodo, which runs ſouth-eaſt; the Sinſondo, which runs ſouth, then eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, into Port St. Mathias; the Comarones which runs eaſt, as well as the Thahajos; the Galego which runs ſouth along the Cordillier, then eaſt. Waſhes the Strait of Magellan, which

runs from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean; which ſeparates Patagonia from Terra del Fuego; the former rivers water the eaſt of South America.

On the eaſt; it waſhes the north and weſt of Scotland; the Bays of Thurſo, Strathy, and Farn; and receives in the latter the river Navern; waſhes Lochs Tongue, Eribol and Diurneſs. On the weſt it waſhes the Lochs Lawford, Dow, Ennaud, Broom, Ewe; and receives into the latter the Loch Mari; waſhes the Lochs Gare, Torridon, Kiſſern, Carran, Duioh, Iligachan, Suiſort, Tallant, Brackadale, Eynand, Brittal, Lappan, Eyford, Urn, Neviſh, na Nuna, Moydart, and receives into it Loch Shiell; waſhes the Lochs na Gaul, Screedan, Buie, Spele, Der and the Sound of Mull, which ſeparates the Iſle of Malves Mull from the other part of Argyleſhire; waſhes Linnhe Loch, which divides in two branches; called the Lochs Tewin and Eil; the latter receives into it the river Lochy, from the loch of the ſame name; and its branches Loch Arkek and Spegan river, from Loch Laggon; waſhes Lochs Liſmore, Etive, and receives into the latter the rivers Etive, Ba, and Glenorchy; through the Loch of Awe. Waſhes the SOUND of JURA, which ſeparates the Iſle of Jura from Knapdale; waſhes Lochs Craigniſh, Culis Port, Tarbet, Daal, in the Iſle of Iſlay; waſhes Lochs Tanbet, Newark, Fine, Ridan, Streven, Long, Gout and the FIRTH of CLYDE, and receives into it the river CLYDE; which runs north-weſt from the borders of Dumfries, and its branches, the Calder, Water, and Loch Lamond. The rivers Irvine, Ain and Doon, the laſt which runs from Loch Dune. The Girven and Slinchay, all of which water the weſt of Scotland; and waſh the Loch of Ryan.

On the North and Weſt of Ireland, it waſhes the Lough Foyle, and Aritæ Iſtium; it receives into the latter the river Bann, which runs north-weſt through Lough Neagh, and its branches; the Main, Blackwater, and Ballinderry. The Rowe, Faughan and *Foyle* rivers, which run moſtly north into the former loch, and their branches the Fin, Derg, Onreagh and Mountertowney, all of which water the north of Ireland. Waſhes Lough Silvelly, and receives into it the river Silvelly; waſhes Sheep Haven; receives the rivers Glandagh, Guydore and Gibarra; waſhes Lough Hill, Killibeggs Harbour and Donegal Bay; receives into it the Erne river, through Lough Erne; and its branch the Farn. Receives Lough Melven; waſhes Sligo Bay, and receives into it the river Owen Beg; which runs north-weſt from Lough Arrow; receives the river Bonet, which runs through Lough Gill. The Moy, which runs moſtly north from Lough Con, &c. waſhes Broad Haven, Black and Tanboy Harbours. Waſhes Clew, Boundſtone and Galway Bays, and receives into it the rivers Lough, which run through the ſouth part of Lough Corrib, and it alſo receives into it the river Carnamant.

The RIVER SHANNON which runs moſtly ſouth, then weſterly from Loughs Clean and Gara, through Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg, and its branches; which water the weſt of Ireland; the Caſhin, Fergus, Aſkeyton, Maig, Forgus, Suck, Birr and Broſna; the latter of which runs from Loughs Hail and Ennell; the Inna from Lough Shadin and Gara. It receives the Feane river; waſhes the bays of Ballyheigh or Tralee, Dengle, Ballynſkeling; receives the Kenmare river, and waſhes Bantry and Dumanus Bays.

On the Eaſt, from the weſt of Spain and Portugal, it receives the rivers Lezor, Noya, Aroza, Pontevedra, Vigo,

MINHO which run ſouth-weſt from Sierra Mondonedo, and its branches the Almoita; *Sil*, and its branches the Lua and Conejos. The Lima which runs ſouth-weſt. The Neyva, Cavado, Dave, *Douro*, which run from Soria, on the north of Spain; and their branches the Tamega, Tavora, Coura, Coa, Agueda, Tua, Sabor, Tormes; *Erla* and its branches, the Orbigo, Tuer, Canejos and Tero. The rivers Adaja, Ereſma, *Piſuerga* and its branches, the Eſqueba, Carion, Arlanza and Burgos. The Vongo which runs into the Bay of Aveiro. The Arroya.

TAJO or TAGUS, which runs weſterly from Sierra Albaracin in New Caſtile, and its branches; the Lounes, Canha, *Envedal* and its branch the Soro; the Alenguer, Mayon, Alpiaſſa, Zerere, Luca, Poneuel, Elga, Alagon, Tietar, Sever, Sabor, Almonte, Alberche, Guadarrama, Torcan, *Manzana* and its branches the Tajuna, Hanares, Camarna and Jaram; the Huete and Molina.

THE CALDOA runs north, then eaſt from Serras, Monchique and Caldeirao, and its branches; the Charrama, Soado, St. Romao and the Orina. On the north, from the ſouth of Portugal and the weſt of Spain, the Silves, Qucanteira, Valformoſa and Sequa.

The GUADIANA which runs weſterly from the center of Spain; and its branches the Chanza, Limas, Careires, Corbes, Odiarca, Degebe, Montigo, Alcarache, Nalverda Caya, Severa, Albuere, Lobon, Juja, Zaya, Eſtena, Bullaque, Jabalon,

Gingucla

Ginguela and its branches, the Jaboton, Azuer, Zancara and Rianzanes. The rivers Piedra run ſouth-weſt from Sierra Alcaza, the Odieb and Tinto.

The GUADALQUIVER which runs ſouth-weſt from Sierra Segura, and its branches the Guadaira, Corbones, Genil, Huetba, Biar, Freradas, Guadrizaz and Guadalmar. The rivers Guadalete and Baubete; all the former rivers water Portugal, and the eaſt of Spain.

On the Eaſt, from the weſt of Africa, it receives the rivers Lucos, Soboo, Buragrag, Omorabih, Tenſut, Sus, Nun, Mouth, Ouro or Gold; waſhes the bays of Cypriano and Anguin; receives the rivers St. John,

SENEGAL or Elephants; the GAMBIA, Caſamenſa, St. Domingo, Grande, Noones, Triſtao, Dembia, Burio,

SIERRALEON, and its branch the Portlago; waſh Sherbro R, receive the rivers Bagroo, Shebar, C. Mount, St. Paul, St. John, Seſters, St. Pedro, St. Andrews, Freſco, Jack-Lahou, Aſſinee, St. John, Saccorn, Volta; waſh Lagos, and receive the Doo and Palmer; waſh Bight of Benin, and receive the Regio, Forcados, Nun, Jamour, Camarones, Paon, Campo, Bento, St. John, Gaboon, St. Mexias Cumma and Sette.

The ZAKIN, which runs ſouth-weſt, and its branches the Bancaro, Wambre, and Coango, through Lake Aquilunda, and its branch the Cuigda. The rivers Funta, Doze, Danda, Bengo; Coanza, which runs north-weſt, and its branch the Loanza; the Moreno, Cuevo, St. Franciſco, Cuneni, waſh Great Fiſh Bay, receive the river Angra Fria, waſh Walwich Bay and Angra Pequena; receive the Orange Chauſie or Zand, Deornboom, Oliphant and Berg; waſh St. Helens, Soldanba, Table and Simon's Bays.

THE GREAT SOUTH SEA, which is ſituated between Aſia, America, and the Auſtral Continent or New Holland. It has ſeveral other ſeas dependent on it, ſuch as the SEA of OKHOLSK, GULPH of COREA, CHINESE SEA; GULPHS of NANKING, TONQUIN, the SEA of KAMTCHATKA and ANADIR.

I. THE SEA of OKHOLSK, is ſituated between the Iſthmus of Kamtchatka, Chineſe and Ruſſian Tartary. It waſhes on the north the Gulphs of Pengina and Oghig; it receives on the north and eaſt from Ruſſian Tartary the rivers Aklanſk, which run into the Gulph of Pengina; the rivers Okhota and Onda. On the weſt from Chineſe Tartary.

THE SAKHALIN OULA which runs eaſterly, then north-eaſt from Mount Caucaſus, on the borders of Ruſſia, which waters Chineſe Tartary, as well as its branches; the Ouſſouri, *Sorgari* and its branches the Hoppha; the *Nanni*, and its branches; the Toro and Tehol; the Niumen, Silimp, Tchikiri, and its branches; the Ninni, and Ounen; the Amour of the Ruſſians, and its branches the Kenlon, Kalka, Shilka, Nerlcha and Onon.

II. THE GULPH of COREA, is ſituated between the Iſthmus of Corea and Japan; it receives on the north the rivers Suiford and Toumon.

III. THE BAY of NANKING, is ſituated between the Iſthmus of Corea, China and Lekeyo Iſlands; it waſhes on the north the Gulph of Leaolong; it receives from the ſouth of Chineſe Tartary, the Oula Leao and Sira; on the weſt from China, the PAYHO and its branches the Heu-to-ho and Yunteang.

IV. THE CHINESE SEA, is ſituated between China, the iſles of Borneo, Philippine and Formoſa. It receives on the north the river Se-Kiang, which runs eaſt, and its branches the Hung-Kiang and Pe-Kiang, which run into the harbour of Canton. On the eaſt it receives the Japoneſe river, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Great Thibet.

V. THE GULPH of TONQUIN, is ſituated between China, Tonquin, Hainan, and the Indian Sea; it receives on the north and weſt the rivers Liſſer-Kian, Tonkin, Hong-kiang and Kooſay.

VI. The GULPH of SIAM, is ſituated between Malacca, Siam, Cambodia and the Chineſe Sea; it receives on the north the river Siam, which runs ſouth.

VII. THE SEA of KAMTCHATKA and ANADIR, is ſituated between North America, Ruſſian Tartary, and Alkoutſkie iſlands, waſhes the Gulph of Notelen, and receives from Ruſſia in Aſia the rivers Anadir and Oneren.

On the eaſt of the Pacific Ocean from South America, it waſhes the Straits of Magellan and the Gulph of Chanos, and receives the ſmall rivers Bueno, Tucapel, Callacalla, Biobio, Itata, Maute, Lora, Rapel, Mayho, Aconcagua, Limari, Salada, Loa, Runa, Ponto Roquembo and Chimiral; waſhes the Gulph of Guayaquil, and receives the rivers Chones, Guallabamba and Mira; waſhes the Bays of Buenaventura and Pamama; and from North America it waſhes the Bays of Anontÿo, the Gulphs of Salinas, Papagayo, Tonſeca and Tecountepe; receives the rivers Yopes and St. Blas; waſhes the GULPH of

CALIFORNIA, and receives into it the rivers Cinaloa, Puent, Mayo, Hiaqui, *Caral* and its branches the Hila, Blue and Rio Colorado, and receives the Carmelo; waſhes St. Juan de Foneas' Inlet, the Sounds of Nootka, or King George, Queen Charlotte's, Fitzhugh and Nepean; Port Stephens, Eaſt Chatham Sound, Bucareli, Ports Banks, Norfolk and Saliſbury Sounds, Portlock's Harbour, Croſs Sound, Port Mulgrave, Admiralty and Comptroller's Bays, Prince William-ſound, Cook's-river, Briſtol and Norton Sounds, and Bering's Strait.

THE INDIAN OCEAN is ſituated between Aſia, Africa and the Auſtral continent. It is divided on the ſouth by the Antarctic Ocean; on the eaſt by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. It has ſix other ſeas dependent on it, viz.

THE BAY of BENGAL, the GULPH of MAMARA, the SEA of OMANS, the GULPH of PERSIA, the RED SEA and the STRAITS of MALACCA.

I. THE BAY of BENGAL is ſituated between Indooſtan and China. It receives on the eaſt *from Siam the river* Tanaſſorim, which runs ſouth into the Archipelago of Mergui; the Pegu has two mouths; the AVA, which runs ſouth from Mount Caucaſus, has ſeven mouths, beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Sin-Somtou, Kou Kian and Irabatty, from the Lake of Puca in Great Thibet. The Sunkar, Chittigon and its branches; the Currenfullee and Hawilder. On the north Great and Little Tenny.

THE MAGNA, which runs ſouth-weſt, then eaſt and north from Mount Kenlaiſs near Mount Caucaſus, and its branches, the Panghia, Dakilyah, Gomut, Dallaſerry, Luckia, Soonmah, *Burrampooter* and its branches, the Toreſha, Surradingha, Gadlada, Nitchu, Calſehoo, and Sangpoo.

THE GANGES, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Mount Caucaſus, ſprings from the Lakes Conghe and Manſaroar; has nineteen mouths, called the Ganges, Rabnabad, Beeſcally, Hooringottah and Balliſore, Bangarah, Murjattah, Burrapunga, Mollinchew, Roymungul, Guaſuba, Bangadoony, Roymatla, Jumerah, Subtermooky and Hoogly; beſide ſeveral other branches, which with the former rivers water the north-eaſt of Hindooſtan and Great Thibet, viz. ſuch as the Teeſta, Jellinghy, Gunduck, *Soane* and its branches, the Buruah and Kaihn; the *Dewah* and its branches; the Rapty, Soorjew, Goomty, Tounce, *Jumnah* and its branches; the *Betwah* and its branches the Purbutty, Sipra and Bunnas; the Sinda, Para, Sumbul and Gambareeah.

THE HOOGLY, as mentioned before, which runs ſouth from the Ganges, and its branches; the Injettes, Tingorcall, *Roopuran* and its branches; Caſſai, Teermonee, Selai and Dalkiſor; the Dummooda, Old Dummooda, Curnee, Jellinghy, Coſſimbuzar, the two laſt run from the Ganges, and its branch the Adji and More, and its branch the Dwarka. Waſhes the Road of Balaſore, receives

The MAHANADA, or Mahanudi, which runs ſouth-eaſt, it has ſix mouths, beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Gaintee, Bramnee and its branch the Soank; the Toile, Joohala, Seyer and Marſepour. Waſhes the Lake of Chilka; receives the Ganjam, Bavarie and Cicacole.

The GODAVERY which runs ſouth-eaſt from the range of the Gauts Mountains; it has four mouths beſides other branches; ſuch as the Bain-Gonga, Burda, Panar, Manzorah, and Terni. On the weſt it waſhes the coaſt of Coromandel, and receives into it,

The river KISTNAH, or KRICHNA, which runs eaſt, then ſouth; it has ſeven mouths beſide other branches, ſuch as the Ooer, Palleree, *Arri*, and its branch the Moſa or Mouſſy; the Beemah or Pimera and its branches; the Kaknah, Jerla, Kurra and Malpurba, the Tungebadna and its branches; the Hindenny, Toom and Nigouden.

The RIVER GONDEGAMA which runs north-eaſt, then ſouth-eaſt. The YELGELAIR which runs in the ſame direction, and its branches the Palair and Mouſſy. The rivers Manain, Chipelaire. And

The PENNAR, which runs north, then eaſterly, and its branches the Pugrair, &c. The rivers Sillacolwa, Choor-numookÿ, Vanam, Ircum Lake, Cotelaur,

PALIAR, which runs eaſterly, and its branches; the See-aur and Poni, or Poma. The Markana, See-aurs, or Gingee.

The PANNA, or Pan-aur and its branch the Toriny. The CUDELAM, Well-aur and its branches; the Tripaupaloor and Vaſhiſhtanadi.

THE

THE CAUVERY, which runs ſouth-eaſt, then eaſt, from the Gauts Mountains, through Seringapatam, has ſeventy mouths, viz. the Coloron, which extends to Tritinopoly, the Covery, Vennara, Kadelady, Aneiſhal, Negore, Topeteny, Venn-aur; beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Ambraye, Noÿel, Vany, Wombattam, Cabini and Agunda.

THE GULPH of MANARA and PALK's BAY, is ſituated between the Iſle of Ceylon, Marawars and Tinivelly. It receives on the weſt the rivers Vigee or Veyg, Cand, Veyſs, PERI and its branches; the Tunmerbury, Shit, Pamb and Catt; all the former rivers water the eaſt of Hindooſtan.

On the eaſt from the Iſle of Ceylon it receives the rivers Crondavey, Coula-vey and May-vey; and on the eaſt ſide of that iſland the Mowil Gonga, which empties itſelf into the Bay of Trinkomaly; the Valſche, Kobokanoy, Yale, Serinde and Melipu.

IV. THE SEA of OMAN or ARABIAN, is ſituated between Hindooſtan, Perſia, Arabia and Africa. It waſhes on the eaſt the Coaſt of Malabar; and it receives from the weſt of Hindooſtan, the rivers Tarali, Vally Neai, Calitooney, Arian, Attancal, Cochin, PANIANY, Palur, Chillam, Vailapatam, Ellitore, Cadoley, Bemgaut, Cavaye, Congerecoro, Margalore, Barcelore, Onore, Aliga, Dabul, Pen, Abita, Ganges, Bicholin, Colloale, Bandem, Rari, Naddy-Varſal, Gundavi and Naucery; all the former rivers water the weſt of Hindooſtan. Waſhes the GULPH of CAMBAY, and receives into it the river Taptee, which runs weſt, and its branch the Oadah. The Kim, NERBUDDAH which run moſtly weſt. The Bookie, Buglar, Daher and its branches; the Imbua, Mihy, Sabdue, Navanna, Rawnagur, Sacker, Sattanpore and Sawree. Waſhes the GULPH of CUTCH, and receives the rivers Puddar and Sarſooty, both which run ſouth-weſt from the range of the Gauts Mountains, and branches, the Dimmody and Caggar. On the north it receives from Perſia,

THE SINDE or INDUS, which runs moſtly ſouth from Mount Caucaſus, it ſeparates Hindooſtan from Perſia. It has eleven mouths beſide other branches, ſuch as the Rauvee, Chunaub, Behut and its branch the Chunaub, the Cow, Bann and its branches the Kamch, Bijore and Sewal. The rivers Soneymaney, Churmut, Nehenk, Kurenk and its branch the Kurkes; the above rivers water the ſouth of Perſia.

V. THE GULPH of PERSIA, ſituated between Perſia and Arabia, is a gulph of the Arabian Sea; it receives the river EUPHRATES, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Mounts Taurus and Caucaſus. It has ſix mouths beſides other branches; ſuch as the *Tigris* and *Koremos*, which water the eaſt part of Turky in Aſia; as well as the rivers of Aſtan and Falo, which water the north-eaſt of Arabia.

VI. THE RED SEA is a Gulph of the ſea of Oman, ſituated between Aſia and Africa; it runs ſouth-eaſt; as it advances inland between the two latter continents, to the town of Snez, where it is divided from the Mediterranean Sea by the Iſthmus of Snez. It receives the ſmall rivers Obhoor, Hanozo, Hawaſh and Soal.

On the weſt and ſouth from Africa, the ſmall rivers Doara, Magabooia, Jaba, Patte, Fromoſa, Zebe or Ouilimane, Druna, Coayo, Querimba, Xanga, Lindu, Pinda, Ternoa, Veloſe, Mocambo, Angoxa, Quizungo, Iconga, CUAM and its branches, the Zambeze, Magania and Manzona. The rivers Tendaculo, Mota, Sofala, Sabia, Zavara, Inhambane and Logoa. Waſhes the Bay of Delagoa, and receives into it the rivers Manica, Delagoa, Lorenzo and Machavana; waſhes Port Natal, and receives into it the Groot-Virch river; the Zandags, Comlours and its branches; the Kukoy, Loory, Tontain, Conka de Bemka, Buffets and Straat, and the Breede; all the above rivers water the eaſt of Africa.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN is ſituated under the North Pole. It is bounded on the ſouth by the north of Europe, Aſia, America, Greenland and Iceland, except where it communicates on the ſouth with the Pacific and Weſtern Oceans. It waſhes on the eaſt from the weſtern part of the coaſt of Norway, the Fiords, Buckke, Hardanger, Selboen Kors, Voſs, Sogne, Sond, Nord, Bree, Stor, Chriſtian Sound, and receives the Guid Ely, Beitſlad Ely, Nea Ely; waſhes Tolden Fiord, and receives the Namſen Ely; waſhes Alten Fiord, and receives into it the Weſſen Ely, Ranne Ely and Fiord; waſhes the Fiords of Sion, Mel and Salten; and receives into the latter the Long Vand and Sallens Ely; waſhes Tolden and WEST FIORDS, and their branches the Fiords Tuiſs, Carlſo, Ofoten, Tiel Sound and Roſt Strom; waſhes Torſken and Malanger Fiords, and receives into the latter the Mats Ely, which runs north; waſhes the Fiords of Bals, Uffs, Longen, Reiſen, Quænanger Alten; and receives into it the Alten Ely.

On the north it waſhes the Fiords Rous, Porſon, Loxa and Tana; and it receives into the latter the Tana Ely, which runs north-eaſt from Mount Dophrines and its branches; the Jels Jok, Keres, Skieken Jok; waſhes Kongs Fiord, Sylte-vig,

WARANGER and Munk Fiords; it receives into the latter the Peiſe Ely, and into the former the Paſvig Ely, which runs north-eaſt from the former mountains through Enara, Traſk and Kiolme Jaune, and their branches the Inda Jacki, Arel Jook and Neiden Ely.

On the north from the Ruſſian empire it waſhes the E, Buman's Fiord, and receives into it the Bomeny and Meſza rivers. Waſhes the bay of Kola; and receives into it the river TULOMA, which runs north-eaſt, and its branches the Kola, Not Ozero, and Luto Joki.

I, THE WHITE SEA is a gulph of the Arctic Ocean, which runs ſouth-eaſt; as it advances inland, it forms two gulphs, called Kandalaſkaya and Bay of Archangel; it receives the river Pinoi, Mezen which runs north-weſt, and its branch the Wokoza, both which empty themſelves into the Gulph of Mezen;

The DWINA which runs weſt, then north-weſt from Mount Riphæas, and its branches the Pinet, Uſia, Suchona, Luza, *Wyczegda* and its branches the Wim and Wizena. The Onega runs north from Lakewoze. The rivers Wig, Kemi and Olonra run from Lake Kunto. Waſhes the Gulph of Tcheſkaya, receives the river Pictora, which runs weſt, then north from the Yugorian Mountains, and its branches the Elma, Uſa, and with the former rivers waters the north of Ruſſia in Europe. Waſhes the Sea of Karkcoe and the Gulph of Obſkaya, and its branch the Gulph of Taſowſkaya; it receives into the latter the river Tas, and its branch the Kudaſeja.

THE RIVER OBB, which runs north-weſt and north from Mounts Altay Alintopa, and its branches the Polui Sinja, Soſway, Kaſem, *Tobel* and its branches; the Kanda, Sargat, *Towda* and its branches; the Polym, Loſwa and the Soſwa; the Tura, Iſet, and its branches the Mias and Teeza; the Iſzim from Lake Kargaldzin; the Tui, Tara, Omſk, *Emyſh* or *Inliſh*, which runs from the ſame mountains through the Lake of Zaeſan and its branches; the Buchtormo, Unjungui, Chobeck, Bugun and Konbut; the Pim, Jugan, Torom, Wach, Ket, Czulym, Kondoma, Katunya and Dzabekan. The rivers Gyda.

ENISSEY which runs moſtly north from the ſame mountains, and its branches; the Dudina, Giliwa, Turuckanſkoi, *Tunzuſka*, and its branches the Czwerna, Shiſhkowa, Tuyza, Koureika, *Erema* and its branches; the Elagoui, Anbak Bakhta, Podkamennaya and Toungouſka, from the ſea of Baikal, and its branches; the *Turgouſka* and its branches; the Tachiuna, Kogina, Ylim, Oka Selenga and Orkhon. Receives the Pyaſina from Lake Pyanſhoe, and its branch the Bogaida; waſhes the Gulph of Taimura; receives the rivers Chalanſkoe, Anbana, Olenſk and

LENA, which runs north-eaſt, then north from the ſea of Baika and Koſogo, and its branches; the *Aldan* and its branches; the Amga, Takhma, Khindiga, Yudom, Maya, Oulkan and Juden; the Wilui, Sinyaya, Olekma, Vitim, and its branches; the *Kuilook*, and its branches; the Orkhon, Selenga, Ver and Bargoozin. The rivers Omoloi, Jona and its branches; the Toſtakh, Adiza and Boutacktai. THE INDIGHERKA runs moſtly north, and its branches; the Burulukli, Ouindina, Mona, Omona and Omekon. The Alazeya, KOVYMA which runs north-eaſt, and its branches; the Amolon, Bol-Amuzi, Tedolicka, Fedoticha, Ozovina, Ziryarka, Uyanz, Kororhodi and Gurenſova. The Saoun and Ama-Yan rivers. Waſhes Kainyan Bay and Bering's Strait; all the former rivers water the north of Ruſſia in Aſia.

From North America it receives the rivers Kanzytim, MACKENZIES, which run north-weſt from Lake Hyte-he-le-ca, or Alhapeſcow, through Slave Lake, and its branches Clowey, *Slave River*, and its branches the Peace, Alhapeſcow, Clean Water and Beaver. And the Copper-mine river.

THOSE FOUR SEAS have their mountains, rocks and vallies, as well as the earth; but as they advance inland, they form ſeveral gulphs called Seas, the principal of which are, the BALTIC, MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK-SEA, RED-SEA and ZEDER-SEA.

I. THE WHITE SEA, which is a gulph of the Arctic Ocean, is ſituated on the north of Europe, as before deſcribed.

II. THE BALTIC SEA which is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean, is ſituated on the eaſt of the North Sea. It runs inland between Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia and Ruſſia; and as it advances to the ſixtieth degree of latitude, it divides itſelf into two branches, which form two conſiderable gulphs, called the Gulph of BOTHNIA and the Gulph of FINLAND. The gulph of Bothnia runs north to the town of Tornea in Sweden. That of FINLAND runs eaſt between Ruſſia and Sweden to St. Peterſburg. It communicates with the North-Sea through the Strait of the Sound, the Cattegat and Skager-Rack. It receives on the north, from the ſouth of Norway, the Elys Sire and Toniſdals, which run moſtly ſouth from Hardengen Field, the Nid, Lande, Alt, from Louvon-Sea, near Hardengen Field; waſhes Chriſtiania Fiord, which

runs

runs ſouth, and its branches; the Drams Fiord, and its branches; the Strans, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Fille Field, and its branches; the Beina from Sogne Field and the Rounds Fiord; the Laugen Ely, which runs ſouth-eaſt through Meoſen Soe and Orjeſen Soe, and its branches; the Glommen Ely, which runs moſtly north from Ore Sundoce, and its branch the Reen Ely. On the weſt from Jutland, the Morſdem Fiord, which runs eaſt. On the eaſt, from the weſt of Gothland in Sweden, the RIVER GOTHEBORG, which runs north-eaſt from LAKE WENER, and its branches which empty themſelves into it, are the *Fryken*, and its branches the Rogda An, and Monga An. The Clara Alt from Famond Soe, and Swart Alfwen. The An Athran, Niſſa An, and Lagaan, from Lakes Bolmen and Vodo.

On the ſouth and weſt, from the eaſt and ſouth of Sweden, the Helga An, from Mockeln Lake, which runs through Chriſtianſtand. The Morums An, which runs ſouth through Heloaſio and Alnen Lakes. The Motala River, which runs eaſt from lake Wetter, and receives from the lakes Sommen and Aſunder, the Aman which runs eaſt from lake Nomes; the BROWIKEN and its branches, which run through the lake of Sommen, the Roxen, Glan, and Aſuſiden.

THE MALEREN which runs eaſt from the lake Waringen, through Stockholm, and its branches; the Hialmarn, which runs from lake Sax Sion. The Hedſtrommen Romnas, from lake N. Barken, the Sowaſtrom, from the lakes of Hialaren and Sigluna. The Dal Alfwen, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branches; the Oſter Dal Alfwen, which runs through Sion Sillian; the waters Dal Alfwen and Amung Sion, which run through Runn Lake. The Linſnan Alfwen, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Sylfield. The Nirunda River, which runs moſtly eaſt from Sylfield. The Indals River which runs ſouth-eaſt from Regen Soe, Anjam and Annſions, which runs through Stor Sion. The Angerman An, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Rink Fiell and Kult Sion, and its branches, the Wajmes Alfven, Sax Alfven Ogel Stromen, which run through Alvatnet. The Gide Elf, Gt. Logoan, Umea Elf, which run ſouth-eaſt from Una Vatnet, and Windala Elf, which runs through Windala Traſk, and its branch the Lais Elf. The Skelleftea Elf, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Ikis Jaure through Ud Jaure and Stor Afven. The Byſkea, Pilca, Elfs, the latter of which runs ſouth-eaſt through the lake Lockimoki. The Lulea Elf, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Wiri Jaure, through Lulea Traſk, and its branches the Little and Great Luca.

On the north it receives the Ralix, and TORNEA ELFS, the latter runs ſouth-eaſt, then north from Tornea Traſk, and its branches the Kangama Jocki, Lella Sena Jocki, Laino Jocki, and Allivapnedolen.

The KEMI ELF which runs ſouth, then ſouth-weſt from Pardavara, through Keme Traſk, and its branches, the Aunis Elf, *Keni*, and its branches the Kemi and Bura Jockis; the Jerſe, Kitena, and Tange Jockis. On the eaſt of the Gulph of Bothnia from the weſt of Sweden, the Sino, Ja, and

ULEA Elfs; the latter runs weſt from Audo Jerfvi through Ulea Traſk. The Pyhe Jocki which runs north-weſt from Pyha Jerfvis; the Canleby, Cumo Elfs; the latter runs weſt from Naſi, and Kyro Jerfvis. On the north of the Gulph of Finland, it receives

The KYMMENE ELF which runs ſouth from lakes Pajana Sion, Pala Waſi, and Karku Salke. On the confines of the former gulph, it receives

The NEVA RIVER, which runs weſt from LAKE LADOGA in Ruſſia, and its branches; the *Wokſa* from Lake Sion-Saimen; Umris Sion Hauki Waſi, Kalla Waſi, Ongi Waſi, Svypi Waſi, Aimis Waſi, Hottien Jerfvi, and Pielis Jerfvi. The Pelg Jerfvi; the *Swin*, which runs ſouth-weſt from lake Ozſig, and Wigo, through LAKE ONEGA, and its branches the Urica, Wolzba; *Wolchow*, which runs north from lake Ilmes, and its branches the Pozowa, Tigod; *Lowat* and its branches the Szelen, Pylka, Pola, Obrija, Luſna, Dolza and Smerdal; the Mſta and its branches the Mda, Cholawa, Uwin, Szoma Zna and Tiverca. On the ſouth of the Gulph of Finland from Ruſſia, the rivers Luga, which run north-weſt.

The NORAWA, which runs moſtly north from LAKES PEIPUS and Pſkow, and its branches; the Pljuſa; *Em*, which runs eaſt from lake Wurz, and its branches the Endel, Iſſa, Kambi and Welika. On the eaſt and ſouth of the Baltic, the river Pemau, which runs weſt from lake Wurz, and its branches the Suri, Tarwja, and Nowant. The rivers Liddow, and

DUNA or DWINA, which runs north-weſt from the north of Poland and part of Ruſſia, into the Gulph of Livonia, and its branches the Pedei, Lubba, Sadrzvca, Ochola, Wop, Torapa and Bolſzaja. The rivers Window, Upſa, Liddow, and

NIEMEN or Memel, which runs north-weſt into the Curiche Haft, has eleven mouths, viz. the Ruſs, Gillge M, Gillge W, &c. beſides its branch the *Wilna*.

On the ſouth from Poland, Germany and Ruſſia, it receives the river Pregel, which runs weſt from the borders of Ruſſia into the Friſche Haft, from thence into the Gulph of Dantzick; and its branches; the Alla and Angerap.

THE VISTULA which runs north-weſt, then moſtly north, from Mount Crapack, on the borders of Hungary; it has five mouths, four of which run into the Friſche Haft, called the Nogal and Wender; the other, the Viſtula, runs by the town of Mynda, into the Gulph of Dantzick, as well as the former, which empties itſelf into it, through the paſſage of Pillau; it has beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Drebenz, and its branches the *Narrow* and Biebrza. The river Bug, and its branch the Rita; the Wieprz, Dunaves, Rab, Veda, and San.

THE ODER RIVER which runs north-weſt, then north from Mount Crapack, on the border of Hungary, into Groſs and Klein Hafts, where it ſeparates into three mouths, called the Devenor, Swine, and Veneta; it has beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Pene, *Warta*, and its branches the Netze, Prozne, Widawſka and Bober.

II. THE ZUYDER ZEE is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean. It is ſituated on the weſt of Europe, and on the eaſt of the North-Sea, it runs ſouth into Holland, to Harderwyck and Amſterdam; and its mouth is ſurrounded by a chain of ſmall iſlands, of which the moſt remarkable is the Texel; it receives on the eaſt the river ISSEL or YSSEL, which runs moſtly north-eaſt from the Rhine, and its branches the Grys, Schippbeecke and Berckel. Old Yſſel and its branch the Aa.

THE WECHT river which runs weſt, and its branches are the Havelter, Watering and Redge. The rivers Linde and Cuynre. On the ſouth it receives the rivers Flier, Vecht, and Beeck. On the weſt the De-y-Stroom and its branches, the Sea of Haerlem and Amſtel river, and its branches the Aer and Crom Mydecht.

III. THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean, which communicates on the weſt with the eaſtern part of that ocean, through the Straits of Gibraltar, where Hercules, according to the fable, ſeparated the two mountains of Calpe and Abyla, which now bound the Strait. It was called afterwards by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules. As this ſea advances inland towards the eaſt, between Europe and Africa, it forms four large gulphs, called the Gulphs of Genoa, Lyon, Archipelago, and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; the latter of which is a large arm of the former ſea that runs north-weſt to Venice, between Italy and Turkey. The Archipelago is a gulph which advances north between Greece and Natolia; it abounds with iſlands, and was called by the ancients the Egéan Sea; by the Turks it is called the White Sea, and Adalar-denghizi.

The former ſea receives on the weſt and north, from the eaſt and ſouth of Spain, the rivers Guadiaro, Velez, Prio Grande, Almeria, SEGURA which runs eaſt from Sierra Segura, and its branches are the Songonora, Quipar and Mundo. The river Xucar or Jucar, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Sierra Albarazin, and its branch is the Cabriel. The Guadalavian, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branch the Alhambra. The rivers Mingares and Cenia.

THE EBRO, which runs ſouth-eaſt, has its ſource near Reynoſa, on Mount Aſturias, on the north of Spain; and its branches are the *Sargo*, and its branch the *Cinco*, and its branches the Uſuela and Uza; the Sola, Iſauena, and Eſſera; the Noguera and Ribalgoriano; the Malarana, Guadalope, Martin, Aguas, Guerua, *Xiloca*, and its branches the Meſa and Luxina; the Jalon, Galego, Biel, Aragon, Anga, Cidacos, Tiron, Ava and Zadorra; all the northern branches of the Ebro, take their ſources on the Pyrenees Mountains.

The rivers Llobregat, Tordera, Ter, Fluvia, Tec Llera and la Muga.

From the ſouth of France it receives the Teeh and Tit; both run ſouth-eaſt from the Pyrenees. The river Gly, Aude, which runs north, then eaſt from the ſame mountains; and its branch the Orbe. The Herault river, which runs ſouth from Mount Cevennes, and its branch the Viounte; which with the former rivers water the eaſt and ſouth of Spain, and part of France. Waſhes the gulph of Lyon, and receives into it

THE RIVER RHONE, which runs ſouth-weſt, then ſouth from Mount St. Gothard in Switzerland, through the Lake of Geneve, has two mouths beſide other branches, ſuch as the Gandon; *Durance*, which runs ſouth-eaſt from the Alps, and its branches; the Verdon, Bleonne, Buech, Ubayey and Guil; the Ouveze, Aigues, Ceze, Ardeche, Ouveze, Drome, Ervieux, Doux; *Iſene*, which runs ſouth-Eaſt from the Alps, and its branches; the Drac, Arc and Arly; the *Saone*, which runs ſouth-weſt from Luxeuil, near Mount Voſges, and its branches; the Brevenne, which runs north-eaſt, then ſouth-eaſt from Pontarliers; the Daubs, Ouchs, Tille, Oignon, Vingeane, Coney and Lentene; the Air, Sier, Val-ſerune and Arve.

The

The rivers Are, Luvone, Argens, Siagne, le Loup and le VAR, the latter, which runs ſouth, is the boundary between France and Italy, and its branches; the Eſteon, Varo and Tinca, which with the former rivers water the ſouth-weſt of Switzerland, and the ſouth of France. Enter Italy, waſh the Gulph of Lyons, and receive from the Apennin Mountains, the rivers Rola, Magra; waſh the Gulph of Spatia, receive the Leſano which runs ſouth; the Serchio, which runs ſouth-weſt; the Arno, which runs moſtly weſt from la Chiana, and its branches; the Era and Elſa. The rivers Cecin, Cormea, Ombrone, which run ſouth-weſt; the Albena, Fiora, Arrone and Manta, which run ſouth-weſt, from Lake Bolſeno.

THE TIBER which runs moſtly ſouth, then Eaſt from the Apennin Mountains, and its branches; the Teverone, *Tevere*, from Lake of Perugia, &c. and its branches; the Topino, *Nara*, and its branches; the Carno, Vetino and Tarano.

The river Gargliano runs ſouth-eaſt, then moſtly ſouth from the Apennin, near the Lake Celano. The Velterna which runs weſt from the ſame mountains. The Lagno, which runs weſt; waſhes the gulphs of NAPLES and SALERNO, and receives into the latter the river Sele, which runs ſouth-weſt from the Apennin, and its branch the Beania. The rivers Las, Calone, Melramo and Melauno, waſh the Faro of Meſſina.

On the ſouth, from the north of the Iſland of Scily, it receives the rivers Lucea, Grangotta, St. Liuliano, Fiottalia, Pittonco, Pollina, Termini, Milicia, Oreto, Diate, St. Bartolomeo, and Birgi. On the north, from the ſouth of the ſame iſland, it receives the rivers Marſala, Areno, and Belice, the laſt runs ſouth-weſt; the Calatabellotta and Plalina, the latter runs weſt; the Naro, Salſo, which run ſouth-weſt, as well as the Terranova, Dinitto and Buſaidune.

On the weſt, from the eaſt ſide of that iſland, it receives the rivers Abiſſo, Giarett or Simeto, which run ſouth-eaſt, and their branch, the Dittaino; and the river Fundaco del Aucelli. Waſhes the Faro of Meſſina, and receives from Calabria, the rivers Alico, Alaro, Ancinale and Corare, which run ſouth, as well as the latter rivers; the Alli, Neſearo, and Taeina. The Nieto which runs eaſt from the Apennin, as well as the former and following one; the Treonte, Crati, Ceſcile, Sinno, Acri, Salandrella, Baſcento, and Bradano; waſhes the Gulph of Taranto.

On the weſt of the Gulph of Venice, from the eaſt of Italy, it receives from the Apennin Mountains, the rivers Ofanto, Caropelle and Candelaro, which run moſtly eaſt; the Fontere, Biferno, Trigno, Sangro, Peſcara, Vomano, Trontino, Trento and Chiento, the eight former rivers run north eaſt. The rivers Muſone, Fiumeſino, Miſa, Ceſaria, Metro-Toglio-Mareechia, Sovio or the Rubicon, Banca, Sano, Argenta, Santerno, Setera and Quaderno, the latter rivers run in the ſame direction as the former; all of which water the eaſt part of Italy.

THE PO, which runs eaſt from the Alps, has fourteen mouths, which connect together three miles weſt of the town of Ferrara; beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as thoſe on the ſouth ſide from the Apennin Mountains, viz. the Senterno, Swana, Remo, Somoggia, Panary, Secchia, Croſtata, Lenza, Parma, Taro, Larda, Nira, Tidona, Corona, Scrivia, Bochetta, Stura, Geſſo and Tanaſo. On the weſt from the Alps, the Maria Uraita, Little Dora, Stura, Orco and Dora Beltea. On the north from the Alps Appenines, the Seſia, Godria, Teſino, the latter runs from Lake Locarno, and its branch the Ugogna; the Seveſo from Lakes Como and Lagano; the Adda which runs through the former lake, and its branches the Seria and Brembo; the Oglio which runs through Lake Iſeo, and its branches, the Naviglio, Melo and Cheſe; the Sarca, which runs through Lake Garda, and its branch, from the ſame lake, and the Minico, which runs through Mantua.

THE ADRIGE which runs ſouth-weſt, then ſouth and ſouth-eaſt from Mount Coſtegnas, and its branches, the Nos and Laves.

The River Brenta which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branches; the Aſligo and Gua. The rivers Deſe, Sile, Piave, Naviglio, Tagliamento, and its branch the Fella; the Torre, Liſonzo and its branches; the Ripa and Corno. Waſhes the Gulph of Trieſt; all the former rivers water the north part of Italy.

On the eaſt from the weſt of Turky in Europe, it waſhes the Gulph of Quernero and the iſlands of Dalmatia; it receives the rivers Bocana, Zem, DRIN, and its branches; the Black Drain and White Drain. The rivers Mettia, Hiſmo, Argentea, Semno, Crevaſta-grande, Polina or Lao, and Voiouſſa; waſhes the Gulph of Arta, and receives into it the Arta river, &c. waſhes the Gulph of Lepanto, and receives into it the river Fidari; the river Alpheo or Roſeo; waſhes the Gulphs of Caron and Colokythia, and receives into it the river Vaſili-polamo. On the weſt of the Archipelago, On the eaſt of Greece, it waſhes the Gulphs of NAPOLIA and ENGIA, and receives the Livadia river, waſhes the Gulphs of Volo and

SALONIKI, and receives into the latter the river Jalampria, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and its branch the Apidano. The Platamono or Jenicora, which runs in the ſame direction as the former. On the north from Turky in Europe, it receives, in the ſame gulph, the RIVER VARDANI, which runs ſouth-eaſt, then moſtly ſouth, and its branches; the *Erigon*, and its branch; the Viſtriza, Colico and Pſinia. Waſhes the Gulph of Caſſandre, Monteſanto and Conteſſa, and receives into the latter the river Strumona or Emboli, which runs ſouth from Deſpoo Dag, and its branch the Marmari.

The river KARA which runs moſtly ſouth from the ſame mountains; waſhes the Gulphs of Saros or Magarez-Kurfezi, and receives into it the river MARISA, which runs ſouth-eaſt, then moſtly ſouth, from Mount Hæmus or Emmeh, through Andrinople, and its branches; the Lerna, Erzene, Arda, *Mariſa*, and its branches; the Uſum, Jopſus and Kniaritz.

On the eaſt, from the weſt of Turky in Aſia, it waſhes the STRAIT of the DARDANELLES, and the Gulph of Adrymilli. It receives the river Kelmebeh, waſhes the GULPH of SMYRNA, and receives into it the river Sarabat or Kedous. The Meinder, which runs moſtly weſt from Mount Taurus and its branches, the Tchiurac, &c. waſhes the Gulph of Stanco and Symi. On the north from Turky in Aſia, it waſhes the GULPH of MACRI; it receives the rivers Ekſenide, Myra and Finica, waſhes the GULPH of SATALIA, and receives into it the rivers Duden, which runs ſouth-weſt, the Menougat and Alara; the rivers Solenti, Draganto, Kelikami, Lamuzo, ADANA, which runs ſouth-weſt from Mount Taurus, and its branch the Seihoun. The GEIHOUN which runs in the ſame direction from the ſame mountains, and its branch the Kermel. Waſhes the Gulph of Aias, and receives into it the rivers Deli and Maherſi.

On the eaſt from Syria, it receives the river ORONTE or el Aſi, which runs north-eaſt, then ſouth-weſt from Melula, and its branches; the Nahr-el Aſi and Aſoud. The Nahr Huſſein, Nahr-el Kibbir, Nahr-Akkar, Saint, NAHR-EL-KASEMIEH, and its branches; the Ain-el-Ger and Nahr-el Leitane, which runs ſouth-weſt. The Keiſon, Kordje, Zerka, Nahr-el Kaſab, Nahr-Arſuf, and Nahr-Abi Petros.

On the ſouth from Africa THE RIVER NILE, which runs north from Lake Dembea, near Mount La Lune; it has nine mouths, two of the largeſt the Peluſes and Rouſſet, were called *Delta* by the Greeks; the other are called Tacaria, Pharma, Migney, Sebenet, Bettin and Boſquier; the two former connect together near the city of Grand Cairo; beſide ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Marib *Atbara*, and its branches; the Coror, Tukoor and Guangue; the *Babar-el-Abiad*, or White-river, and its branches; the *Babar-el-Azerglue*, and its branches; the Dender, Rahad and Roma. Waſhes the Gulphs of Arabs and Syrtis, now Sidra; receives the river Mahil Quaham, and Wad-el Jeane; waſhes the Gulph of Cabes, and receives the rivers Wad-Akkrud.

The MAJERAA or Magerda, which runs north-weſt, and its branches, the Sujeras, Wad-el Serrat, and Wad-el Bul. The Wad-el Berber, Seibus, Wad-el Kiber, and its branch the Rumel; the Sumam, Iſſer, and its branches the Azes Reitun Aſhir, and Mailah. The Maſafran, and its branches; the Wejer and Shifa;

The SHELLIT, and its branches; the Mina, and its branches; the Wed-el Abdt, Mina and Wed-el Mina; the Arheu, Tagia, Wariſa, Herbein, Wed-el Midroe, Nahr-Waſſol, and Sebbein. The Sigg, and Wed-el Hamait. The Taſna, and its branches the Iſſer, and Barbata. The Maluia or Mulun, and its branch, the Zha. The Nocor, Gommera, and Kercal.

IV. THE BLACK SEA is a large baſon of water, ſituated between Europe and Aſia, a little north of the Mediterranean; it is ſurrounded by land, except where it communicates with the other ſea, through the Strait of Conſtantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; it receives on the north the SEA of ASOPH through the Strait of Zabache or Jenikale, and

THE RIVER DON, which runs ſouth-weſt from Mount Caucaſus, which empties itſelf into the former ſea, and its branches; the Manyz, Sal, Temernick and Mokraia-neſwitai. The rivers Medyeditza, Randai and Cloper.

On the north of the latter ſea, it receives the Mius, Elanczik, Kalmius, Bendy, Moloeznaia, which run through the Lake Molocznoe, and the Uziuzutliuk. On the weſt it receives the Sea of Siwaſch, which runs through the Strait of Tonkoi; and receives into the latter ſea from Crimea, the rivers Salgyr Karaſu-mai, Bulganak, Andal, Andal Kuru and Czuriuſku. On the eaſt, it receives the rivers Angaly and Herpeli, waſhes the Gulph of Beiſu, and receives the rivers Beiſu, Herpeli, Angaly and Crornoiprolok.

On the north and eaſt of the Black Sea, it receives the river KUBAN, which runs weſt from Mount Caucaſus, and its branches; the Abys, Apaiſou, Zelenaja, Biſtraja, Laba, Suanes, Baſcian and Oſet. The rivers Ukrack, Copou, Sehoun,

Sehoun, Coddors, Marmar, Mokvi, Ekalis, Oſhums, Heli, Engur, Copi, Ciani and Rioni, which run north-weſt from the former mount, and its branches the Skini and Ratſhi. The river Schuhtit Tſhoroki, or Bitumi, which runs north-weſt, and its branches the Tſhorola and Turak.

On the ſouth it receives from the north of Turky in Aſia, the rivers Rizeh, Sorman, Tireboli, Kereſoun, Siden, Termeh; waſhes the Gulph of Samſon, and receives into it the rivers Jekil-ermak, KIZILERMAH, which run north, then north-eaſt from Mount Taurus, and the Ak-Liman; The rivers Partheni, Falios SAKARIA, which run north-weſt, and north-eaſt from Mount Taurus, and branches, the Purſak; and waſhes the Canal of Conſtantinople; and On the weſt from Turky in Europe, it receives the rivers Limani, Kameiek, Daphne, Varna, and

THE DANUBE, which runs eaſt, then ſouth and eaſt from the Black Foreſt Mountains in Briſgau, near Freyburg on the Rhine; has four mouths, viz. the Vizi, Ghurchevi, Ruſki and Kilia, which connect together near the city of Iſmail; beſide it has ſeveral other branches, which with the former water Turky in Europe, Hungary, and the ſouth of Germany, viz. On the north ſide from Moldavia and Valakia, the Julpus, *Prut*, *Siret*, and its branches; the Dembavilza and Gilavatzogis; the Komana, Olt and Zyos; on the ſouth ſide from the Emmeh Dag, in Bulgaria, the Jantra, Ozama, Ujd, Eſker, Zabriſz, Lom, Timok, *Morava*, and its branches; the Nipava, Taplizza and Iban; the Save which ſeparates Servia and Boſina from Hungaria, and its branches; the Drain, Boſna, Okina, Varbas, Unna, Culpa Korana and Sann; on the north ſide from Hungaria, the *Theſis*, which runs ſouth from Mount Crapack, and its branches; the Temes, Begha, Maros, *Keres*, and its branch the Feyr-heres; the Harmad and Szamos; the *Drain* and its branch the Muhir; the Ballaton from the Lake of that name; the Gran, Waag, Raab Leytha, *March*, and its branches; the Morava, Thaja and its branch the *Iglawa*, and its branches; the Schwantza and Zwillawa; the Kamp, Enns and Trann, the latter runs through Aber, Atter and Trann Seas; the *Inn* and its branches; the Rol, Indem, Pinzgau and Saal, and its branches, the Ultz and Roſana; the Iſer and Leeh.

Waſhes the Saſik Liman, and receives into it Kogylnik; waſhes Ovidi Liman, and receives into it

The *river* DNISTER or TURTA, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Mount Crapack, on the ſouthern border of Poland, and its branches, the Reut and Ikiel.

The RIVER DNIEPER, which runs moſtly ſouth from the group of mountains of Moſcow, and its branches the *Bog*, and its branches; the Ingel-Wrelki and Elanec; the Ingul Maly, and its branch the Bereſowka; the Ak, Konſkaja, *Samara*, and its branches; the Wolezja Woda, and Vallir; the Sura, Czaplinſka-Vſkol, Worſkla, Pecrol, Sula, Supei, Trubiec, Ros, *Deſna*, and its branches; the Uda, Senow, *Sem*, and its branches; the Paſkawaja and Rat; the Suda, Soſa, Neruſa, Malaja and Abalow; the Prypec, and its branches; the Peyez, Sluck, Horin, Sluez and Styr.

V. THE MARMORA is a ſmall ſea, anciently called the Propontis, which communicates on the weſt through the Strait of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, called anciently the Helleſpont, with the Archipelago, and on the north-eaſt, with the Black Sea, through the Strait of Conſtantinople.

VI. THE CASPIAN SEA is an immenſe lake, as well as the SEAS of Aral; is ſituated on the eaſt of the former. Both of theſe ſeas are ſurrounded by land, and as they receive a great many rivers, and more waters than it ſeems they could contain, ſome geographers think that they have a communication under the earth with other ſeas, which prevent their overflowing; this, however, is only mere conjecture, for it is well known, that the ſun draws as much water from theſe ſeas, as is conveyed to them by rivers, which is the caſe, particularly in warm climates, where the evaporations are greater than in cold countries;

The Caſpian Sea receives on the weſt the river KUR, which runs eaſt and ſouth-eaſt from Mount Caucaſus, and its branches; the Aras, Alax Jori, and Kor or Mokmari.

The rivers Samura, Girgeri, Kuſu, Boinak, Oſen Koiſa, and Bolzoi;

THE TEREK, which runs eaſt from Mount Caucaſus, has five mouths, viz. the Moſkvi-Akſai, Dalabka, Kiſlarſka, Bekeſzea and Baroſda; and ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Proſwa, Zunſha, and its branches; the Chuntames, Dſhalki, Argun, Shalaſh, Jendan and Pſeckut; the Kurp Kulibeli, and ſeveral other branches; the Tſherek, Bakſan, and its branches, the Malk, &c.

The KUNA, which runs eaſt from Beſptow Dag, through ſeveral ſmall lakes, and its branches are the Bivar, Biruma and Tumuſlow.

THE VOLGA, which runs ſouth-eaſt, then moſtly ſouth from the Lakes Itmen and Selger, near the group of Mountains of Moſkow; has eleven mouths, which connect together near the city of Aſtrakan, viz. the Biala, Buſa, Balda, Rutunowa, Baſchmakowka, Cragan, Binel Czambur, Jamburg Oſtr, Tſzetynibugri and Malinow Oſtro'; and ſeveral other branches, ſuch as the Talogoi, Achluba, Sarpa, Juruſlana, Kurdium, Maza, Irgis, *Samara*, and its branches; the Tak, Kinel and Saka; the *Kama*, which runs ſouth-weſt from Mount Riphees, or Riphæan, and its branches; the Wyolko, Bielaia and its branch, the Oufa; the Cruſowai, Foroz and Kolwa; the Sviaga, Nethuga, Sura, *Oka* and its branches; the Kliazma, Makſza, Tzna and Ugra; the *Sezkſna*, and its branches; the Unza, *Mologa*, and its branch the Cragada; the Mſta and Tver. On the north it receives

The RIVER OURAL, or Ural, which runs north, then weſt and north, from the Ural Mountains, and its branches; the Ilek Kaſhun and Sakamara. The EMBA river which runs ſouth-weſt, and its branches the Sagiz and Tamin.

The Aral Sea, receives on the ſouth the GIHON, which runs north-eaſt from Mount Caucaſus, and its branch is the Morgah. The Kheſſel, SIRR, which runs north-weſt, and its branches; the Taros Aryſm; and Sinam; the *Saraſu*, which runs ſouth-weſt and its branches; the *Tzui*, and its branches; the Kain, Bakbulan, Erglu, Mauply Ili, or Ilia, and Emil, through Lakes Alakluſgul, Alaklaſgu Narin, and Itezimes-Alakul. The Sarjakſzi; the Irgis, Ulkojak and Targai, which runs into the Lake of Akſokol Barby.

VII. THE DEAD SEA is ſituated in the Holy Land, on the eaſt of the Mediterranean, where anciently ſtood the towns of Sodom and Gomorrah; and Peuthapole. It has no communication with the latter ſea; though ſeveral geographers have deſcribed a paſſage along the rivers Jordan, Ciſon or Chizon, through the ſouth part of the ſea of Galilee, into the Mediterranean; it receives the river Zared, which runs weſt; the Arnon, which runs ſouth-weſt; the Teruel and Cedron, both which run ſouth-eaſt; the Tons Carith; and Ephrain, which runs eaſt, and its branches; the Meron and Amma; the Jaboch, which runs weſt, and the Haroth, which three former rivers run into the river Jordan; the Jeboc and Geraſa, both run ſouth-weſt; the Seyer, and the Jordan Minor, which run through Lake Semeron, into the Sea of Galilee; the Dothian, Genezer and Chizon, the ſix former rivers run into the latter ſea, all of which water Syria and the Holy Land.

DIRECTION OF THE GRAND CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS, HIGHLANDS AND DECLIVITIES OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

THE GLOBE being divided by nine grand chains of mountains, EUROPE is traverſed by ſix, which ſpring from the mountains of Switzerland, the higheſt ſpot in this quarter of the world, viz.

The ALPS and APENNINS, which run ſouth-eaſt to Cape Faro;

MOUNT COSTEGAS, which runs in the ſame direction to the Strait of Conſtantinople;

MOUNTS FICHTERBERT and CRAPACK, which proceed north-weſt to Mounts Riphæan, on the borders of Aſia;

MOUNTS SALEVE, JURA and VOSGES, which ſtretch themſelves north-weſt through Britain, and Shetland Iſlands.

MOUNTS CEVENNES and the PYRENEES, which extend ſouth-eaſt from Mount Jura, to the Strait of Gibraltar.

From theſe chains of mountains Europe forms ſix declivities towards as many ſeas, and is divided into ſix terreſtrial baſons, viz.

THE BASON of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, is ſituated on the weſt of Europe; thoſe of the BALTIC, the NORTH SEA and ARCTIC OCEAN, on the north, and thoſe of the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, on the eaſt.

EUROPE is divided alſo in its whole extent, from north to ſouth, by the higheſt chain of mountains, which traverſes it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, from the Strait of Gibraltar, to the ancient Mounts Riphæan, on the confines

ſines of Aſia. In this chain of mountains, all the great rivers of Europe, thoſe of Britain, Ireland and Italy excepted, have their ſources, viz. on the weſt of Spain and Portugal, the rivers Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus and Douro; on the eaſt the Ebro; on the weſt of France la Gironde, and Loire; on the North the Seine; on the ſouth the Rhone; on the north-weſt of Germany and Switzerland, the Rhine and the Elbe; on the eaſt, the Danube; on the north-weſt of Poland and Pruſſia, the Viſtula and Memel; on the north of Ruſſia in Europe, the Dvina, Velika, Lovet, and Pectora.

ASIA is divided by five great chains of mountains, which ſpring from the group of mountains of the Deſert of Cobe, the higheſt ſpot of Aſia, viz. two of which run weſt to meet thoſe of Europe; the ancient Mounts Caucaſus and Taurus, which run to the Strait of Conſtantinople; the other Mounts, Inus and the Riphees or Kamenai Payas, join Mount Crapack on the borders of Aſia, and extend to the ſixtieth degree of latitude. The Gauts run ſouth from Cape Comorin to P^t. Thibet. The range of high land runs ſouth from Turk Hend, into the Iſthmus of Corea; traverſes the Pacific Ocean, and extends to the Cordilleras in Peru. From theſe chains of mountains Aſia is divided into five declivities, towards as many ſeas, viz. the Arctic, Pacific and Indian Oceans; the Mediterranean and Caſpian Seas. It is formed alſo into ſeven terreſtrial baſons, viz. on the north, that of the Arctic Ocean; on the eaſt, thoſe of China, Okhalſk or Corea and Kamtchatka Seas; on the ſouth, thoſe of the Gulph of Perſia or Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal, and in the middle, that of the Caſpian and Aral Seas.

Aſia is divided alſo in its whole extent, from north to ſouth, by two great chains of mountains which traverſe it from eaſt to weſt, viz. Mounts Taurus and Caucaſus, the neareſt to the equator on the north, which give birth to all the great rivers that run towards the ſouth of Aſia, viz. the rivers Tiger, Indus, Ganges, Burranpoor, Ava, Obequam, Yang-tſi-kiang and Hoang-ho. The other chain, Mounts Riphees, Imus and Al-lay, Alintopa, runs further north, and gives birth to the great rivers which flow towards the north of Aſia, viz. the Dwina, Obb, Eniſſey, Lena, Indighirka and Kovia.

AFRICA is divided by four grand chains of mountains, which ſpring from the group of mountains in the ſouthern part of that continent, and which are the higheſt part of it, viz. the ancient Mounts Alabaſtrin, which extend north to Mount Taurus; Mount Atlas, which runs north and north-weſt along the Mediterranean, to the Strait of Gibraltar; Mounts Capus and la Lune, which run north-weſt to Cape Bajador, and from thence to the Strait of Gibraltar; and Mount Laputa, which extends ſouth to the Cape of Good Hope. From theſe chains of mountains, Africa is divided into four declivities, towards three ſeas and one river, viz. on the weſt, towards the Atlantic; on the eaſt, towards the Indian Ocean; on the north, towards the Mediterranean, and in the middle towards the centre of Africa, or the river Niger. Africa alſo contains one baſon, and part of three others, viz. the baſon of the river Niger, and part of thoſe of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and of the Mediterranean Sea.

AMERICA is divided from eaſt to weſt by the CORDILLIERAS DE LOS ANDES, and STONY MOUNTAINS, which extend on the weſtern ſide of the New World from Cape Horn to Bering's Strait. This chain of mountains gives riſe to four great rivers, viz. the Amazon in South America, and the Naſſa Bravo, Miſſouri and Red River in North America; from the above chain four others extend in an eaſterly direction, viz. two in South America; the Cordillieras Malogrove, which runs eaſt to Santos Bay, and gives birth to the Rio de la Plata and its branches; the Paraguay and Porna, which run ſouth. The other chain runs north-eaſt, a little on the north of the equator, and traverſes the northern part of South America, then turns north-weſt, and traverſes the Weſt-Indies, through the iſlands of Trinidad, Tobago, Green Bank, Grenada, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinico, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Chriſtopher, St. Bartholomew, Anguilla, St. Cruz, Virgin Iſlands, Port Rico, Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas. It ſeparates on the north the Baſon of the Caribbean Sea, from that of the Atlantic on the ſouth-eaſt, croſſes the Gulph of Florida, enters the Iſthmus of Florida, and proceeds in a direction north-eaſt, on the Allegany Mountains to Cape Briton. In this chain all the great rivers of North America, which run ſouth-eaſt, have their ſources, viz. the rivers St. John, Attamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, N. W. Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Kappehannock, Potomak, Suſquehannah, Delawar, Hudſon, Connecticut, Kennebeck and St. John. It gives birth on the eaſt to thoſe rivers which run ſouth and weſterly, the Apalachicola, Albany, Tennafree, Cumberland and Ohio.

From STONY MOUNTAINS ariſes another chain which runs north-eaſt to the Strait of Belleiſle, and from the latter another branch proceeds ſouth-eaſt between the Miſſiſſipi and Lakes Superior and Michigan, and then runs eaſt to the Allegany range of mountains. It gives birth to the great rivers Miſſiſſipi and St. Lawrence; and on the north to Nelſon's River. The farthermoſt branch runs quite north acroſs North America, from Bering's Strait to Greenland, and gives birth to M'Kenzie's River, which runs north into the Arctic Ocean.

From theſe chains of mountains America is divided into three declivities, towards as many ſeas, viz. on the eaſt towards the Atlantic; on the weſt towards the Pacific, and on the north towards the Arctic Ocean. It is formed alſo into nine terreſtrial baſons; viz. the baſon of the Arctic Ocean, ſituated on the north, as well as that of Hudſon's Bay; the baſon of the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt; thoſe of the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt; the baſons of the Gulph of Mexico or Miſſiſſipi, and the Caribbean Sea; in the middle, the baſons of the rivers of the Amazons, and Rio de la Plata on the eaſt, in South America.

From MOUNT ST. GOTHARD, 6790 feet above the level of the ſea, the higheſt mountain of Switzerland, ariſe five great rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Rhine, and two of its branches, the Aar and Ruſs, and the Teſing, the laſt is a branch of the Po. It gives birth alſo, to five great chains of mountains which proceed from it, viz.

The ALPS PENNINES, which run weſt along the ſouth ſide of the Rhone, between the Valais and Italy, through Mounts la Fourche, Meinthal, Sempione, Maryo, Serrio, St. Bernard, 8074 feet above the level of the ſea, then extends on the Glacieres through MOUNT BLANC, the higheſt ſpot in Europe, 15,302½ feet above the ſea. The Alps continued thence divide Savoy from Piedmont; run through little St. Bernard, Mounts Iſtran, Soana, Cenis, 6261 feet above the ſea, and Mount Cametion; divide France from Italy, and then enter the country of Nice, where they terminate at the Gulph of Genoa, between Nice and Monaco; it gives birth to the river Po.

The APENNIN MOUNTAINS, which are a continuation of the Alps, run eaſt from the country of Nice, between the limits of Piedmont, Monſerrat, Genoa, Parma, Modena and Tuſcany. They then proceed ſouth-eaſt through the States of the church, and the kingdom of Naples, to Cape Arni. They traverſe the latter countries from eaſt to weſt, and give birth to the rivers Tiber and Arno. They then croſs the Faro of Meſſia, and run through the iſland of Sicily to Capo Ferro, where they end. They divide Sicily from north to ſouth, and give birth on the ſouth to the rivers Giaretta, Salſo, Platina and Belici. Beſides this great chain of mountains, there are two remarkable volcanoes in Italy, ſeparate from the great chain, viz. Mount Veſuvius, 3904 feet above the level of the ſea, ſituated eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Naples. This mountain throws out generally a thick ſmoke, accompanied, ſometimes, with flames; and during great eruptions, torrents of melted matter, called Lava, iſſue from it, which overflows the neighbouring country, and when cool, forms a hard ſolid ſubſtance. The other volcano, Mount Gebello, formerly called Mt. Ætna, riſes 10,700½ feet above the ſea. It is ſituated forty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Meſſina in Sicily, and is the higheſt mountain in that iſland. Like Veſuvius, it frequently throws out flames as well as ſmoke, mixed with ſtones, and calcined ſubſtances; and theſe eruptions are ſometimes accompanied with earthquakes. The ſuperſtitious people believe it to be the habitation of the devil.

MOUNTS COSTEGNAS, or the ancient Mount Scordinus, run ſouth-eaſt from Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland, in the ſame direction as the Apennin; traverſe the country of the Griſons, through Mounts l'Oiſeau, Adel, Splugen and Jule; then run along the ſouthern ſide of Germany, and divide that country from the Republic of Venice. They then paſs through Mounts Bernico del Oro, Luga, Corno, Baffalora, Brenner Mankiat, and on the ancient Mounts Oera, Albius and Obelus, enter and traverſe Turky in Europe; proceed through Mounts Emmeh Dag, or Hæmus, and croſs the Strait of Conſtantinople. This chain ſeparates the baſon of the Black Sea on the north, from that of the Mediterranean on the ſouth. From Mounts Coſtegnas a chain runs almoſt ſouth through Greece, to Cape Angeto, through the ancient Mounts Sacer, Jola, Termeties, Draca and Timolus, croſſes the Iſles of Cerigato, Candia, Scorpenta and Rhodes, and then proceeds north-eaſt to Mount Taurus. It encloſes, on the ſouth, the iſlands in the Gulph of the Archipelago.

MOUNT TAURUS, which runs from Mounts Coſtegnas, traverſes Turky in Aſia, joins MOUNT CAUCASUS, which traverſes Perſia and Pt. Thibet. It ſeparates the baſon of the Caſpian Sea, on the north, from that of the Gulph

Gulph of Perſia, or the Arabian Sea, on the ſouth; it then proceeds on the ſouth of Great Thibet, through P^t. Thibet, Mounts Lankpu, Kentaiſſe and Turk Hend. It ſeparates the group of mountains of the Deſart of Cobi, on the north, from the baſon of the Bay of Bengal on the ſouth, then continues through Chineſe Tartary, and runs into the Iſthmus of Corea. It ſeparates the baſon of the Chineſe Sea on the ſouth, from that of the Ochotſk Sea, and Gulph of Corea on the north, traverſes the Great South Sea, through the Strait of Corea and the Iſlands of Ximo, Gotta, Lekeyo, Mendizabal, Sulpher, Jardines, Mariannes or Ladronnes, Carolinas, Lord Mulgrave's Range, St. Pierre, Sandwich D^a, Maria, Lajara, Paſaros Boca Pantida, la Nublada, Saccoro, Paſſion, Marias and Iſabella, croſſes the mouth of the Gulph of California, and running north through New Mexico, to the 50th degree of latitude, turns eaſt, and divides itſelf into two branches. One of theſe branches traverſing Canada, runs through the Strait of Belleiſle, croſſes Davis's Strait to Cape Farewell, and then proceeds between Lakes Winnipeg Superior, Huron and Hudſon's Bay. It ſeparates the baſon of Hudſon's and Baffin's Bay on the north, from that of the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence on the ſouth, then traverſes the Weſtern Ocean to Cape Mizen-head, near Cape Clear; paſſes through Ireland from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt; croſſes the North Channel, and runs to Ettrick Pen on the great chain of mountains of Scotland. It divides Ireland from eaſt to weſt; and gives birth, on the eaſt to the rivers Blackwater, Suire and its branches, the Nore and Barrow; and the Boyne. And on the weſt to the branches of the Shannon, the Broſna and Inny; the Erne, Barin, and Lagon.

The other branch, which is the main chain, runs firſt ſouth-eaſt, and then north-eaſt through the northern part of the United States of America, to the Allegeny Mountains, and afterwards proceeds north between the head of the Rivers Hudſon, Connecticut, and runs on the Albany Ridge, croſſes New Brunſwick, to Cape Breton and Newfoundland. It divides the baſon of the Gulph of Mexico on the ſouth, traverſes the Atlantic Ocean through the great bank of Newfoundland, the Iſlands of Azores, Madeira and the Canaries, to Cape Bojador in Africa; and then runs north-eaſt on Mount Atlas, through Moroco. It divides, on the eaſt, the baſon of the river Niger; croſſes the Strait of Gibraltar, traverſes Spain in a north-eaſt, and then in a northern direction; runs through Sirrias Ronda, Nevada, Eluira, Cacorla and Segura; then runs on the eaſt ſide of Morena, and afterwards on Serrias Alcaraz, Caſuegra, Atbaracin, Molina, Laloria, Antiena, Urbian, Piquera, Occa and Mounts Aſturies. It ſeparates the baſon of the Atlantic Ocean on the eaſt, from that of the Mediterranean on the weſt; turns off abruptly to the eaſt, runs on the Sierra, St. Adrian and Pyrenees Mountains, which are the boundaries between France and Spain. It ſeparates the baſon of the Bay of Biſcay on the ſouth, as well as on the eaſt from the weſtern part of France; traverſes that country in a north-eaſt direction; runs through Mounts Cevennes, Cantal and Cote d'Or, and divides itſelf into two branches, near le Thillot. The Mount Vaſges, which proceeds north-weſt to Calais, and croſſes the Strait to Dover. Mount Jura, the other branch, runs ſouth-weſt through Mount la Dole; croſſes the Rhone at Fort l'Eclure, runs ſouth-eaſt through Savoye on Mounts Saleve, acroſs the River Avre, proceeds along the Glacier, croſſes the Rhone near St. Maurice, and extends on Mounts Ufder-Gelten, Colonne, Gemmi, Schrekhorn, Vetterhorn and Grimſel, to Mount St. Gothard.

Mounts Fichtelberg or Fichterbert and Crapack, which run from Mount St. Gothard, proceed north-eaſt through the country of the Griſons, between the Rhine and the Inn, over Mounts l'Oiſeau, Adel, Splugen Mayole, Septimer and Jule, where Mounts Caſtegas and Crapack are joined. They then advance through Mounts Albel, Scaletta, Rhetico, Stepina and Pætico; enter Germany; proceed weſt through Swabia, between the Lake of Conſtance and the Danube; run north on the Black Foreſt, between the Rhine and the head of the Danube, turn ſhort to the eaſt, then run on the north of that river through Mount Fichtelberg. It ſeparates, on the ſouth, the baſon of the North Sea. Then divides into two branches, one of which runs almoſt north through Denmark to Mount Dophrines in Norway. It ſeparates the baſon of the North Sea on the eaſt, from that of the Baltic on the weſt. The other branch of the Mount Crapack traverſes Germany; proceeds through Gallicia, between Hungary and Poland; and then runs north-eaſt through the latter country to the group of mountains of Moſcow, where the chain divides into two branches; one runs eaſt, then ſouth to Mount Caucaſus; the other continues farther north, where it falls in with the Great Northern Chain, which traverſes the globe from eaſt to weſt. It ſeparates the baſon of the Baltic Sea on the ſouth,

from that of the Black Sea on the North; it gives the ſources to the rivers Danube, Dniſter, Volga, on the ſouth; the Rhine, Elbe, Odor, Viſtula, Memel, Dvina and Valehov, on the north. It ſeparates into two branches, one runs north to Mount Dophrines, the other continues eaſt through Ruſſia in Europe, to the ancient Mounts Riphees, on the borders of Aſia. It ſeparates the baſon of the White Sea on the ſouth, from that of the Caſpian Sea on the North. It then runs ſouth to the ancient Mounts Imaus, traverſes Ruſſia in Aſia through Mounts Altay Alintopa; runs north of the group of the great deſart of Cobi, and proceeds north-eaſt to Beering's Strait. It ſeparates the baſon of the Arctic Ocean on the ſouth, from that of the ſeas of Okhotſk and Kamtchatka on the weſt and north; it gives on the north the ſources to the rivers Dwina, Obb, Eniſſy, Lena, Indighirka and Kovina, and traverſes the northern part of North America from Beering's Strait to Greenland; then it runs ſouth-eaſt on the Stony Mountains, then eaſt, and afterwards north, between the Lakes Hyte-he-le-ca and Slave, Hudſon's and Baffin's Bays, and then proceeds ſouth-eaſt to Iceland. It then runs through the ocean, between the Northern Sea and the Arctic Ocean, traverſes the Iſlands of Feroe and Shetland, and divides itſelf into two branches, one of which runs through Great Britain, and the other proceeds on the north of the North Sea to Feel's Mount. It divides the baſon of the German Ocean on the north, and continuing through Norway, runs north-eaſt through Mounts Dophrines, between Sweden and Norway. It proceeds then almoſt ſouth, between the White Sea and the Baltic, to Mount Crapack. It ſeparates the baſons of the Baltic Sea on the north and eaſt, from that of the Arctic Ocean on the ſouth.

The ſouthern chain of mountains, that neareſt to the equator, runs eaſt from Cape Negro, on the ſouth of the group of mountains of Africa, to Cape Delgado. It traverſes the Indian Ocean to the north of the channel of Mozambique; runs on the Iſlands of Comoro, Madagaſcar, Bourbon, France or Mauritius, Rodrigues, Corgodos, Sable, Amirante, Mahe, Peros, Salomon and Brothers. It then ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs to Cape Comorin, through the Iſlands of Diego Rayes, Maldive, Ceylon, where ariſes Adam's Peak, and then runs to Laccadive. It ſeparates on the ſouth and eaſt, the baſon of the Sea of Omen. The other chain, which continues through the Iſlands of Apalura and Sumatra, ſeparates on the ſouth the Bay of Bengal. It croſſes the Strait of Sunda, runs through the Iſlands of JAVA, Madura, Bali, Lombock, Sumbawa, Sumba, Mangerye, Solor, Lomblemom Omby Timor, Teralta, Moa, Damme, Timor Laut, Saute, Aroo, Kleen Key, Keywactela, Groot Key, BORNEO, CELEBES, Booton, Gilolos, Mortinay, Yowl, Peling, Sullas, Xullabeſſee, Bouro, Seram, Ouby, Myſol, Waygooe, Papua or New Guinea, croſſes Dampier's Strait, runs on New Britain, acroſs St. George's Channel, runs on New Ireland, Mathids, New Hanover and Prince of Wales Iſland; then runs on the Iſlands of Arendy, croſs Bougainville's Strait, runs on Solomon, Louiſiade, Three Siſters, Queen Charlotte's, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Feejee, Friendly Iſlands, Horn, Hope, Maurelle, Solitaira, Yorks, Bowmans, San Bernardo, Savage, Voſquez, Palmerſton, Scilly, Howes, Society, Otaheite, Lower Iſlands, Dangerous Archipelago, or Bougainville; Marqueſas, Titcairns, Davis's Land or Eaſter I. Juan and St. Felix, enters South America, traverſes that country through the Cordelier Malogroſo, and divides into two branches. One of theſe runs through Cape St. Roque to Cape Bojador, in Africa, through the Iſland of Fernando, and proceeds to the Cape Verde Iſlands. The other, which is the main chain, traverſes the Atlantic Ocean, runs through the Iſland of Trinidada, Low Sandy, St. Matthew and St. Helena, to Cape Negro.

The marine chain, neareſt to the South Pole, runs from the Cape of Good Hope, traverſes the Indian Ocean through the Iſlands of Denia, Marſeveen, Prince Edward, Marion and Crozets, Kerguelen's Land, or Deſolation, St. Paul's and Amſterdam, to Cape Horn. It traverſes the Atlantic Ocean, paſſing through the iſlands of Hawkins's Maidenland, or Falkland, Georgia, Sandwich Lands, la Grande, of la Roche, Saxemburg, Triſtan de Cunha, Nightingale, Diego Alvaro, and Goughs; and then proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope.

The other five chains of mountains which run from north to ſouth, ſubdivide the great baſon into ſmall ones. Of theſe chains, that of the Cordillieras de los Andes, in America, which runs from Cape Horn, along the weſtern coaſt of South America to Panama, through the country of Patagonia, Chili, Peru, &c. then proceeds on the volcanoes of Clemento, Huagleca, Ozorno, Huannea, Villarica, Nataco, Chinal, la Hagua, St. Barbara, Peteroa, Mayno, Ligua, Coquimbo, Capiapo and Cayambour; and then continues through the Iſthmus of Panama and New Mexico. It ſeparates on the weſt, the baſon of the Carribean Sea, and then runs along the Stony Mountains to Beering's Strait. It

ſeparates

ſeparates the baſons of the Atlantic Ocean on the eaſt, from that of the Gulph of Mexico and the river Miſſiſſipi, on the weſt.

One of the chain of iſlands of the Pacific Ocean runs almoſt north from New Holland to the Arctic Ocean, through New Guinea, Timor, Celebes, Borneo, Gilolo, Sangir, and the Philippine Iſlands, the Magindano, Bohol, Negros, Pany, Zeba, Palawan, Mindoro, Leyte, Samar and Luzon; the iſlands of Balbuyanes, Baſhees, Formoſa and Peſcadores. It ſeparates on the eaſt the baſon of the Chineſe Sea, and proceeding on the iſlands of Upama, Patchore and Taypin, the Lekeyo, Upuſima, Kikiay, Mendizabal, Tanao-Sima, croſſes Diemen's Strait, and runs through the iſlands of Likeo, Gotta, Ximo, Siko and Japan. It ſeparates the baſon of the Gulph of Corea on the eaſt; and continuing through the Kourliſkie Iſles on Tchikota to Atorkau or Staten Land, croſſes the Strait of de Vries, runs through the iſlands of Tchroup, Shamaſhir, Rokkoke, Shiyaſhkatan, Makanrouſchy, Poroluſchir, and Soumſhou Alagit; it then enters the Iſthmus of Kamtchatka. It ſeparates on the eaſt the baſon of the ſea of Okhotſk, and then proceeds to the promontory of Shagatſkoi.

The range of high land and mountains on the eaſt of Aſia, runs north from Sincapore Strait, through the Iſthmus of Malaya and Great Thibet to Turk Hend. It ſeparates the baſon of the Bay of Bengal on the eaſt, from that of the Chineſe Sea on the weſt. It croſſes the Deſart of Cobi, and proceeds through Tartary and Ruſſia in Aſia to the Gulph of Taimura. It gives birth on the weſt to the river Eniſſey, and on the eaſt to the Lena.

The middle chain of the Aſiatic Mountains, called the Gauts, runs North from Cape Comorin along the Malabar Coaſt, through the weſtern ſide of Hindooſtan. It ſeparates on the eaſt the heads of the rivers Couvery, Kiſtnah, Godavery, Mahanada, and of ſeveral branches of the Ganges, viz. the Bender, Cane, Jumnah and Chumbul, from thoſe on the weſt, the rivers Nerbudah, Puddar, Surſoety, and of three branches of the Indus, the Rauvee, Chunaub and Behut. It ſeparates alſo the baſon of the Bay of Bengal on the weſt, from that of the Sea of Oman on the eaſt. It then traverſes firſt in a northern, then in an eaſtern, and afterwards in a north-weſt direction Weſt-Tartary. It ſeparates on the eaſt the rivers Hyarken, Hi and Emil; and divides on the eaſt the baſon of the Caſpian Sea, and then proceeds north through Ruſſia, between Europe and Aſia, to Novaya-Zembya, on the Arctic Ocean.

The range of Mounts Lupala, Ararat, and part of Mount Caucaſus runs north from the Cape of Good Hope, through the eaſtern ſide of Africa, between the river Nile, and the Red Sea. It gives birth on the eaſt to the river Zimbaza, and ſeparates the baſon of the Arabian Sea on the weſt, from that of the Mediterranean on the eaſt. It then croſſes the Iſthmus of Suez, and runs on Mount Ararat in Armenia, now Syria, where it is ſuppoſed Noah's Ark reſted. It then croſſes Turkey in Aſia, runs on Mounts Taurus and Caucaſus, between the Mediterranean and Caſpian Seas, and the rivers Volga and Don; and proceeds through Europe to the group of the mountains of Moſcow. It ſeparates the baſon of the Black Sea on the eaſt, from that of the Caſpian and Aral Seas on the weſt; and croſſing Mount Crapack, runs between the lakes Ladoga and Onega, the Gulph of Bothnia, and the White Sea, and proceeds through North Cape to Spitzbergen Iſlands in the Arctic Ocean.

The ancient Mounts Laputa and Atlas run north from the Cape of Good Hope, through Africa, acroſs Mount la Lune or the Moon, and proceed on the weſt of the river Nile to Egypt. This chain divides the baſon of the river Niger on the eaſt and north from that of the Mediterranean on the weſt and ſouth. It then ſtretches north-weſt along the coaſt of Barbary to the Strait of Gibraltar, which it croſſes, and paſſing through Spain and France, as before mentioned, runs through the Strait of Dover, where it is ſuppoſed England, before the deluge, had a communication with the continent. It then continues its direction through Great Britain, and extends to the Shetland Iſles.

Having thus traced out the origin and direction of the grand chains of mountains which encircle or traverſe the globe, the author will now proceed to treat more particularly on thoſe of South Britain, which he has carefully delineated on the annexed Map.

HEIGHT OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MOUNTAINS,

Taken by the Barometer, &c. above the Level of the Sea.

	English Feet.
Chimboraco, one of the Cordilliers in South America, by M. M. of the Academy of Sciences in Paris; this mountain is covered with perpetual ſnow,	20,608
The ſame, according to Condamine, 3000 toiſes, equal to	19,224
Colopaxi, in the province of Quito, according to Don Antonio de Ulloa,	19,929
Mount Blanc, which is covered with perpetual ſnow, is ſituated in Savoy, one of the higheſt mountains of the ancient world, *according to Mr. de Sauſſure, is* 17,700 Paris feet, equal to	18,806½
The ſame, by Sir George Shuckburg,	15,662
The ſame, by M. De Luc,	15,302½
Caracon, near Quito, one of the Cordilliers, by M. M. of the Acadamy of Sciences of Paris,	15,827
Pitchincha, near ditto, with the former mountain ſerve as ſtations for meaſuring a degree of the meridian in Peru, by ditto,	15,571
Pike of Teneriff, in the Iſle of Madeira, according to Dr. Heberden,	15,396
The ſame, according to Feuilly,	13,248
The ſame, by M. T. Bourrit,	13,197
Mount Roſe in Italy, the higheſt of the Alps, by Father Beccaria,	15,084
Caraſon, near Quito, according to M. F. Bourrit,	14,820
Mount Ætna, in the Iſle of Sicily, according to Sir George Shuckburg,	10,954
The ſame, by M. de Sauſſure	10,700½
Mount Buet, according to M. F. Bourrit,	10,124
The ſame, by M. de Luc,	9,945
Conigou, the higheſt of the Pyrenees, according to M. M. of the Academy of Sciences of Paris,	9,984
Summit of Gremarion, according to M. F. Bourrit	8,874
Ridge of Brewin, a Glacier, in the Valley of Chamouni, by ditto,	8,847
Mount Velino, on the eaſt of Terne, near Rieli, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg,	8,397
Grand St. Barnard, at l'Hoſpice in Savoy, by M. de Sauſſure,	8,346
Mount St. Gothard, the higheſt mountain of Switzerland, by M. de Sauſſure	6,790
Swuckuſtoet, within the borders of Norway, 4658 feet above the Lake Farmund, and that lake is thought to be near 2000 or 3000 above the ſea	6,658
The higheſt mountains of Sweden, by ſome late experiments, between the lat. 63°. and 64°. have been found to be above the Baltic,	6,652
Areſkutan, in Jæmland, Norway, is ſaid to be 6162 Engliſh feet above the neareſt rivers.	
Mount Cenis in Italy, at the Poſt Houſe, the rocks on each ſide of the plain, where is ſituated the Poſt Houſe, is at leaſt 3000 feet higher, according to Sir George Shuckburg,	6,261
Grand Croix in Italy, by ditto,	6,023
Valley of Mountainvert, in Savoy, by M. F. Bourrit	5,595
Dole, between France and Switzerland, the higheſt mountain of Jura, by ditto	5,523
Pike of Rucio, in the Iſle of Madeira, by ditto,	5,067
Lannebourg, by Sir George Shuckburg,	4,408
Ben-Nivis, in the county of Inverneſs, one of the higheſt mountains of North Britain, obſerved at Fort-William by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and Mr. Hoy, in 1784—Pennant's Tour in Scotland,	4,387
Whern Side, in the north of England, one of the higheſt mountains of South Britain, by Mr. Waddington,	4,050

Ingleborough

	English Feet.
Ingleborough, in ditto, by ditto,	3,987
Pennygant, in the north of England, by ditto,	3,930
Mount Veſuvius, near Naples, in Italy, by M. de Sauſſure,	3,904
Stony Mountains, in North America, 3,520 feet above the level of their baſe, by	
Sylfiællen, on the borders of Jæmland, 3,132 feet perpendicular from the height to the baſe.	
Mount Somma, according to Sir George Shuckburg	3,738
Snowdon, in the north of Wales, the higheſt mountain of that country, according to Mr. Pennant,	3,568
The ſame, by General Roy,	3,555
The ſame, by Mr. Waddington,	3,456
Schichallian, in Perthſhire, Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Maſkelyne of the Royal Society in London,	3,550
High Part of Table, at the Cape of Good Hope, by M. F. Bourrit,	3,459
Madama, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg,	3,450
Pendle Hill, in the North of England, by Mr. Waddington,	3,411
Croſs Fell, in the north of England, by Mr. Donald,	3,390
Blackhouſe Heights, Selkirkſhire, Scotland,	3,370
Valley of Chamouni, in Savoy, by M. F. Bourrit,	3,363
Helvellyn, in the north of England, by Mr. Donald,	3,324
Skiddaw, in Cumberland, by ditto,	3,324
Ben-lomond, in North Britain, Pennant's Tour in Scotland,	3,240
Saddleback, in the north of England, by Mr. Donald,	3,048
Summit of the *Rock* above the Poſt Houſe at Reddicoffani, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg,	3,048
Mount Raticore, a volcanoe, one of the higheſt parts of the Apennine Mountains, ſituated on the road between Bologna and Florence,	2,901
Novaleſe, by Sir George Shuckburg,	2,741
Peak of Derby, ſuppoſed to be	2,500
Poſt Houſe, at Reddicoffani, by ditto,	2,470
Ettrick Pin, in Selkirkſhire, Scotland,	2,200
Carter Fell, Roxburgſhire, Scotland,	1,602
La Calhambre, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg,	1,567
Vinterbo, in Italy, by ditto,	1,259
Lake of Geneve, in Switzerland, by M. de Luc,	1,230
The ſame, at the lower paſſage of the Rhone, by M. F. Bourrit,	1,194
Mount Barbaro, (olim *Mount Gaurus*) near Naples,	1,102
Sienne, by Sir George Shuckburg,	1,066
Aiguebelle, in Italy, by ditto,	941
Kinnekulle, in Weſtro-Gothia,	931
Chamberry, in Savoy, by Sir George Shuckburg,	878
The hills near Shuckburg, in Warwickſhire, by ditto,	700
Shuckburg, in ditto, by ditto,	600
Mount Nuovo, in Italy, by ditto,	472
Florance, at l'Arno, in Italy, by ditto,	190
Capitole, in Italy, by ditto,	150
Rome, (nel Corſo 61 feet above the Tyber,) by ditto,	94
Thames, at London Bridge, by ditto,	43
Tyber, at Rome, in Italy, by ditto,	33

MAP OF THE SUMMITS OF THE GREAT CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND HIGHLANDS OF

ALBION;

With its Declivities, as it appeared when the Waters of the Deluge were retiring.*

THE tradition of the deluge has been preſerved among moſt nations of the world; and naturaliſts ſeem to give an indubitable proof of it in the ſea ſhells and other marine bodies found at the tops of the higheſt mountains, and particularly on thoſe of the Cordellieras in Peru, ſome of which are two thouſand cubits above the level of the ſea.

It is impoſſible to point out exactly the retreat of the waters of the deluge, of which the ocean was the ſmalleſt part. Did they precipitate themſelves into the bowels of the earth through the mouths and openings of the volcanos? Or did they return from whence they came? Common ſenſe rejects ſuch a paradox, and is obliged to acknowledge the wonderful power of the omnipotent God.

Europe was almoſt totally uncovered when this country appeared from among the waters. As the waters of the deluge were decreaſing, the peaks of Albion reared, in ſucceſſion, their majeſtic heads with natural ſublimity, according to their different elevation above the level of the ſea, like a high rock when the ocean retires from it with retrograde motion.

The firſt high mountain which appeared in South Britain was Whern Side, 4050 feet in height, and ſurpaſſing the lofty hill of Ingleborough by 63 feet; Pennygant by 120 feet; Snowdon by 1482 feet; Pendle Hill by 639 feet; Croſs Fells by 660 feet; Helvelen by 726 feet; Skiddaw by 780 feet; Ax-edge by feet; Kinderſcout by 1550 feet, and Saddle-back by 1002 feet.

Theſe are but dwarfs when compared with Mount Blanc in Savoy, which is 18,806½ feet above the level of the ſea. From this ſurvey of mountains it appears, that Mount Blanc is 14,756½ feet higher than Whern Side.

The ſecond mountains which appeared were thoſe of the northern chain and Welſh Mountains. They are inferior to the Alps and Apennines in Italy, only in height and extent; for they equal them in beauty of line and variety of ſummit; in the number of their lakes, and the tranſparency of their water, as well as in their colouring of rock and ſoftneſs of turf. The mountains in England, however, are all acceſſible and covered to their ſummits with eternal verdure; and they afford proſpects not leſs ſurpriſing and more variegated than even the Alps themſelves. The tops of the Alps are, for the moſt part, inacceſſible, being covered with continual ſnow, which commencing at a regular height above their cultivated and verdant ſides, forms the higheſt contraſt of nature. There may be ſeen, at one view, every gradation of climate; and the proſpect beheld from the ſummits of the higher mountains, exhibits lands interſected with rivers; promontories projecting from the azure deep, and ſeas decorated with iſlands, as well as enlivened by navigation, which adds greatly to the beauty of the view, and encreaſes its variety and magnificence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF BRITAIN, BY ITS GREAT CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND RANGE OF HIGH LAND.

THE mountains and high lands of England viewed from the north reſemble a lofty tree, with its branches towards the ſouth, and its roots towards the north, while its trunk extends north and ſouth from the Peak of Derby to Scotland. They have their origin in the iſlands of Shetland, then run ſouth, and traverſe North Britain; proceed ſouth-weſt through the counties of Caithneſs and Sutherland, then north, and afterwards weſt and eaſt through the ſhires of Roſs and Inverneſs; then almoſt ſouth between Argyle, Perth and Dunbarton; then ſouth-eaſt, and traverſe Sterlingſhire, and then run between the ſhires of Lannark, Pebbles, Selkirk, Dumfries and Roxburgh. They give birth

* The mountains and ranges of high land remain as after the deluge.

birth on the eaſt, to the rivers Tweed, Forth, Tay, Spey, Moniſon, Beuly, Grudy and Ockell; and on the weſt, thoſe of the Locky, Clyde and Evon. This chain ſeparates on the weſt, the baſon of the North Sea from that on the eaſt of the Atlantic.

It then enters England near Hambledon Hill, and divides into two branches, one of which runs north-eaſt through the Cheviot Hills to the ſea near Bamborough Caſtle: it ſeparates England from Scotland. The other branch continuing ſouthward, firſt divides Northumberland from Cumberland, then enters Weſtmoreland, ſpreads itſelf all over that county and part of Cumberland; after which, contracting itſelf again into a chain, it continues its courſe, and runs on part of Yorkſhire, and divides that county from Lancaſhire. It then enters Derbyſhire, ſpreads itſelf all over the northern part of that county, and, as it advances towards the centre of it, loſes itſelf in lofty heights, where it firſt originated.

It then runs from Scotland through Hambledon Hill, Blackſhaw Hill, Marwin Peak, Spadendale Weſt, Meerton Hill, Thackmoor Hill, Hartſide Fell, Scardel Fell, Croſs Fell, Dun Fell, Mule Fell, Doo Craggs, Pind Hill and Moulds Fell. It then quits the northern chain, and running weſterly through Penrik Fell, Kirkton Fell, Eagles Cragg, Longdale Fells, croſs the paſs of Keſwick, runs on Barrowdale Fells, Derwent Fells and Furneſs Fells, ends at Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland.

From its ſummit it divides the declivity on the eaſt, towards the North Sea, from Sunderland to Scarborough, and on the weſt towards the Solway Frith, from the Mull of Galway in Scotland, to Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland.

It then continues its courſe on the northern chain through Wild Bear Fell, Bow Fell, Shunner Fell, Widale Fell, Longdale Fell, Cam-hill, Wharnſide, Penn Hill, Ingleborough Hill, Pennygant Hill, Middleton Fell, Holmes Fell, Green Fell, Bolland Knot, Ckelſhaw Fell, Pendle Hill, Black Hill, Woolfell Cragg, Winfell Cragg, Pinnow Hill, Blackſtone Hedge, Noona Hill, Hamilton Hill, Kinderſcout on the Peak of Derby, and Ax Edge Mount.

The third high land which appeared was the continuation of the northern chain of mountains, the midland range of high land, and part of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge, extending from Derbyſhire to Weſt Cautſton in Wiltſhire; where the chains of chalk and yellow lime-ſtone hills are connected together. It then continues its courſe ſouth weſt on the range of high lands through Wever Hill, between the former county and Cheſhire; traverſes the north of Staffordſhire, runs through Hen Cloud, Ruches, Gun Cloud, Mole Cape, Talk Hill and Bingnole Hill. It divides on the eaſt, the declivity towards the Humber from that on the weſt towards the Iriſh Sea, from Carnel's Point, in the Iſle of Angleſea, to Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland. It then ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs weſt through Wrine Hill, traverſes the north of Shropſhire, then enters the north of Wales, where the mountains ſpread themſelves over almoſt all the north and ſouthern part of that country, with part of Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; it then runs through the mountains of Craig Elvyreg, Berwyad, and Coder Ferwyn, and ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs north-weſt through Arrenig, Berawin, Moelwyn, Moelſhiabad, Snowdon, Carnel, Penmaen Mawr, acroſs the Strait of Manai, and traverſes the iſland of Angleſea, through Mynydd Paris, to Carnel's Point, where it ends. The other branch runs ſouth through Cader Idri, Maylvadian, Plimlimmon, Cwin, Jeithen Hill and the Black Mountain, and then proceeds weſt to St. David's Head, where it ends. It ſeparates on the weſt the declivity towards St. George's Channel, from St. David's Head to Carnel's Point, from that on the eaſt and ſouth towards the Severn Sea. The ſmall branches which proceed eaſt and ſouth, from the higheſt chains of the Welſh Mountains, run into Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, viz. the mountains of Maes Maylon, Moel Fammo, Moel Arthus, Rivel-yr-Hinog, Fawr, Hargeeſt, Harthurſtone Cuſop, Long Mt. Brilley Hill, Brythen Hill, Bog Hill, Hollerett Hill, Denemore Hill, Skillchen Hill, Pen Malland Hill, Malvern Hills, and Wrekin Hill. The other branch of the midland range of high land runs ſouth, and then weſt through Staffordſhire, on Madely Park, Macer Heath, Aſhley Heath and Gorſly Hill; then traverſes Warwickſhire, runs eaſt and then north through Caſtle Hill; turns eaſt, and traverſing the corner of Leiceſterſhire, runs to the yellow lime-ſtone Ridge. It ſeparates on the north-eaſt the declivity towards the Humber, from that on the ſouth-weſt towards the Severn River. It then enters Northamptonſhire, and ſeparates into two branches, the firſt of which runs ſouth-weſt by Neaſby, Haddon, Aubuny Hill, and Shukburg Hill, 700 feet above the level of the ſea; then proceeds to Hellingdon Down, enters the borders of Warwickſhire, and runs between that county and Oxfordſhire, paſſing through Nadbury Camp. It then enters Glouceſter-

ſhire, and runs on the north of Campden, through Baker's Hill, croſſes the paſs of Winchcombe, then runs on Stanley Hill, Gretton Hill, Cleeve Cloud, Whittington Hill, croſſes the paſs of Skipton, then runs on Winds Arſe Hill, Crickley Hill, Birlip Hill, Prinknaſh Hill, Beacon Hill, Painſwick Hill, croſſes the paſs of Stroud, runs on Selſey Hill, Uley and Berry Camp; then it runs on the ſouth and eaſt of Durſley, through Foot Hill, Stinchcomb Hill, and divides itſelf into two branches, one of which runs through Weſtridge Hill, then on the eaſt of Alderley, Old Sudbury, Doddington and Durham Parks, Tod Hill and Frizzea Hill, and then continues to Bathford, along the river Avon: its declivity is on the weſt and ſouth; the other branch croſſes the paſs of Nibley, then runs on the weſt of Tortworth; it divides into two branches, one runs ſouth on both ſides of the towns of Wickwar and Sodbury, to Bitton, where it ends; the laſt branch runs ſouth-weſt to King's Weſton Hill, near Bhichamp, through Sunday's Hill, Knowle and Blaze Caſtle; its deſcent of the hills is on the weſt ſide.

The former branch traverſes Glouceſterſhire and the north part of Wiltſhire, to the Weſt of Coulſton. It ſeparates the declivity on the weſt towards the Severn Sea, from the Land's End to St. David's Head, from that on the eaſt towards the paſs of the Thames at Goring. It then runs through Stony Hill, Worthey Hill, Hazell Hill, Barn Hill, Grettenham Wood, Clack Hill, Sport Hill, Bremhill, Studley, Demy Hill, Naſh Hill, Rawdon Hill, Sandridge Hill, Round Hill, Cane Hill near Devizes, Fuzz Hill, Eaſtwell Hill, Maggot Caſtle Hill, Littleton Pannel, Chevrell and Well-Head Pound, near W. Coulſton, where the Chalk Hills and Yellow Lime-Stone Range join together.

The fourth high lands which appeared were the collateral branches running from the great chains towards the ſea, and which ſub-divide the great declivity into ſmaller inclinations toward the oceans. They conſiſt of the continuation of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge, which directs its courſe almoſt due north between the counties of Leiceſter, Rutland, Lincoln and Nottingham. This ridge divides on the weſt the declivity towards the Æſtuary, from Winfleet Haven to Blackmore Hill, and then continues moſtly north. A branch which runs eaſt from it along Lincoln Wolds to Wainfleet Haven, which divides the inclination on the north towards the Æſtuary, on the ſouth towards the mouth of the Humber, and then croſſing the paſs of that river, runs through York Wolds and Stow Brow to Scarborough. It then turns eaſt, and runs on the Blackmoor Mountains, Shunnon Hoe and Richmond Hills, to Pind Hill. It ſeparates on the weſt and north the declivity towards the Humber, and on the ſouth towards the rivers Tees, Tyne, Wear, &c. The next branch is the Cuckhamley and Chiltern ranges of Chalk Hills, which run north-eaſt from Weſt Coulſton in Wiltſhire, to Blackmoor Hill in Norfolk. Its deſcent is north-weſt, then north, though its inclination is towards the Thames. The firſt runs from Cane Hill in Wiltſhire, through Parkhouſe Park, Roundaway Hill, Bacon Down Hill, Morgan's Hill, Loaders, Heave, acroſs the paſs of Calſton; traverſes Old Bury Hill, croſſes the paſs of Cherhill; runs on Compton Baſſet Houſe, and then on Compton Hill, Highway Hill, Cleeve Pipand Hill, Overton, Hodſon, Chiſſelden, Bedbury, Liddington, Wanborrow Hill, Callas Hill, and then proceeds to Shelbarrow Hill. The other branch runs in the ſame direction as the former through Roughbridge Hill, Eaton Hill, St. Ann's Hill, Clifford Hill, Milk Hill, Burlinch Hill, Woodbury Hill, Walcot Hill *, Knap Hill, Golden Ball Hill, and Martenſhall Hill; then runs on both ſides of the Kennet River, through Marlborough Down, acroſs that river at the paſs of Kennet, and continuing on Rey Down, Elcombe Down, Upcot Down, Banbury Down, Haſſie Down, Buckley Down, Combe Hill, Stukely Hill, Church Hill, Beacon Hill, Liddington Hill, Sugar Hill, Pecks Hill, Hinton Hill, Fox Hill, runs to Shelbarrow Hill, where the two ranges of Chalk Hills from Wiltſhire are connected together; it then runs through Lameny Down, Biſhop Down, and Ruſley; traverſes Berkſhire; runs through the White Horſe Hill and Cuckhamley Hill; croſſes the paſs of the Thames at Goring, runs through the ſouthern part of Oxfordſhire, traverſes Buckinghamſhire, runs through Gangſdown Hill and Chinnor Hill, traverſes Saunderton paſs; runs on the north ſide of Checkers, croſſes the paſs of Wendover, runs through Halſton Hill, Aſhton Hill, Thring Hill, acroſs the paſs of Bulbourn river, and then runs through Northcole Hill and Moneyburn Hill. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs north-weſt on the remainder of the midland range of high land through Wingrave, Whitchurch, Knovel Hill, Stratton, Adloy and Catisford Heath, and enters

* The three former hills are ſituated ſouth of the great range.

enters the ſouthern part of Northamptonſhire, where it falls in with the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge; it ſeparates on the ſouth and eaſt the declivity towards the paſs of the Thames at Goring, from that on the ſouth-weſt towards the Æſtuary, and that on the north towards the Thames, from Walton Neſs in Eſſex, to the South Foreland in Kent. It then croſſes the paſs of Dagnel, runs between the counties of Bedford, Hertford, Cambridge and Eſſex; and proceeds through Aſcott Hill and Dunſtable Down. It then divides into two branches, the upper one of which runs on the ſouth of Dunſtable, through Luton Park, runs on both ſides of the Lea, acroſs the paſs of that river at Luton, and then proceeds through Scourge End and Waldon Hill, to Pegon Beacon Hill, where it meets the lower branch which runs on the north of the former through Caſtle Hill, Barton Hill and Ravenſbury Caſtle; the latter range may ſerve as a rampart to protect the paſs of the Lea. It then continues through Opley Park, runs on the ſouth of Hitchin through Gaſmore, Willbury Hill, Baldock Hill, Royſton Hill and Barley Hill, where it ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs towards Walton Neſs. The other branch, which continues through Suffolk, ſeparates on the eaſt the declivity towards Oxford Neſs and Woodridge Haven; it then proceeds north through Norfolk, runs to Blackmore Hill, and ſeparates on the weſt the declivity towards Yarmouth Roads; from that on the eaſt towards the Æſtuary.

The fifth high land which appeared was the ſouthern range of chalk hills, &c. which extended from Dover Cliff to the Land's End, and formed a junction with the northern chain of high land at Weſt Caulſton in Wiltſhire. From this place proceeds, in an eaſtern direction, the northern range of chalk hills which traverſes Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, Surrey and Kent; it then runs through Cheverall Hill, croſſes the paſs of Lavington, runs on Baſhton Down, Willford Hill, Cleeve Hill, acroſs the paſs of Uphaven, proceeds on Uphaven Hill, Pewſy Hill, Milton Hill, Eaſton Hill, Burbage Down, Weſtcombe Hill, Fitcombe Hill, Haydon Hill, Buttermere Hill, Walbury Hill, Pilot Hill, Sidown Hill, Burghclere Hill, Sydmonton Hill, traverſes the paſs of Baſingſtoke, and runs through Hackwood. It divides the declivity on the ſouth towards the river Avon and Southampton Water; on the north, the rapid ſide of the hills is towards the Thames, from the Stour river in Dorſetſhire, to near Farnham in Surrey. It then ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs through Waſton Patrick, Long Sutton, Clear Place, Tukeſbury Hill, and croſſes the paſs at the head of Blackwater river at Batchet Place, near Farnham; it then runs through Guildford Down, croſſes the paſs of the Way at Guildford, then it proceeds through Albury Down, White Down, and acroſs the paſs of the Mole, at Dorking; it then runs on Box Hill, Ryegate Hill, Gatton Park, Betſum Hill, Marant's Court Hill, acroſs the paſs of the Derent at Shoreham, runs through Wrotham Hill, croſſes the paſs of the Medway at Wooldham, runs through Boxley Hill, Hollingborne Hill, Charing Hill, Eaſtwell Park, acroſs the paſs of the Stower river at Godmerſham, runs on Wye Down, traverſes the paſs of the Little Stower at Liminge, and then runs through Newington Hill, to the Cliff of Dover near Folkſtone, where it ends; its rapid ſide is on the ſouth, though its inclination is towards the Thames. At the diſtance of between two and ſeven miles ſouth from the former range, runs another branch, the range of ſtone hills in the ſame direction, extending from Surrenden to Woroniſh, near Guildford, and ſerving to cover the paſs of the former range. Its rapid ſide is on the ſouth towards the Weald of Kent; and it forms the northern boundary of that county, though its inclination is towards the north range of Chalk Hills. It proceeds from Woroniſh through Coneyhurſt Hill, Homebury Hill and Leetch Hill, acroſs two branches of the Mole river; runs on Ryegate Hill, Tilbuſter Hill, Pen Hill, Crookham Hill, Hide Hill, River Hill, Beacon or Wilmore Hill, Fair Lawn and Mereworth, acroſs the paſs of the Medway at Farley; it then runs through Smith Hill, Hunton Hill, Linton Hill, Neal's Hill, Water Street Hill and Stone Hill to Surrenden. It forms the northern boundary to the Weald of Kent. Farther towards the eaſt there are two high hills called Brook Hills Buſhes and Richborough, which cover the paſs of the Little Stower, and a little farther on the north of Folkeſtone there are four other hills ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf, called Creilway Hill, Sugar-loaf Hill, Cherry-garden Hill and Caſtle Hill, which form an agreeable proſpect to the country round Folkeſtone.

The other branch, the Clay Hills, run through the North Down to Folkeſtone, nearly parallel to the former range. From Hackwood in Hampſhire it runs almoſt ſouth through Herriand, acroſs the head of the Wey at Alton, then on the Monks Hill, King John's Hill and Empſhot Hill, and divides in two branches,

The North Downs; runs eaſt through Woolmer Foreſt, on Weaver's Hill, and Grevell Hill, acroſs Cawdry and Petworth Parks; then proceeds up to Bexley Hill and Blackdown Hill, and ſeparates into two branches. One of theſe branches, runs ſouth acroſs the paſs of Haſelmore, through Hind Head, then runs on each ſide of the Devil's Punch Bowl, to Kittleburn Hill, &c.

The other continues on the north of Suſſex, acroſs Oke river, runs through Tilgate Foreſt, and ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs ſouth-eaſt on the North Downs through Turner's Hill, Dan Hill, Heathfield, Roſe Hill, Battle and Standard Hill, to the eaſt ſide of Haſtings, where it ends.

The other branch runs eaſt through Sackſbury Hill, Dane Hill, and Romney Marſhes Hills; then proceeds on the north of Hithe and Sandgate Caſtle, where it terminates between the caſtle and Folkeſtone. It ſeparates the general declivity on the ſouth towards the Thames, from Sandgate Caſtle to Weſt Coulſtone, in Wiltſhire, and on the north towards Pevenſey Haven and Appledore Channel.

The other branch of the Chalk Hills continued, ſouth-eaſt from Empſhot in Hampſhire, runs through Stone Hill, Borden Hill, Butſer Hill, Buriton Hanger, Ditcham Grove and Markwell; then entering Suſſex, runs on the South Downs to Beachy Head, through Bow Hill, Rooks Hill, Duncton and Farn Hills, Bignor Hill, Bury Hill and Houghton Hill, acroſs the paſs of the Arun, from Arundel to Houghton; it then proceeds through Chankbury Hill and Ciſſebury Hill, acroſs the paſs of the Adur at Bramber; runs through Walſonbury Hill, Ditching Caſtle Hill, acroſs the paſs of the Ouſe at Lewes, and proceeding on Mount Caburn, acroſs the paſs of the Cockmare, extends itſelf to Beachy Head, where it ends. It ſeparates on the ſouth the declivity towards the channel, though the ſteep ſide of the hills is on the north towards the Weald of Suſſex.

From Weſt Caulſton in Wiltſhire the ſouthern range of Chalk Hills proceeds eaſterly through Jennet Hill, Eddington Hill, acroſs the narrow paſs of Lockham Spring; runs on White Cliff, Bratton Caſtle Hill, Beenmere Hill and Arn Hill, and then advances ſouth-weſt through Boreham Down, and Nanny Down. There are alſo ſix detached hills in a line, half a mile from the former range, called Cap Head Hill, Battleſbury Caſtle Middle Hill, Scratchbury Hill, and Cottley Hill, &c. The former proceeds afterwards on the north-eaſt of Heyteſbury, through Horſe Hill; then runs on both ſides of the river Willey, through Wilton to Saliſbury. It then croſſes the paſs of the Witley, at Sherington, and proceeding through Beyton Down, Bottington Hill, Whiten Hill, acroſs the Deverell Brook at Brixton Deverell; runs on Betcombe Down, Brins Down, Cold Kitchen Hill, acroſs the paſs of Kingſton Deverell, and runs on Middle Nap, Rod Mead Hill, Whiteſheet and Beacon Hill.

From Weſtbury Leigh, at the bottom of the Chalk Hills, to the Beacon Hill near Mere, runs another branch, which advances five or ſix miles eaſtwards, from the former range which proceeds ſouth-weſt, and then ſouth and eaſt, through Chapmanſlade to Corſley; then to the Clay Hills, two high eminences like a ſugar-loaf, on the top of which is an entrenchment. It then traverſes Longleat Park, runs north of Maiden Bradley, through Long and Little Knoll, Gear Hill and Holt, where it ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs north-weſt on the Mendip Hills, through the north of Shepton Mallet and Wells, through Beacon Hill and Meoſbury Caſtle, acroſs the Mendip Cliffs, and proceeds on the north of Axbridge, through Crook Peak to Uphill, on the Briſtol Channel, where it ends. On the ſouth of this chain are Potton and Ham Hills. The other branch, the ſouthern range, continues on the weſt of Alfred's Tower. This likewiſe divides itſelf into two branches, one of which runs on the top of the Stour Head, then through Stourton, Zeal's Houſe and Caſtle Hill to Beacon Hill, where it joins the former range of Chalk Hill. It then continues through Chadlenwych Down, runs on the north of Weſt and Eaſt Knowle, to Stop's Beacon; proceeds ſouth through Pit and Hatch Houſes, acroſs the river Adder at Bridſor, and runs on both ſides of that river through Wilton to Saliſbury; it then continues through Wandour Caſtle, runs on the White Sheet Hill, then on both ſides of Aſton Brook to Hunton; croſſes the paſs of Berwick St. John; runs on Winkelbury Hill, then on the north of Aſhcombe, Ruſhmore, Shire Rock, Crambourn Chace, Black Hills and Charlton Down, acroſs the paſs of the Avon, at Downton. It then proceeds through Whaddon Down and Dean Hill Down. It ſeparates on the ſouth the hilly country of the ſouth of Wiltſhire; it then proceeds acroſs the Anton or Teſt river; runs through Beacon Hill, and Hurſley Lodge acroſs the

Barge

Barge river near Wincheſter, and paſſes through St. Catherine's Hill, Magdalen Hill, and Old Wincheſter Hill, to Butſer Hill, where it joins the South Down near Suſſex. It divides on the ſouth the hilly country of the north of Hampſhire. It then continues ſouth-weſt, a firſt courſe on the ſouthern range, from Alfred's Tower, through the ſouth-eaſt corner of Somerſetſhire, through Camlat Hill and South Caſtle, traverſes Sherborne Park, Liveſton Hill, and runs to Danbury Hill, from which the hills of Dorſetſhire begin to ſpread themſelves all over the weſt, and part of the eaſt of that country. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs ſouth-eaſt through Revel's Hill, Caſtle Hill, Knole Hill, Ridcomb Down, Okeford Hill, Hode Hill, to Hambledon Hill. Its ſteep ſide is on the north, though its inclination is towards the ſouth. The other branch continues weſt, traverſes the north-weſt of Dorſetſhire, runs through Batcombe Down, Everſhot Down and Croſcombe Down, and divides itſelf alſo into two branches, one of which runs through Beamiſter Down, and ſpreads into three branches; one of theſe branches runs ſouth-eaſt on the Chalk Hills to Purbeck Foreland, through Aggerton, or Eggerton Hill, then runs on Blackdown Hill, Main Down, Watercomb Down, Chalden Down, Flower Barrow, acroſs Corſe river, and runs on Ballard Down, where the northern chain and chalk hills end. It ſeparates on the weſt the declivity towards the channel from Purbeck Foreland to Beachy Head. It then croſſes Chriſt Church Bay; traverſes from eaſt to weſt the Iſle of Wight, from the Needles to Pembridge Foreland; then paſſing through High Down, acroſs the paſs of the river Yar, near Freſhwater Bay, runs on Aſton Down, Tapnel Down, acroſs the ſmall paſs of Brook; runs on Mattiſton Down, acroſs the ſmall paſs of Mattiſton; runs on Brixton Down, acroſs the ſmall paſs of Shorwell; runs on Chatterton Down, Gatecomb Down, acroſs the ſmall paſs of Cariſbrook Caſtle; runs on Mount Joy, acroſs the ſmall paſs of the Medina river; runs on St. George's Down, Arreton Down, Brading Down, acroſs the ſmall paſs of Newchurch river, or Sandown Level at Briding, which is protected by Sandown Fort. It then runs on Bembridge Down to the Foreland, where it ends. It divides that iſland from north to ſouth, and ſeparates its declivity on the north towards the Solent, or the paſſage between that Iſland and Hampſhire;

And on the ſouth-weſt towards Brixton Bay. On the ſouth-eaſt of that iſland is a chain of Cliffs extending from Lake to Chale, and a group of high hills called Shankling Beacon, Smar Down Beacon, St. Boniface Down, Week Down and St. Catharine's Hill. From theſe hills it ſeparates the declivity on the north towards the paſſes of the Medina and Sandown Level.

The ſecond branches continue South-weſt from Beamiſter Down, to Lyme, through Lewſon Hill, Piſton Hill, Lambert Caſtle and Conys Caſtle to Lyme Quarr Hill, and which bound the hilly country of Dorſetſhire on the Weſt.

The third branch or Southern Range runs from Beamiſter Down through Cheddington Down, then between the heads of the Ax, Perrot and Froome rivers; then proceeds between Somerſetſhire and Devonſhire through White Down, Staple Hill, Pickeridge Hill, Bunſcombe Hill, Dunſbury Hill, and Blackdown Hills to Bredon Hill, where it divides into two branches, one runs eaſt then ſouth-eaſt, through Willet Hill and Quantock Hills to Weſt Monkton, where it ends; the other branch continues north-weſt through Bredon Hill, Dunkry Beacon, and Exmoor Foreſt.

It ſeparates on the ſouth the declivity towards Briſtol Channel from Mendip Hill to Mort Point; from that on the north towards the Ex, Otter, and Ax rivers, from St. Aldan's Head to Hall Down Hill. It then continues to Telling Houſe; enters the North of Devonſhire and divides into two branches, one of which runs to Mort Point, where it ends. The other, continuing ſouth-eaſt, runs through Exmoor Foreſt; paſſes between Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire; runs on the Weſt of Dulverton, then ſouth-weſt, and north-weſt through Devonſhire between the heads of the Little Dant, Creedy, Yeo and Taw rivers. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs eaſt and ſouth-eaſt through Hall Down Hill to Teignmouth, where it ends. The other branch continues north-eaſt, meets two branches which ſurround Dartmoor Foreſt, then runs on the ſouth and weſt of Oakhampton along the ſouth of Torridge River, and ſeparates into two branches, one of which runs north to Hartland Point, where it ends. It ſeparates in the ſouth and eaſt the declivity towards Barnſtable or Bideford Bay, from Mort Point to Hartland Point. It then runs ſouth-weſt through Cornwall, on Wildey and Trawant Moors, and Cranbre Hills to the Land's End, where it ends. It ſeparates on the ſouth the declivity towards the Britiſh Channel, from Cape Cornwall to Hall Down, on the north-weſt towards the Severn Sea from the Land's End to Hartland Point.

From theſe two great chains, the Northern and Southern ranges, England is divided into three great declivities, towards three cardinal points, and as many ſeas, that is to ſay, on the eaſt towards the German Ocean, from the Cheriot Hills, to the South Foreland, in Kent; on the weſt towards the Severn Sea, St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, from the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, to the Land's End; and on the ſouth towards the Engliſh Channel and the Strait of Dover, from the South Foreland to the Land's End. From theſe two great chains England is ſubdivided alſo into Eighteen Inclinations towards as many great rivers, as will be ſeen in the next map.

A PHYSICAL MAP OF ENGLAND

Divided according to its Natural Diviſion, by its Great Ranges of Mountains and Highlands into Baſons and Valleys, with the Courſes of the Great Rivers.

AFTER the waters of the deluge had ſubſided, and the ſeas had retired within their proper boundaries, the mountains and land of Albion appeared, ſeparated from the reſt of the world, of a triangular form, like a pyramid, with its baſe on the ſhore of the Britiſh Channel, and its ſummit towards the north; its ranges of high land forming its natural diviſions, and encompaſſing its phyſical Baſons and Valleys, directs the courſe of the great Rivers, and gives birth to thoſe chryſtal ſprings, which gently riſe from their boſom, and trickle down their ſides, through an everlaſting verdure, uniting their ſmall ſtreams into currents and conveying their winding courſes to the Ocean.

By theſe ranges of high land, England is divided into twenty phyſical baſons and valleys; five of which are ſituated in the North, viz.

THE BASONS of THE HUMBER, IRISH SEA, SOLWAY FIRTH, and TWEED; and the VALLEY of the TYNE, WEAR and TEES.

Four on the Eaſt, viz. THE BASONS of the THAMES and ÆSTUARY; and the VALLEYS of the YARE, ALDER and ORWELL.

One in the centre, viz. the BASON of the ISIS and CHARWELL.

Five on the Weſt, viz. THE BASONS of the SEVERN or Severn Sea, ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, the PARRAT, TAW and TORRIDGE, and the VALLEY of the CAME, or CAMEL.

And five on the South, viz. the BASON of the AVON and TEES or TEST, and the VALLEYS of the TAMER, EX, the WEALD of SUSSEX and ROMNEY MARSH.

I. THE BASON of the TWEED, part of which is ſituated in the ſouthern part of Scotland, on the weſt of the North Sea, in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, and part of Northumberland. It comprehends the river Tweed and its branches; the Till, Ale, Lyne and Gally.

II. THE VALLEYS of the WEAR and the TYNE, are ſituated on the weſt of the German Ocean, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. They contain the rivers Tyne, Blythe, Venſbeck, Coquet and Aln.

III. THE BASON of the HUMBER is ſituated, as the former, on the weſt of the German Ocean, and in the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby and part of Staffordſhire. It contains the RIVER HUMBER and its branches, the Hull, Ancholme, TRENT and its branches, the Torne, Soar, Anker, Sow, Blyche, Dove and Derwent. The *Ouſe* and its branches, the Dun, Calder, Aire, Wharf, Nid, Ure, Swale and Tatneſs.

IV. THE BASON of the SOLWAY FIRTH is ſituated on the north and eaſt of the Iriſh Sea, and on the ſouth of Scotland, in the county of Cumberland. It contains the river Eden and its branches, the Lother, Irling, Lune, and Eſk; the Derwent, Ellen, Calder, Wampool, Annan, Nith, Ore, Tafwater and Davia.

V. THE BASON of the IRISH SEA is ſituated on the eaſt and ſouth of that ſea, in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Flint, Denbighſhire, part of Carnarvon and Angleſea. It contains the rivers Buddon, Leven, Kent, Lune, Wyne, RIBBLE and its branches; the Derwent, Yarrow, and Douglas; THE MERSEY and its branches, the Irwell, Elneron, Bothney, Whetock, and Weever; THE DEE and its branch, the Alven; the Clyde and the Conway.

VI. THE

VI. THE BASON of the ÆSTUARY, or the LEVEL, is ſituated on the weſt of the German Ocean, in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Leiceſter, and part of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln. It contains the rivers Witham, Wallend and its branch, the Glean; the Nine, Great Ouſe and its branches, the Hoy, Cam, Larke, Little Ouſe, Stoke and Lynn.

VII. THE VALLEY of the YARE, is ſituated on the weſt of the North Sea, in the county of Norfolk. It contains the river Yare and its branches, the Wareney, Thrin and Wenſder.

VIII. THE VALLEY of the ALDER and ORWELL, is ſituated on the weſt of the ſame ſea, in the county of Suffolk. It contains the rivers Stour, Orwell, Deben and Alder.

IX. THE BASON of the THAMES, which is ſituated on the weſt of the North Sea, in the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, Hertford, Kent and Surry, with part of Suſſex, Hants, Berks, Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire. It contains the rivers Coln, BLACKWATER and its branches, the Ter and Chelmer; the Crouch, THE THAMES and its branches; the Roding, the *Lea*, and its branches; the Storts, Aſh, Rib, Bean and Maran; the Brent, *Coln* and its branches, the Miſbourn, Gade and Muſe; the Wick, *Kennet* and its branches, the Aubourn, and Lamborne, the *Loddon* and its branches, the Detford, Blackwater and Broadwater; the *Way* and its branches, the Bourne, &c. the Mole, Hogſmill, Nutton, Wandal, Ravenſbone, Darent, MEDWAY and its branches, the Len, Beult, Twiſt, &c.

X. THE BASON of the ISIS and CHARWELL, is ſituated in the middle of England, in the county of Oxford and part of Buckinghamſhire, Berkſhire, Wiltſhire, and the county of Glouceſter. It is ſeparated from the baſon of the Thames by the range of the Cuchamley and Chiltern Hills, and it contains the river *Iſis* and its branches, the Coln, Wimeruſh, *Eventody* and its branches, the Gleme, and Sweres; the *Charwell* and its branches, the Sorbrook, Oak, Burd and Ray, and the Thame. All thoſe rivers are branches of the Thames, into which they flow, and at the paſs of that river at Goring into the ninth baſon.

XI. THE VALLEY of ROMNEY MARSHES, is ſituated on the Straits of Dover, in the ſouth of Kent. It contains *Appledore Channel* and its branches, the rivers Rother, Tillingham, Winchelſea, Wenneway Channel, Sidebrook, Seabrook, &c.

XII. THE VALLEY of the WEALD of SUSSEX, is ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, in the county of Suſſex, between the North and South Downs. It contains the rivers Cockmore, Pevenſey, Ouſe, Adur and Arun.

XIII. THE BASON of the AVON and TEST or TEES, is ſituated on the Britiſh Channel, in Hampſhire and part of Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire and Suſſex. It contains the river AVON and its branches, the Stour, Alder, Willey and Burn; *Luxford Lake* and its branches, the Froome and Piddle rivers; the Bolder, Beautieux, SOUTHAMPTON WATER and its branches, the Teſt or Anton, Itchen and Hamble; the Titchfield and Harbours of Portſmouth, Langſtone, Thorney, and Pagham; the Telpham Brook; and part of the river Arun, and, on the ſide of the Iſle of Wight, the rivers Brading, Medina or Newport, Newtown, &c.

XIV. THE VALLEY of the EX, &c. is ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, in part of the counties of Dorſet and Devon. It contains the rivers Ex, and its branches, the Dunſbrook, Loman, Culverton, Vener, and Yeo; the Otter, Ax, Car and Bridy.

XV. THE VALLEY of the TAMER, DART, &c. is ſituated on the Britiſh Channel, in part of Devonſhire and Cornwall. It contains the rivers Teing, Dort, Saltcomb, Aven, Yearme, TAMER and its branches; the Limara, Plym, Inny, Tinhay and Kinſey, the laſt of which empties itſelf into Plymouth Sound; the Looe, Fowey, Fale and Cober.

XVI. THE VALLEY of the CAMER, is ſituated on the eaſt of the Atlantic, in the county of Cornwall. It contains the rivers Hale and Came, or Camel.

XVII. THE BASON of the TAW and TORRIDGE, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Severn Sea, in the county of Devon. It contains the river TAW and its branches the Yeo, L. Dort and Bray; the TORRIDGE, and its branch the Oake.

XVIII. THE BASON of the PERRAT, is ſituated on the ſouth of the Briſtol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn in the county of Somerſet. It contains the river TORRIDGE and its branches, the Tone and Yeo; the Ax and Brue.

XIX. THE BASON of the SEVERN or SEVERN SEA, is ſituated on the eaſt of the Atlantic Ocean, on the Briſtol Channel, in the counties of Glouceſter, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Hereford, Worceſter, Salop, Brecknock, Montgomeryſhire, Radnor, and part of Staffordſhire and Wiltſhire. It contains the RIVERS SEVERN and its branches, the Lower Avon, Stroudwater, Upper Avon, Stour, Tern, Verniew, Tame, Way, and its branches; the Munmow, Froom and Lugg; the Uſk, Rumney, Tave, Ogmore, Avon, Neath, Tavy, Llwghor, Towy, Lave, Milford Haven, and the Clethy.

XX. THE BASON of ST. GEORGE's CHANNEL, is ſituated on the eaſt of the channel of that name, in the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and part of Carnarvon and Angleſey. It contains the rivers Tavy, Iron, Yrtwith, Ridot, Dovey, Avonvawr, Dwyrd, Trawethmaw, Soen, Llanleny, Correg, Seint, Keveney, and part of the Strait of Menai.

CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERE OF ENGLAND.

THE climate of England is various, owing to the country being ſurrounded on the eaſt, weſt and ſouth, with waters, and to the land not being ſo elevated in ſome parts of the continent as to ſtop the progreſs of the clouds, which gathering on the ſeas around, are, according to the point of the compaſs on which the wind may be, conveyed to different parts of Britain, where they pour down their contents. This renders England liable to great uncertainty of weather; but it prevents thoſe extremes of heat and cold to which other places, lying under the ſame degree of latitude, are ſubject. To this ſituation, likewiſe, we may aſcribe that perpetual verdure for which England is admired, and which is preſerved, by thoſe refreſhing ſhowers and tepid vapors that proceed from the ſea.

The mountains, in all parts of the world, which run from north to ſouth, and particularly thoſe of Britain, which extend from Wales through the northern part of England and Scotland, cauſe a much greater quantity of rain to fall in the weſt than on the eaſt ſide of the iſland. The reaſon of this is, that theſe mountains arreſt in their progreſs eaſtwards the clouds that have been collected in the Atlantic Ocean, and cauſe them to diſcharge their contents in the weſtern part of Britain.

Mountains, being the moſt elevated lands, ſerve by their height to break the violence of the winds, as well as to attract the clouds. The latter, therefore, are collected in greateſt quantity in mountainous countries, which are more expoſed to ſtorms as well as to ſnow and hail in the winter, ſpring and autumn, and which on that account are rendered more bleak than the lower regions. In moſt of the mountainous counties of England, the climate varies according to the elevation of the mountains and highlands.

In Derbyſhire, the atmoſphere and climate are no leſs various than the general face of the country. In the ſouthern part of that county, they have a great reſemblance to thoſe of the neighbouring counties, which are equally elevated; but in the High Peak and north-eaſt extremity of the county they differ conſiderably, in various reſpects.

One circumſtance in which the northern part of Derbyſhire differs from leſs mountainous countries is, in the quantity of rain which falls in it. Being raiſed, ſo as to be in the courſe of the clouds which paſs over more level parts, it receives their contents in the form of rain, hail or ſnow. It might be a taſk of ſome difficulty to determine the exact proportion in regard to other places; for all calculations with an eudiometer to aſcertain this point, muſt be attended with ſome degree of uncertainty, as rain, by falling frequently during the winter ſeaſon in the form of ſnow, ſleet and hail, cannot, on account of the winds which prevail here, be collected with ſo much accuracy as is neceſſary. It may, however, not be improper to obſerve that at Chatſworth, in the years 1764, 65, 67, and 68, about thirty-three inches of rain fell, at a medium, each year*. But there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in the north-weſt part of the county, which is ſtill more mountainous, a much larger quantity may have fallen during the ſame time; for it has been obſerved that ſhowers, conveyed by the weſterly winds, have fallen in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Buxton, and have not reached, or have been carried over the town of Bakewell, and Chatſworth.

We

* Dr. Percival's Medical and Experimental Eſſays, p. 60.

We ſhall find, on making a compariſon, that ſo large a proportion of rain ſcarcely falls in any other part of England. According to the obſervation of Mr. Barker, the mean annual quantity which fell at Lyndon, in Rutlandſhire, during ten years (from 1771 to 1780) was rather more than twenty-ſix inches. Taking the period of forty-five years (from 1736 to 1780) it amounted only to 22,210. The average quantity for three years (from 1778 to 1780,) which was collected at the houſe of the Royal Society, was ſtill leſs. It amounted to little more than twenty-one inches. From a comparative view of all theſe places, it appears, therefore, that the quantity of rain which falls at Chatſworth every year, exceeds nearly by one third that collected at Lyndon and London, during the ſame year.

No one well acquainted with the High Peak of Derbyſhire can be ignorant, that it is in particular diſtinguiſhed by its frequent rainy ſeaſons.

Though ſo large a proportion of rain falls in this part of the county, it cannot be thence with truth inferred, that the general ſtate of the atmoſphere is moiſter here than in lower ſituations. On the contrary, it has been found, that on the ſummits of high mountains a degree of dryneſs prevails unknown on the plains. Mr. de Luc has by repeated experiments and obſervations eſtabliſhed this fact beyond all doubt. He has diſcovered alſo, that the air on mountains is drier in the night time than in the day: a circumſtance obſerved alſo by Mr. de Sauſſure. This difference of the ſtate of the atmoſphere, during the day and the night, is a fact not only curious, but alſo tends to throw ſome light on the general nature of the air that prevails in the mountainous parts of Derbyſhire, &c.

As a greater quantity of rain falls in the Peak of Derbyſhire than in moſt other parts of England, it may, perhaps, be imagined that wet ſeaſons are there of longer continuance; but though ſuch a ſuppoſition might ſeem reaſonable, it is not ſtrictly agreeable to truth. The difference in the proportion of rain, which falls in high and low ſituations, is more owing to the great weight than to the frequency or long continuance of the ſhowers. The inhabitants of the low flat parts of the country, can have no conception of the violence of the ſtorms which happen ſometimes in the Peak. The rain pours down in ſuch torrents, that great miſchief is done on theſe occaſions in all the dales and valleys.

Another circumſtance worthy of notice, in regard to the atmoſphere of the Peak, is, that it is ſubject to very ſtrong winds. Briſk currents of air are often felt on theſe high grounds, when the inhabitants of low and leſs irregular countries, in the neighbourhood, ſuffer great inconvenience by the cloſeneſs of the weather. It deſerves to be mentioned alſo, that the air in theſe elevated ſituations is remarkably pure and clean. This is generally the caſe, while on the adjacent plains it is duſky, and loaded with vapours. This obſervation, it appears, will more eſpecially hold good in fine and ſerene ſeaſons. A contrary appearance is conſidered as an indication of rainy and unſettled weather. It is generally remarked, that when the hills and high mountains are covered with miſts in the morning, the day is more frequently wet, than when the fogs appear in the valleys or hanging upon the edge of the mountains, as they are then diſperſed by the riſing of the ſun.

To form an accurate idea of the general temperature of the air in Derbyſhire, it is evidently requiſite that a ſeries of obſervations ſhould be made with a thermometer, for a conſiderable length of time. Our information, however, in this reſpect is not ſo full and ſatisfactory as one might wiſh. The only remark that can enable us to aſcertain this point is, that, during the laſt twelve years, the thermometer has never been known to fall below five degrees, or to riſe above 85°. In moſt ſummers it is continually varying from 64° to 74 degrees. During the ſharp froſts of winter it generally ſtands at 14°. There are very few years in which it paſſes theſe two extremes of heat and cold.

It is, however, evident that from ſuch general obſervations reſpecting a particular climate, no juſt eſtimate can be made of its mean annual or monthly temperature; but ſome notion may be formed of each, by attending to the accounts given of the annual or monthly temperature in other places, ſituated nearly under the ſame latitude and longitude; and in this manner may be calculated the mean annual temperature of the air at Derby.

This town is ſituated in lat. 52° 57″, and long. 1° 28″ weſt. It appears that the mean annual temperature of Lynden, ſituated in lat. 52° 37″, and long. 37°, weſt, according to Mr. Barker, was 48° 3′, during fifteen years

(from 1770 to 1785.) We may, therefore, conclude that the mean annual temperature of Derby is not much different. The air at the latter may be perhaps ſomewhat warmer, on account of its vicinity to the Atlantic Ocean; and this ſuppoſition is rendered probable, by comparing it with the ſtandard which Dr, Kirwan* has formed for determining the temperature of different latitudes. According to his calculations, the mean annual temperature, for the latitude of Derby, ſhould be about 50½ degrees.

We ſhall have ſtill more reaſon for adopting this eſtimate, when we conſider that this is the temperature of the ſprings in the neighbourhood of the town; for the temperature of ſuch ſprings has, by attentive and accurate obſervers, been found nearly the ſame as the mean annual temperature of the places near which they are ſituated. But allowing that 50½ degrees is the mean annual temperature of the town of Derby, it is evident that the temperature of the Peak, or northern extremity of the county, will be conſiderably different. Its great elevation above the level of the ſea muſt *neceſſarily* render it much colder; for as the atmoſphere derives no ſmall degree of heat from the earth, its diſtance from it muſt be productive of great cold. We find, in like manner, that the higheſt mountains under the equator are covered with ſnow throughout the whole year.

It has been ſuppoſed that the line of congelation in lat. 51° is, during the ſummer, 5700 feet above the level of the ſea. As many parts of the Peak, in lat. 53° 30″, riſe to half this height, the air muſt conſequently be very cool, even in the middle of ſummer. This effect of elevation would certainly be more ſenſibly felt, if the aſcent of the country was leſs gradual, or did it not extend conſiderably afterwards with nearly an horizontal ſurface. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the air is not ſo cold in the mountainous parts of Derbyſhire, as the atmoſphere at the ſame height over the plains; for the latter, by its contact with the earth, receives from it ſome degree of heat.

Another cauſe of cold is the large quantity of rain which, as has been obſerved, falls in this part of the country. After wet ſeaſons the ground is always found to have loſt much of its heat. This effect is produced not only by the rain, which deſcends from the higher and cold regions of the atmoſphere, but likewiſe by the evaporation that takes place in conſequence of it. When the vapour begins to riſe from the ground, the mutual attraction of the particles of water is diminiſhed; and the heat, which has now liberty to eſcape from neighbouring bodies, riſes into the higher parts of the atmoſphere, and by theſe means the earth and the air near it are conſiderably cooled.

The clear and tranſparent ſtate of the air in the Peak of Derbyſhire contributes alſo to encreaſe the cold which is obſerved to prevail here; for the rays of the ſun paſſing through this kind of atmoſphere, heat only in proportion to the watery vapours which it contains. It may, therefore, be concluded that the air on the mountainous parts of Derbyſhire, which is clear, tranſparent and dry, will receive little heat from the rays of the ſun, and conſequently muſt be colder than that in lower ſituations.

The preceding obſervations will receive much confirmation by attending to the quantity of ſnow, hail and ſleet which fall in this part of Derbyſhire, more eſpecially at the beginning of the winter and ſpring ſeaſon. At Derby it is not unuſual to hear that the ſnow at the Peak is ſeveral inches, and ſometimes a foot thick, when there is not the leaſt appearance of any in the neighbourhood of the town. In the middle of winter, however, and in very ſevere weather, the cold is too intenſe in the High Peak to ſuffer the ſnow to fall; yet at ſuch times it has been obſerved to be more abundant in the ſouthern part of the county.

The backward ſtate of vegetation in the northern part of Derbyſhire, is a convincing proof of the coldneſs of its climate; but there is good reaſon for preſuming, that the atmoſphere, in this part of the kingdom, is more pure and healthful than that in lower ſituations. It has often been imagined that the healthfulneſs of countries is in proportion to the degree of their elevation. The lower parts of the atmoſphere abound with fixed air or aërial acid, which is diſcovered to be of the ſame nature with the noxious vapour found in certain caverns and ſubterraneous paſſages, and ſeen like a ſubtle ſmoke, which, in ſummer, riſes about a foot from the ground; but in winter, not

* Kirwan's Eſtimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes.

not above a few inches. From its gravity, it may be ſuppoſed that the lower part of the atmoſphere muſt contain a larger quantity of it than the higher; and hence " I imagine," ſays Profeſſor Bergmann*, " the reaſon is plain, " why high ſituations are in general more healthful than lower ones. There is no doubt that various diſorders, " both epidemic and endemic, ariſe from the different quantities of aerial acid in the atmoſphere."

Though this opinion may, in a certain meaſure, be juſt, it muſt be underſtood with ſome degree of limitation. It appears from the experiments and obſervations of Mr. de Sauſſure, that the healthfulneſs of a place is not in proportion to its elevation. " I found," ſays he, " that the air on four mountains out of five, was leſs pure than " that of the plains lying at their feet; and that one only, on which the air was more healthful than in the plains, " was indebted for this advantage to a particular ſituation." He infers, therefore, that the air, at a certain height, loſes ſome degree of its purity.

In ſupport of this opinion he remarks, that inflammable air, which, according to the obſervations of S. Volta, is conſtantly produced in immenſe quantity muſt, as it is lighter than common air, riſe to the more elevated regions of the atmoſphere. On this account very high mountains, the tops of which are covered with this elaſtic fluid, muſt be as unfavourable to health as very low valleys; for if the atmoſphere, in low ſituations, be rendered leſs ſalubrious by the fixed air with which it abounds, and the groſs exhalations which its denſity enables it to ſupport, that in mountains, raiſed 1000 or 1200 yards above the level of the ſea, is vitiated by exhalations, which do no leſs diminiſh its ſalubrity, becauſe they happen to be lighter than common air.

From theſe circumſtances it has been concluded that there is a certain medium at which, every thing elſe being equal, the denſity of the air is beſt adapted to the purpoſes of health and the exiſtence of man. This height has been fixed by Mr. de Sauſſure at between two and three hundred fathoms above the level of the ſea†.

If we apply theſe obſervations to the northern part of Derbyſhire, we ſhall be inclined to believe, that the air there is in moſt ſituations favourable to longevity. From operations made with a view of aſcertaining its height, it appears that it is, in general, raiſed between 1500 and 2500 feet above the level of the ſea: an elevation which ſeems to correſpond with that which has been already mentioned, as beſt fitted to the purpoſes of life and health.

To conclude, there are ſome more circumſtances peculiar to the Peak of Derbyſhire, from which the great purity of its air might be inferred. In the firſt place, there are here no ſources of putrefaction, ſuch as marſhes or ſtagnated bodies of water. The ſtrong currents of wind, which frequently prevail in this mountainous country, may contribute alſo to improve the ſtate of the atmoſphere; but beſides theſe advantages another has been mentioned, the influence of which cannot be ſo eaſily determined. It has been thought, that the frequent and heavy rains which fall in theſe parts produce alſo a beneficial effect by waſhing off all impurities; but how far this may be true cannot, perhaps, be determined without more accurate and attentive obſervation.

The mountains of Weſtmoreland are much expoſed to rain brought by the ſouth winds, which blow in that part for above two thirds of the year; but theſe winds purify the air and render it more ſalubrious. In the mountains towards the north-eaſt part of the country, there is a very remarkable phenomenon, ſuch as has not been any where obſerved but in the neighbourhood of Ingleton, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Inglebarrow, Pendle and Penigent, on the confines of the county of York, and the duchy of Lancaſter. This phenomenon is called the *Helm Wind*. It is a rolling cloud, which for three or four days hovers over the tops of the mountains, while the ſky is clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people ſay The Helm is up. This helm is not diſperſed by the wind, but continues in its ſtation, though a moſt violent hurricane, roaring with a prodigious noiſe, comes tumbling down from the mountain, and tears up every thing before it. A profound calm ſuddenly enſues, and then alternately the tempeſt, which ſeldom extends above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.

In the modern part of the Univerſal Hiſtory‡, there is an account of a phenomenon of the like kind, on ſome of the hills near the Cape of Good Hope, and which is thus deſcribed. In the dry ſeaſon, a white cloud is ſeen

* Phyſical and Chemical Eſſays, Vol. I. p 84. † Bergmann's Phyſical and Chemical Eſſays, Vol. I. p. 85, note p. ‡ Vol. XV. p. 519.

ſometimes hovering over the tops of the mountains. From this cloud a ſouth-weſt wind iſſues with incredible fury, ſhattering houſes, deſtroying ſhips and tearing up the roots, trees, and other productions of the earth. As ſoon as it is obſerved the ſailors are ſenſible of their danger, and prepare accordingly for the ſtorm.

MAP OF THE RIVERS, OR THE ANATOMY OF ENGLAND,

With the Ranges of High Land which ſeparate or encompaſs them.

IN ſurveying the great chains of Mountains and High Land, by which England is interſected, one cannot help admiring the wiſdom of the Great Creator, who has diſpoſed theſe vaſt eminences and abundant collections of water in a manner the beſt adapted to fertilize the country, and to preſerve its natural verdure.

Though the rivers in England are not of great extent, many of them are ſufficiently large for the purpoſes of inland navigation. By the junction of different ſtreams and currents, ſeveral of them may be ſaid (not improperly) to reſemble a tree which the winter has ſtripped of its leaves, and when the hoar froſt is upon its branches. They are for the moſt part ſhaded by trees; embelliſhed with magnificent ſeats and buildings; and bordered with verdant banks and fields, diverſified with all the beauties of nature, and heightened by cultivation.

The rivers of England direct their courſes towards three points, Eaſt, Weſt and South. They add greatly to the beauty of the country, while they contribute to its opulence; and when united into different parts of the ocean, open many poſts through which are conveyed the riches of the world; and by its ſituation and commerce, proclaim Britain the Emporium of all the Earth.

The ranges of high land which run through England may be compared to the arteries of the human body, and the rivers to the veins. The one are canals, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body; and the veins, receiving the blood from the arteries, convey it back again to the heart. The other (the ranges of mountains and high lands) are a ſpecies of canal, which receive the waters of the rain, dews, clouds and ſnow; the ſea gives it by evaporation and clouds into the air, the mountains and high lands attract it, and return it to the ocean by the rivers; ſuch is the continual circulation of that moiſture which ſerves to cool the atmoſphere, and to give life and vigour to vegetation.

The northern chain of mountains, which extends from Derbyſhire to Scotland, reſembles the vertebræ of a human ſkeleton; and the hills, which project from it on each ſide, reſemble the ribs. The mountains of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, when viewed in front of the map, may be compared to the heart.

Thoſe ranges of mountains and high land of the firſt claſs, which run from north to ſouth, eaſt to weſt, and ſouth-weſt, give birth to, and ſupply the great rivers with water.

The collateral branches, which direct their courſe from the former ranges towards the ſea, are deſtined, in the like manner, to give birth to, and direct the currents of the collateral rivers to the main body, and to add a ſhare, in proportion to their ſize, to the common maſs of water.

The ſmalleſt branches, which are not all repreſented on this map, project from the latter ranges; direct their winding courſe between the ſecond claſs of rivers; give birth to rivulets or ſmall ſtreams; and, like the reſt, contribute, according to their ſize, to afford a continued ſupply to the general maſs of water.

It is evident that the longeſt rivers have their ſources in the higheſt mountains, or where the land is moſt elevated. The courſe of the rivers, therefore, is a ſure guide to aſcertain the level of the country, and to eſtabliſh the different degrees of its declivity.

THE

THE COURSE, EXTENT AND MEASUREMENT OF THE RIVERS IN SOUTH BRITAIN.

THE THAMES, the nobleſt river perhaps in the world, is ſituated on the weſt of the North Sea. It is bounded by three ranges of high lands, the Chiltern Hills on the north, part of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge on the weſt, the range of Chalk Hills, the North Downs and Clay Hills on the ſouth. It extends, with its branches, 380 miles in circumference, from the North Foreland to St. Ann's Hill and Walton Neſs. It has two ſources, one at Tring in Hertfordſhire, and the other at Thames Head in Glouceſterſhire. It is compoſed of the Iſis and the Thame or Tame, which runs eaſt with a winding courſe 207 miles, from the Thames Head to the Nore. Both theſe rivers meet at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire, from which place the Thames carries its name to the ſea, where it opens a wide mouth to receive the German Ocean, which forces its ſalt water between Graveſend and Erith, and the tide to Teddington 65¼ miles, and ſometimes to Kingſton 66 miles from Sheerneſs. The Thames is ſufficiently deep for men of war to proceed to Deptford 40¼ miles from the Nore; and trading ſhips to London bridge, which is 44 miles from the ſame place. For barges it is navigable to Cricklade in Wiltſhire 191 miles from Sheerneſs. It divides Eſſex from Kent; Surrey from Middleſex; Berkſhire from Buckinghamſhire; and Oxfordſhire and part of Wiltſhire from Glouceſterſhire. It then proceeds weſt from Eaſt Neſs, in the Iſle of Thanet, and waſhes Margate town on the ſouth. It receives near the Reculver the Wantſum River, which divides the Iſle of Thanet on the eaſt, and continues to Whiſtable, where it receives from the Medway the EAST SWALE, which ſeparates on the north the ſouth of the Iſle of Sheppey, and receives into it the Brent River, which runs north-eaſt and north 7¼ miles, cloſe on the weſt of the town of Feverſham; then continued to Emley Iſle, where it receives oppoſite to it the *Milton Creek*, which runs 2¼ miles from Milton Town, famous for its oyſter bed; then the Thames proceeds almoſt north and weſt round the ſame iſland through the Nore, where it receives, on the ſouth from Kent near Sheerneſs,

The MEDWAY RIVER, which runs 65 miles north-eaſt, from Eaſt Grinſtead Common on the borders of Kent, Surrey and Suſſex, where it riſes from ſeveral ſprings. It admits men of war to Chatham Docks, 13 miles, and to Rocheſter 15 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for barges to Tunbridge, 37 miles from Sheerneſs, where it ſeparates, on the ſouth of that town, by the Eaſt Swale, which runs eaſterly; oppoſite to it, it receives the Dray, which runs from the Thames, and ſeparates the Iſle of Grean on the weſt. It then proceeds between ſeveral ſmall iſlands through Kitt's Hole, Long Reach, Gillingham, Cockhamwood and Chatham Reaches; waters the Royal Dock of Chatham, and waſhes on the weſt the city of Rocheſter, Whoorneſs Place and Cuckſtone; It then runs along the paſs of Chalk Hills, where it receives, near Snodeland, a ſmall ſtream, which runs eaſt 6¼ miles from Nepeker near Wrotham; It then waſhes on its way the Fryers on the weſt, Preſton Houſe on the eaſt, as well as Allington Caſtle on the weſt, and Maidſtone on the eaſt. It receives the *river Len*, which runs through that town, 10¼ miles north-weſt from the Chalk Hills near Lenham, through Leeds Caſtle Park; The Medway then proceeds through the paſs of Clay Hill, near Barnham's Place to Yalding, where it receives the *Beult River*, which runs north-weſt 20 miles from Shadoxhurſt; Then it proceeds near Hurſton Street, where it receives the *Bradford River*, which runs 16 miles almoſt north; It has ſeveral ſmall branches, the firſt of which runs from Marden to the Medway near Twyford bridge, and forms an iſland. The ſecond and third run eaſt, four miles from Mill Pound near Chit Hill; and the fourth runs three miles from Gloſenbury; It then proceeds farther on, waſhes Finchcock on the weſt, where it receives two branches; one of which runs eaſt ſix miles from Water Down, and is connected with another branch five miles long, from Frant at Beyham Abbey, and traverſes Lamberhurſt town; The other branch, ſix miles long, continued on the weſt of Scotney, where it receives two of its branches, one from Flintwell and the other from Wadhurſt; *The Beult River* then proceeds on through Stile Bridge, three miles farther, and it receives ſeveral branches, two of which run ſeven miles ſouth-weſt from Cranbrooke, and one from Ulcomb, five miles from the range of Clay Hills; It then continues on

the ſouth of Hedcombe, where it receives from the ſame hills another branch, which runs ſix miles ſouth and eaſt; It then proceeds on the ſouth of Smarden and Romden, where it receives three ſmall branches, one of which runs from Tenterden, and the other two from near Shadoxhurſt; The Medway then proceeds from Yalding, and receives a ſmall ſpring, 5¼ miles from Wateringbury, which runs weſt and ſouth-weſt; Near Haitſtreet it receives the *Twiſt River*, which runs ſouth-weſt 5¼ miles from Ightham through Hamptons and Hadlow; It then continues its courſe, and receives three ſtreams, the firſt of which runs 4¼ miles almoſt north from Rumford; the ſecond 4¼ miles from Woodgate, and the third 5¼ miles from Culverden near Tunbridge Wells. The Medway then continues through Tunbridge town, under four bridges, and forms four iſlands; It receives on the weſt of that town two ſmall ſtreams, one of which runs ſix miles ſouth-weſt and ſouth from the Mote near Shipburne; The other runs ſouth-eaſt five miles from Sevenoak Weald; It then proceeds on the ſouth of Penhurſt, where it runs under three bridges, and receives two branches of the Medway; one of which runs eaſt, from Eaſt Grinſtead Common through Edinbridge; between one and three miles farther, from the latter place, it receives three branches, one of which runs almoſt ſouth 4¼ miles from Pend Hill; The ſecond runs ſouth-eaſt 7¼ miles from the range of the Chalk Hills near Godſtone Green and Oſted; and the third runs, in the ſame direction, 5¼ miles from Chat Hill. The other branch of the Medway runs north-eaſt and receives the *river Tun*, which runs 7¼ miles from Wilverwick Houſe, it ſerves as the boundary between Kent, Surrey, and Suſſex; It then continues to Ham, where it receives the *Groombridge River*, which runs 5¼ miles from the ſouth of Tunbridge Wells, and proceeding in its courſe receives two ſmall ſtreams from Turner's Hill, which run north, on the north of Foreſtrow and Kidbrook.

The Thames then proceeds on, and receives on the north from Eſſex, near Leigh-town,

The HADLEIGH RAY, which runs ſouth-eaſt 5¼ miles from Bemfleet, and ſeparates on the north the iſland of Convey. It then continues on the ſouth of that iſland, and receives

The EAST HAVE, which runs 4¼ miles from Pitſey, and it ſeparates the ſame iſland on the eaſt. The Thames then proceeds weſt, and turns ſouth-weſt through the Hope, then weſt through Graveſend Reach; It waſhes that town on the ſouth and Tilbury Fort oppoſite to it on the north, and then proceeds north-weſt through North Hope, waſhes Graie's Thurrock on the north, then winds ſouth-weſt through St. Clement's Reach, and waſhes Green Hithe and Inges on the ſouth, it then proceeds north-weſt through Long Reach, waſhes Purfleet on the north, famous for its oyſter bed, and receives on the weſt of it the *Stifford* or *Purfleet River*, which runs 11¼ miles ſouth, then weſt from Chidderditch Common near Thordon Hall; oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſide, from Kent it receives

The DARWENT RIVER, which runs 20 miles north-eaſt and north from the border of Surrey, where it has its ſource near Limpsfield; It firſt receives the *New* or *Gray River*, which runs north-weſt 9¼ miles from Orpington Pound, through Crayford Town and Hall Place, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs three miles from Sedcombe; The other croſſes Bexley, waſhes Vale Maſkall and North Cray Place on the weſt, and Foot's Cray Place on the eaſt, croſſes Foot's Cray Town and runs on the weſt of St. Mary Cray; The Darwent then continues through Dartford and Farningham, waſhes Lullingſton on the eaſt, runs through the paſs of Chalk Hills, through Shoreham, waſhes River Head, Chepſtead, Sundriſh and Valance on the north, Coombank and Weſterham on the ſouth, and traverſes Squerries.

The Thames then proceeds through Erith Reach; waſhes the town of the ſame name on the weſt, and then proceeds north and north-weſt through Guzzand; On the ſide of Eſſex it receives a ſmall brook, which runs 4¼ miles ſouth-weſt from Belhouſe and Stubbers.

A little farther it receives the INGERBURN RIVER, which runs 13 miles ſouth-weſt, from three ſprings, one at Brentwood, the ſecond at Weald Hall, and the third at Bentley Common. A little farther it receives

THE RUMFORD RIVER or Bourne Brook, which runs almoſt ſouth 11¼ miles from Countmill Green through Rumford Town, and it receives on the eaſt the Bowles Brook, 3¼ miles from the eaſt of Hare Hall. The Thames then proceeds ſouth-eaſt through Trip-Cock Reach, and receives, on the ſame ſide,

The BARKING CREEK or RODING RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth, then ſouth-weſt and almoſt ſouth 34 miles from its ſource near Eaton Lodge, and in its way waſhes Barking Town, Highland and Luxborough on the weſt,

weſt, and runs on the weſt of Alderſbrook, Wanſted and Rayhouſe on the eaſt, and to the north of Naveſtock Hall. It receives on the weſt the Cripſey Brook, which runs 6¼ miles almoſt ſouth, from two ſprings, one from Oates and the other from Oreal Gullet, and waſhes the ſouth of Cheping Ongar. The Thames then proceeds ſouth-weſt through Gallion's Reach, then weſt through Woolwich Reach, waſhes on the ſouth Woolwich Town, and then proceeds north-weſt to Bow Creek, where it receives

The LEA RIVER, which runs 54 miles ſouth-eaſt, then ſouth from Houghton Regis, on the north of Dunſtable in Bedfordſhire; It is navigable, with the Stort River, 31¼ miles to Biſhop Stortford; It receives on the weſt the *Cobber Brook*, which runs ſeven miles from Rye Hill and Thornwood Common, through Marles, and on the ſouth of Waltham Abbey; It then proceeds near to Hoddeſdon, where it receives the *Stort River*, which runs 25 miles ſouth and ſouth-weſt from Langley-lower Green; It waſhes Briggins on the ſouth, and receives the *Fidler's Brook*, which runs 2¼ miles ſouth through Tarling; A mile north-eaſt of Harlow it receives the *Pincey Brook*, which runs almoſt ſouth and weſt 10¼ miles from the weſt of Little Eaton, and waſhes on the eaſt the town of Sabridge-worth; Farther on it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs through Spelbrook; The Lea then proceeds on the eaſt of Margaret's, and a mile farther on, receives the *Aſh River*, which runs ſouth-weſt nine miles from Little Had-ham, and waſhes on the ſouth Blackware. The Lea continued waſhes Ware Town on the ſouth, and runs on the ſouth of Ware Park, where it receives the *Rib River*, which runs almoſt ſouth and ſouth-weſt, 15¼ miles from near Widhall Hall; It waſhes on the ſouth Youngſbury, and runs eaſt of Hamells and Pukeridge, where it receives the *Quin River*, which runs 6¼ miles ſouth from Widhall through Broughting; The Lea then proceeds on to Bengeo, where it receives the *Beame* or *Beaniſon River*, which runs ſouth and ſouth-eaſt 13¼ miles from Cromer near Yardley; It waſhes Watton on the eaſt, croſſes Woodhall, and runs on the eaſt of Golden's; The Lea then pro-ceeding traverſes the town of Hertford, and receives the *Maran* or *Mimerun River*, which runs 14¼ miles ſouth-eaſt from St. Paul's Bury; It waſhes Penſhanger, Marden, Tevinwater and Lockleys, on the north-eaſt. It then croſſes Welwyn, and waſhes Hoo and Stagenhoe Park; It then continues through the north of Bayford Bury, croſſes the northern part of Hatfield Park, waſhes the eaſt of Buſhy Hall, and the weſt of Hatfield and Woodhall, traverſes Lamford Mills, Brocket Hall, Wheathamſtead and Luton Park, and waſhes Luton Town on the eaſt.

The Thames continued to Blackwall, where the Eaſt India Company's ſhips lie at anchor, proceeds ſouth-eaſt and north, three parts round the Iſle of Dogs, and waſhes on the ſouth Greenwich Town and Hoſpital, and Dept-ford. It receives, between theſe two villages,

The *Ravenſbone River*, which runs 10 miles almoſt north from Keſton Common, near Hollywood Hill, through the weſt of Bromley Town and Lewiſham. The Thames then proceeds on, waſhes Queenhithe New Dock on the weſt, and continues to Limehouſe, where it turns weſt through London and Blackfriars Bridges; It waſhes the Borough of Southwark on the ſouth, and the cities of London and Weſtminſter on the north and weſt; It there receives Pancraſs Brook, which runs five miles from Caen Wood Ponds, through Pancraſs and Fleet Market. It receives alſo

The NEW RIVER, which runs winding 35 miles from the New River Head, near Ware in Hertfordſhire. This river was brought to the New River Head near London, in 1614, by Sir Hugh Middleton, after 50 years labour. It ſupplies the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, by pipes, with water. It runs ſouth-weſt through Hornſey, and Enfield Park, waſhes the village of the ſame name on the weſt and north, runs through Forty Hill and Theobald's Park, then proceeds on the weſt of Wormley Bury, croſſes the North Road through the eaſt of Hoddeſdon, waſhes St. Margaret's on the weſt, and runs on the north of Amwellbury.

The Thames then continues ſouth through Weſtminſter Bridge, then weſt through Chelſea Reach, waſhes Lam-beth Palace and Town on the ſouth, and Chelſea and its Hoſpital on the north, where it receives the Bayſwater Brook, which runs almoſt ſouth 5¼ miles from Weſt End near Hampſtead, through Kenſington Gardens and Hyde Park. It then proceeds through Batterſea Bridge, and winding ſouth-weſt and weſt, waſhes Batterſea on the eaſt, and receives the

Wandal River from Surrey, which runs 9½ miles north from two ſprings, one at Carſhalton and the other at Croydon, through Merton Abbey and Wandſworth; It receives at Merton Mill, a ſmall ſtream ſix miles from Adſcomb, which runs north-weſt.

The Thames then proceeds through Putney Bridge, and ſeparates that village on the ſouth-weſt from Fulham on the north-eaſt; It then winds north-eaſt to Chiſwick, ſouth-weſt to Mortlake, and north-weſt to Kew Bridge. It waſhes Fulham Palace on the eaſt, Barn Elms on the weſt, and receives

The *Sutton River*, which runs 9½ miles almoſt north from Sutton in Surrey, through Peterſham, or Richmond New Park, and Barnes Elms. It then proceeds on, waſhes Chiſwick Town and Grove on the north, Mortlake, Kew Green on the ſouth, and Brentford on the north, where it receives

The *Brent River*, which runs ſouth-weſt and almoſt ſouth 18 miles from Prickler's Hill near Barnet, through Hendon and Old Brentford. The Thames then winds almoſt ſouth to Thames Ditton, and waſhes Sion Houſe, Iſleworth, Twickenham Park and Town, Teddington, Hampton Wick and Hampton Court on the weſt, Richmond Gardens and Town on the eaſt, Peterſham and Ham Hall on the ſouth, and Kingſton on the eaſt. It then receives from Middleſex

The *Cranford Brook*, which runs 19 miles from Roxborow Field near Harrow, winds north-weſt, and then almoſt ſouth and north-eaſt, through Cranford Place and Iſleworth, and enters that town in two branches. It is connected alſo with the *Old River*, from the Coln at Langford to Barber Bridge on Hounſlow Heath, 5½ miles in length. Farther ſouth it receives the *New River* from the ſame place, which runs ſouth-eaſt 10 miles through Buſhey and Hamworth Parks, and on the eaſt of Stanwell Place.

On the ſouth ſide it receives through Kingſton the *Hogs-mill River*, which runs 6½ miles north-weſt from Ewel and Epſom. The Thames then proceeds north-weſt to Hampton, waſhes Hampton Court on the north-eaſt, oppoſite to it, and receives

The RIVER MOLE, which runs north-weſt 35½ miles from ſeveral ſprings on the borders of Suſſex; It waſhes Ember Court and Eſher Place on the eaſt, Peinſhill Park on the ſouth, Cobham Park on the north, Stoke d'Abernon, Randal Houſe, and Leatherhead on the eaſt, and Norbury Park on the weſt; It runs along the paſs of the Mole, through the Chalk Hills near Dorking, where it receives a ſmall brook which runs ſix miles north and almoſt eaſt on the north of that town, through the Rookry; It then proceeds on the north of Betchworth Caſtle to Flanchford Place, where it receives two ſtreams, one of which runs 2½ miles ſouth-weſt from Ryegate; the other runs north-eaſt ſix miles from Cole Harbour near Leethill; It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives another brook in the ſame direction as the former, from the ſame place, and 9½ miles long; It continues then to Eveſwood Common, and receives a ſtream which runs winding eight miles, in a ſouth-weſt direction, from Meeſham, and two other brooks, one from South Park, and the other from Pendhill Street; The Mole then continued, receives from Suſſex four branches, three of which run through Gatwick Houſe, and the fourth from Turner's Hill.

The Thames continued weſt to Sunbury, on the north receives, a little farther on, a ſmall brook from the eaſt of Stains, which runs ſix miles from the Coln River on the ſouth of Little Park. It then proceeds on the north of Walton Park, Oatlands, Ham How and Woburn Place, and receives on the weſt of Waybridge,

The WAY RIVER and New Navigation, which runs eaſt and north-eaſt 36 miles from Willhall, a mile weſt of Alton in Hampſhire; It is navigable for barges to Godalming, and receives near Waybridge the *Bourn River*, which runs almoſt weſt 12 miles from Bagſhot Park. It receives a ſmall brook near Otter's Hay, ſeven miles long, from Biſley Common. It then proceeds near to Newark Abbey, where it receives the *Purbright Brook*, which runs almoſt weſt 10 miles from Lodge Hill Pound, through the north of Woking. Near Ripley, where it receives three ſmall ſprings, which run north from Hatchland Place and Clandon Park. The Way then proceeds acroſs Guildford, between the range of the Chalk Hills, through the paſs of the Way at that place to Shalford, where it receives the *Albuny Brook*, which runs 10½ miles north and weſt from Leith Hill Common, through Loneſome Lodge, Wotton Place and Albuny Park, and receives near Weſton a ſmall ſtream from Homebury Hill, which runs five miles north-weſt;

The

The Way continued a little ſouth of Shalford Common receives two ſtreams, one of which runs 14 miles ſouth, then weſt, and almoſt north from Ewhurſt; and the other runs four miles north from Haſcomb; The Way then runs on the north of Godalming, where it receives a ſmall brook 3¼ miles from Sweet-Water Pond near Witley, which runs north-weſt; The Way continued runs through Paper-Harrow Park, where it receives a ſmall ſtream four miles long from Hanley; and two miles farther on, at Elſtead, it receives from Hind Head a ſmall brook, which runs north five miles; The Way then croſſes Tytford, where it receives two branches of the Way, one of which runs 17 miles north-weſt and north-eaſt through Pierpont Lodge, and then enters Hampſhire, where it receives a ſmall ſtream five miles from Hind-Head Common, through Fenſham Pound; It then runs on the eaſt of Headley Park, where it receives two brooks, one of which runs from Wolmer Pound and Grigg's Green, a mile weſt of Liphook. The other runs 11¼ miles north-weſt from Wade's Marſh near Blackdown Hill, two miles ſouth of Haſelmere, through the weſt of Bramſhot, and on the north-eaſt of Liphook. The other upper branch of the Way continued from the weſt of Hartley Maudit, &c. runs between Waverley Abbey and Moor Park, waſhes the ſouth of the town of Farnham, and runs through Alton Town.

The Thames continued receives near Chertſey Stake the *Sow Brook*, which runs nine miles ſouth-weſt from Sunning Hill and Windſor Great Park, through the ſouth of Chertſey; It then proceeds, winding north, on the weſt of Stains through the bridge of that town, where it receives four branches of

The Coln River, which runs ſouth-weſt and ſouth 31 miles from North Mims in Hertfordſhire, and forms ſeveral iſlands on its way from Watford; It firſt proceeds under three arches between Calbrook and Longford, waſhes Hunt's Moor Park on the eaſt, and runs on the north part of Uxbridge, where its branches are united; and then runs under two bridges, near which it receives the

Miſbourn Stream, that runs ſouth-eaſt 16 miles from the north of great Miſſenden, through Shardeloe; waſhes the north-eaſt of Amerſham, and croſſes Charlford and Lodge, Oak End, and Denham Place;

The Coln then proceeds on the weſt of Bellhammonds, between Rickmanſworth on the north and Moor Park and Houſe on the ſouth, where it receives the Cheſham Brook and Gade River, which run under three arches and form three iſlands;

The *Cheſham Brook* runs 9¼ miles from the town of the ſame name, and waſhes Latimes and Sarrat on the weſt; The *Gade River* proceeding, runs almoſt ſouth and ſouth-weſt 14¼ miles from Mile-barn, a mile eaſt of Little Gaddeſden, through Caſhiſbury, Grove Park, and Langley Bury, from whence it continues to Tow Water, where it receives the *Bulbourn* or *Blackbourn River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 8¼ miles from Penley Hall, along the paſs of that river, through the Chiltern Hills, and on the north-eaſt of Great Berkhamſtead; The Gade then proceeds on the weſt of Hemel Hampſted and Gaddeſden Place;

The Coln, continued through Watford, runs under two arches, then proceeds to Colney Street, where it receives two branches: a branch of the Coln, from Brockley Hill, runs north five miles on the eaſt of Kendall's Radlet-ſtreet, and on the weſt of Orgen Hall, Porter's and Aldenham Lodge. It receives alſo at the ſame place the *Verulam* or *Muſe River*, which runs almoſt ſouth 13¼ miles from the north of Market Street, through the weſt of St. Alban's and Hollywell. The other branch of the Coln continued, on the north of Colney Chapel, croſſes London Colney, Tittenhanger Park, and traverſes North-Mims Place.

The Thames then proceeds north weſt, on the eaſt of Old Windſor, where it receives a little farther north a ſmall brook, which runs almoſt ſouth ſeven miles from Black Park near Langley Park, through the weſt of Rickings and on the weſt of Colnbrook. It then proceeds through Datchet Bridge, waſhes that town on the weſt, and winds three parts round Windſor Little Park, where it receives from Stoke Heath two ſmall ſtreams, which run five miles through Stoke Park, and Baylie's, &c.; It then turns ſouth on the eaſt of Eaton, croſſes Windſor Bridge, and waſhes that town on the north; Proceeding then weſt, it receives the *Dorney River* which runs moſtly ſouth, 6¼ miles from Farnham Heath; It then continues to the north of Bray, where it receives the *Hollyport River*, which runs eaſt 2¼ miles from Haywood Lodge; It then proceeds through Maidenhead Bridge, waſhes Clifden Houſe on the weſt, and turning weſt, waſhes Cookham on the north, and then proceeds north to Bone End, where it receives

The *Wick River*, which runs 9¼ miles ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt from Weſt Wycombe, through High Wycombe and Woobury; It then proceeds weſt, waſhes Great Marlow on the ſouth, turns ſouth-weſt, waſhes Biſham Abbey on the weſt, then turns weſt and north-weſt, waſhes Harley Ford on the ſouth, and then winds to Reading, and waſhes Fawley Court, Henley, and Boulney Houſe on the eaſt, and Park Place and Wargrave on the weſt, near which it receives

The BROAD-WATER BROOK from Berkſhire, which runs north weſt 18¼ miles from three ſprings; One of theſe branches runs from Englemoor Pond on Aſcot Heath, and the other two from Gravel Hills, through Edmond's Green and Wakefield; It waſhes Breſcombe Houſe on the eaſt and Stanlake on the weſt. A mile farther it receives

The LODDON RIVER, which runs almoſt north and north-eaſt 24 miles from three ſprings; One branch runs from Dogmersfield, the ſecond from near Crondal, and the third from Fleet Pond; It proceeds on the weſt of Twyford, waſhes Hurſt Park on the weſt, and a little farther receives the *Emme Brook*, which runs almoſt ſouth eight miles from Edgeborrow Hill near Sandhurſt, through the weſt of Oakingham, It then proceeds to Swallowfield Place, where it receives the *White Water River*, which runs north-eaſt 13¼ miles from Baſingſtoke, Sherbern, St. John, &c. the Loddon continues to the borders of Hampſhire, near Jouldingsford, where it receives the *Blackwater River*, which runs north-weſt 18½ miles from weſt end, two miles north of Farnham, through London Blackwater; It then proceeds to Heckfield Bridge, where two branches of the Loddon are connected together; One of theſe runs from Dogmersfield Park, and the other from near Crondal; The latter runs through Hartford Bridge, and on the weſt of Bramhill Park.

The Thames then proceeds a mile eaſt of Reading, where it receives through that town

The KENNET RIVER, which runs almoſt eaſt 50 miles from Swallow-Head Spring, a mile weſt of Kennet and from Uſcot, along the *Burn Brook*, which runs ſouth-weſt and ſouth, through the paſs of the Kennet; It receives on the ſouth the Mortimer Brook, which runs north-eaſt 13 miles from Adermarton Common and Tadley Common, on both ſides of Silcheſter, and waſhes Oakfield Houſe on the South; then the Kennet forms ſeveral iſlands on its way to Marlborough, and receives near Shefield Mill, the *Aubron* or *Enborne River*, which runs 22 miles in the ſame direction as the former, from Inkpen, through the north of Woodham and Sandleford; It then proceeds through Newry, where it receives, a mile eaſt of that town, the *Lambourn River*, which runs 17 miles ſouth-eaſt from the north of Lambourn Town, through Wilford Park, and waſhes Donnington Caſtle on the ſouth; It then proceeds through Charnham Street near Hungerford, where it receives two ſtreams, one of which runs north-eaſt 5½ miles from the range of Clay Hill near Shalborn on the eaſt of Stanton; The other runs eight miles in the ſame direction from Wilton and Eaſt Grafton, through the eaſt of Bedwin; Near Froxfield it receives a ſmall ſtream from Croſsford; It then continues, waſhes Chilton and Rambury Town on the ſouth, and Littlecott on the north; Oppoſite to the latter it receives, on the north, the *Albourn Brook*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 5½ miles, on the eaſt of Crowood; The Kennet then traverſes Rambury Manor, and receives at Mildenhall the *Ogbourn Brook*, which runs almoſt ſouth ſix miles through Ogbourn Town; It then waſhes Marlborough on the north, Lockeridge and Weſt Kennet on the ſouth, and proceeding weſt of Avebury Monaſtery, paſſes through Winterbourn Baſſet.

The Thames winding on, north-weſt of Goring, waſhes Caverſham, Maple Durham, Gurney, Hardwick and Whitechurch on the north, and Pangbourn on the ſouth, where it receives the Standford Brook, which runs 12 miles ſouth-weſt and north from Hampſted Norris in Berkſhire. The Thames then proceeds north, in a winding direction, on the eaſt of Balſelden Place, through the paſs of the Thames between Cuckhamley and the Chiltern Hills. Farther on it receives the *Cholſley Brook*, which runs eaſt 3½ miles; waſhes Wallingford on the eaſt, where it receives the *Morton Brook*, which has four ſprings, and runs eaſt ſeven miles from Hagborn, Blewbury, &c.; It then continues through Wallingford and Shillingford Bridges to Dorcheſter, where the Iſis and Thame or Tame RIVERS are connected together.

The THAME proceeds north to Wheatly Bridge, and receives on the eaſt two ſmall ſtreams, the firſt of which runs north-weſt 9½ miles from Watlington and Lewknor, through Stadhampton. The other runs north-weſt 7½ miles from

from Adwell; The Thame then proceeds winding eaſt through the north of Thame Town, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs north 7¼ miles from Aſton, through Thame Park. At Thame Bridge it receives the *Kemble Brook*, which runs north-weſt and weſt 10¼ miles; and near Kingſey it receives two other ſtreams, one from Prince Riſborough, and the other from Croel. The Thame then proceeds north-eaſt, and receives on the north a ſmall ſtream 6¼ miles long from Waddeſden, and waſhes Eythorp on the ſouth; a mile farther receives the *Ayleſbury Brook*, which runs 9¼ miles north and north-weſt from Wendover, through the ſouth of Aylesford Town. Three quarters of a mile farther it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth-weſt nine miles from Stewkley. The Thame then proceeds to its ſources, the Dundall and Bulburn Heads, near Tring in Hertfordſhire.

The Isis River proceeding from Dorcheſter, waſhes Little Writtenham on the Weſt and Burcot on the north; It then winds weſt, ſouth and ſouth-weſt to Sutton Courtney, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs ſeven miles from Locking near Milton. A ſmall brook runs from the latter ſtream to the Iſis, near Long Wittenham. It then proceeds to Abingdon bridge, waſhes that town on the ſouth and forms an iſland. It receives, on the ſouth of it, from Berkſhire,

The Ock or Oak River, which runs 17 miles from ſeveral ſtreams that take their riſe in the Cuckhamley Hills. The firſt of theſe runs ſouth-weſt 7¼ miles from Cumnor, through Tifield; the ſecond runs north-weſt 7¼ miles from Letcom Baſſet through Wantage; and the third, or main branch, runs from Compton Park and Longcot. The Iſis then proceeds almoſt eaſt, waſhes Newham Courtney on the weſt, and continuing north to Iſley, where it forms an iſland, receives the *Shire-Lake Brook*, which runs from the Iſis on the north of Whiteham, and forms ſeveral iſlands. A mile farther it receives

The Charwell River, which runs, winding ſouth, 44¼ miles from three ſprings. One ſtream flows from Charwellton, the ſecond from Cannons Aſhby, and the third from Upper Beddington. It waſhes the city of Oxford on the eaſt, and then continues to Iſlip, where it receives the *River Ray*, which runs 17 miles ſouth-weſt from Brill, through Wotton, and runs on the ſouth of Ambroſden; and it receives on the eaſt of Iſlip, the *Weſton Brook*, which runs ſouth 8¼ miles from Calcot. Four miles farther, it receives near Merton, the *Bur River*, which runs ſouth-weſt nine miles from the north of Stretton Audley and Buckwell, through Biceſter. Near Alcheſter it receives a brook, which runs ſouth-eaſt, 7¼ miles eaſt from near Troy, through the eaſt of Middleton Stony. The Charwell then continues to Somerton, where it receives the *Swere River*, which runs 17¼ miles eaſt from Swanford. It then proceeds near to Nell Bridge, where it receives the *Sorbrook River*, which runs 12 miles ſouth-eaſt from four ſtreams. One of theſe, from Hornton, runs five miles through Wroxton Abbey; the ſecond runs from Alkerton, 3¼ miles ſouth-eaſt; the third runs from Epwell; and the fourth, or the *Stour River*, runs from near the ſame place, in a direction ſouth-eaſt five miles. It receives a ſmall branch, four miles long, which runs eaſt from Tadmerton Heath. Near Nell bridge it receives the *Oak River*, which is a branch of the former river, that runs 11 miles eaſt from Hook Norton, through Barford.

The Iſis then proceeds on the ſouth and weſt of Oxford, through Friar Bacon's Bridge, and on the eaſt of Godſtow, a mile farther, runs weſt near Caſſington, where it receives the

Evenlody River, which runs winding ſouth-weſt, 24 miles from Ballesford, and paſſing on the weſt of Moreton, receives near Kingham, from Great Rolwright, a ſmall ſtream eight miles long, which runs ſouth-weſt, through the weſt of Charlbury, and to the eaſt of Kingham; It waſhes Blandford and Bruern Abbey on the eaſt, and receives near Bladen the *River Glerne*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and north 12¼ miles from Heythorp, and traverſes Blenheim Park and the north of Woodſtock to Wotton, where it receives the *Barton Brook*, which runs 10¼ miles, in the ſame direction as the former, from the north of Dunthorp near Heythorp.

The Iſis continues almoſt ſouth and weſt to Moorton Newbridge, where it receives

The Wimerush or Winderush River, which runs 22 miles ſouth-eaſt, waſhes Whitney Town on the north-eaſt, and Winbrook and Burford on the north, enters Glouceſter, runs through Great Barrington, and receives two ſmall ſtreams, which run 6¼ miles from Harleton and Sapperton; The Winderuſh then continues to Bourton on the

Water, where it receives ſeveral ſprings. The firſt of theſe runs from Cuddeſden through the weſt of Guiting Park; the ſecond runs 3¼ miles eaſt from the ſame, and the third from Bollesford, through the eaſt of Morton.

The Iſis continued to Shifford, receives the Bampton Brook, which runs eight miles ſouth-eaſt from near Shilton; after which it proceeds through Radcot and St. John's Bridges, and on the ſouth of Lechlade Town, receives the

Leche River, which runs ſouth-eaſt and ſouth 14¼ miles from Hampnet, through Northleach Town and Sherborne Lodge. Near the ſame place it receives

The *Colne River*, which runs winding ſouth-eaſt 21¼ miles from the eaſt of Sandwell Park, through the weſt of Compton Park, Stowell, Milking Park, Fairford and Lechlade. The Iſis then proceeds between Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire, half a mile ſouth of Ingleſham, and receives

The *Colne River*, which divides Wiltſhire from Berkſhire, and runs north ſeven miles from ſeveral ſprings that have their riſe in the Cuckhamley Hills; Two of theſe ſtreams run from Kingſton and Edſton, through Backet Houſe; the third runs from Biſhopton; the fourth from Badbury; the fifth from Chiſeldon, and the ſixth from Swindon Houſe; It waſhes on its way Warnford Place, on the eaſt and Coleſhill on the weſt; It enters the Iſis and forms two branches, one of which goes to St. John's Bridge. Near the ſame place it receives the *Sturry Brook*, which runs 6¼ miles north from Stanton St. Margaret, through the eaſt of Hannington Place.

The Iſis continued, waſhes Caſtle Eaton on the north, where it receives the *Poulton Brook*, which runs 6¼ miles from the eaſt of that town, waſhes Downamney on the weſt, and receives the *Green Ditch Brook*, from the eaſt of Mazey Hampton. A mile farther on, the Iſis receives

The *Key River*, which runs north 10¼ miles, through the paſs of Chalk Hills, from Combe Bottom near Wroughton. Near Cheney it receives a ſmall brook, which runs north-eaſt through Leddiard Tregooze. The Iſis continued to Iſey or Eiſey, receives a ſmall brook eight miles in length, which runs north-eaſt through Purton Stoke. A quarter of a mile farther it receives the Motleford Stream, which runs five miles, ſouth-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, through two bridges on the north of Cricklade. It croſſes that town, and continuing to Leigh, receives a ſmall brook from Bredon Foreſt. It then proceeds to Aſhton Keynens, where it receives the *Swit Brook*, which runs nine miles almoſt eaſt from two ſprings, one at Bredon Pond and the other at Aſhley. It waſhes Eaton and Oakſey Houſe on the ſouth. The Iſis then proceeds on the north-eaſt of Kemble to the Thames Head, ſituated between Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire.

The coaſt of Eſſex, on the north ſide of the mouth of the Thames, proceeds eaſt from Leigh to SHOEBURY NOSE, where the Thames is 5¼ miles broad from the latter place to the Iſle of Sheppy. It then continues north-eaſt and receives, on its way, four miles from Shoebury Noſe, the *Wakering Haven*; and a mile farther on, the *New England* and *Shelverd Havens*, all of which are connected together with the Iſles of Potten and Foulneſs, 2¼ miles from their mouth, and form three marſhy iſlands, called Havengore, Ruſley and New England. It then continues to FOULNESS POINT, and, turning weſt, receives

The CROUCH RIVER, a mile wide at its mouth, which runs eaſt 27¼ miles on the north of the Iſles of Foulneſs and Wallaſea from Dunton Waylet, a mile eaſt of Horndon, and is ſuppoſed to have depth enough of water to admit into it ſhips of war. At the diſtance of 3¼ miles from the ſea it receives the *Bromhill River*, which runs 13¼ miles eaſterly and afterwards northerly from Weſt Wood, through the north of the town of Lee or Leigh, and on the eaſt of Rochford; The Crouch then runs on the ſouth of Burnham and North Fambridge, and receives ſeveral other ſmall creeks. On the north ſide of its mouth it receives a ſmall brook 7¼ miles long, which runs eaſt through Burnam Church. It then proceeds north along the Marſheſland to St. Peter's Chapel Point, now a barn, and at the diſtance of a mile and a quarter farther, receives

THE BLACKWATER or PONT RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt and eaſt, 46 miles from Wimbeſh and Badwater. It opens a long and wide mouth 9¼ miles from Northey Iſland to the ſea, two miles broad at its entrance, and in ſome places one mile and a half. It is navigable to Malden, 11¼ miles from its mouth, and forms two iſlands, one in the middle of the water called Oſey, and the other at the farther end of the broadeſt part, called The

Iſland

Iſland of Nenthey, where it receives two branches of the ſame river that ſurrounds and forms that iſland. On the north ſide it receives the Pyfleet, famous for its oyſter beds, and Merſea Channel, which, on the north, divides the Iſland of Merſea and extends to the River Colne, that runs round Cobb-M. at its mouth. It receives near to it the Werley Creek, which runs 4½ miles ſouth-eaſt from Werley; and a mile farther it receives the North Fleet, 2½ miles in the ſame direction as the latter. Near to Oyey Iſle, on the ſouth ſide, it receives the *Steeple* and *Lawling Creeks*, which run four miles and a quarter. Proceeding farther on, it receives two of its branches which run round the Iſle of Northey, and which are connected together a mile ſouth-eaſt of Malden. It then continues on the north-eaſt of that town, where it receives

The CHELMER RIVER, which runs 37 miles almoſt ſouth and eaſt from the north of Thaxted, through the weſt of that town, and on the eaſt of Dunmow; near Ulting it receives the *Ter River*, which runs 12½ miles ſouth-eaſt from Pye's Green, through Terling Place; near Little Badlow it receives the *Sandon Brook*, which runs north-eaſt 11 miles from Three Aſhes near Billericay. It then proceeds to Chelmsford, where it receives two branches of the Chelmer, which croſs that town; The upper one runs almoſt ſouth from Great Brockſhall, through the weſt of Thaxted, and on the eaſt waſhes the town of Dunmow; Near Felſted it receives, from Lindſell, in the ſame direction, a ſmall brook ſix miles long, which waſhes Langleys. The other, or ſouthern branch, runs ſouth-weſt, then north-eaſt and eaſt, 16½ miles in ſeveral ſtreams, viz. One from Blacke, a ſecond from Doddinghurſt, a third from Bentley Common, a fourth from Brentwood, a fifth from Herongale, a ſixth from near Mill Green, and a ſeventh from a place one mile and a half on the eaſt of Chelmsford, which runs 9½ miles ſouth-eaſt from Peacom, on the north of High Eaſter, and receives into it near Writtle, a ſmall brook from Skreen's and Radley Green, through Boxwell. It then proceeds on the eaſt of Witham, where it receives the *Pods Brook*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 14 miles from Woolpits, on the weſt and ſouth of Braintree, through the eaſt of Falkbourn Hall, and croſſes Witham town. The Coaſt continued four miles eaſterly, receives

The COLNE RIVER, which is half a mile wide at its entrance, and navigable to Colcheſter, five miles from its mouth, this river is famous for its oyſter beds, it runs eaſt and almoſt ſouth 34 miles from Moynes near Birdbrook, 3½ miles ſouth of Haveril, through Yeldham on the weſt of Hedingham, acroſs Halſtead and Colne town; waſhes the eaſt of Colcheſter and Wivehoe on the ſouth, and on the eaſt ſide of its mouth receives the *Brightingſea Creek*, which runs 7½ miles ſouth and weſt. On the weſt ſide it receives the Pyefleet Channel and Bracefleet, and farther on the Greeton. It then proceeds near to Allesford, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth and eaſt ſix miles, and then continues to Wivenhoe, where it receives from the weſt ſide of the river, the *Roman River*, that runs ſouth-eaſt 12½ miles from the eaſt of the Great Tey, through the weſt of Stanway and ſouth of Donyland Park.

The Coaſt then proceeds ſouth to ST. OSYTH POINT, along the Oſyth Stone at the end of it, between which it receives THE RAY, which runs weſt and north 3½ miles along the ſame coaſt. It then proceeds eaſt and north-eaſt to WALTON NESS, between Great and Little Holland, where it receives a ſmall brook which runs ſouth-eaſt and eaſt 12 miles from eaſt of Little Bromley, 2½ miles eaſt of Manningtree. The Coaſt then proceeds north-weſt to Waltonſtone, and continuing in the ſame direction, runs four miles inland and forms a bay, a mile wide at its entrance, which encompaſſes three iſlands called Pewet, Horſey and Holmes. It then proceeds to HARWICH ROAD, where its entrance is one mile and a quarter broad from Langar Point to the coaſt of Eſſex. It advances up to Harwich, waſhes that town on the eaſt and north, where the ORWELL and STOUR HAVENS are connected together, and fall into the ocean.

The STOUR HAVEN and RIVER which divides Eſſex from Suffolk and runs eaſt, and then ſouth-eaſt and eaſt, 54 miles from the borders of Cambridge, near Bradley Mog. Its mouth is three-quarters of a mile wide, from Harwich to Shotley Gate in Suffolk. It is navigable for ſhips 11½ miles from the ſea to Manningtree, and for barges to Sudbury, 31 miles from Langard or Langar Point. A mile and a half from its entrance it receives, from the ſouth, the *Ramſey Brook*, which runs north-eaſt 6½ miles from Stone Green. It then proceeds to Holbrook Sluice, where it receives the *Tattingston Brook*, which runs ſeven miles from the ſouth of Mace Green, through Tattingſton

Hall, and on the ſouth-weſt of Holbrook. It then proceeds on, waſhes Crow Hall on the ſouth and continues to New Mill, where it receives the *Wenham Brook*, which runs 7¼ miles ſouth-eaſt and ſouth; waſhes Miſtley and Manningtree on the north, where it forms ſeveral iſlands on its way from Neyland; The Stour then runs on the north of Denham and Langham Hall, and proceeds to Higham, where it receives the *Bret River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and almoſt ſouth, 19 miles, in two ſtreams, one from three-quarters of a mile weſt of Brettenham, and the other, weſtern branch, the *Cockfield Brook*, runs on the eaſt cloſe to the town of Lavenham. They are both united at Chetſworth, and waſh Hadleigh and Highpane on the weſt. A mile farther on, it receives the *Roxford Brook*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 9¼ miles from Waldingfield, through the former town, and on the ſouth-weſt of Polſtead; The Stour then proceeds through Neyland; waſhes Sudbury on the weſt, and runs a quarter of a mile on the weſt of Long Melford, where it receives the *Shimpling Brook*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and weſt 11¼ miles from Reed Hall, through Chadacre Hall; and on the ſouth of Melford Hall, three-quarters of a mile farther, it receives the *Boxted Brook*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 10 miles from Baxter Green, near Badmondes-Field Hall, through Boxted Hall; On the ſide of Eſſex it receives the *Seven Forges Brook*, which runs almoſt eaſt five miles, through Betcham Water; It then proceeds to the eaſt of Clare, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſix miles in the ſame direction as the latter; Farther on, near Sturmer, it receives the *Haverhill Brook*, which runs 6¼ miles ſouth-eaſt from Wratting Park, and waſhes the north-eaſt of Haverhill Town; The Stour then continued, paſſes through Sturmer-mere, Keddington, and Great Thirlow Hall, to Langaere Green, where it has its ſource. The other,

The ORWELL RIVER, which runs eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, 34 miles from a mile weſt of Felſham, through Orwell Haven, is a mile wide at its mouth, and 11¼ long from Langar Fort Point to Ipſwich. It is navigable for merchant ſhips to that town, and waſhes, in its way, on the north-eaſt ſide, Orwell Park and Levington; On the other ſide it waſhes Woolverſton Lawn, and then proceeds to Bourn Bridge, where it receives the *Elmſet Brook*, which runs 9¼ miles ſouth-eaſt and eaſt from the north of Elmſet; The Orwell then runs through Ipſwich Bridge, where it forms two ſmall iſlands, waſhes on the north the Chauntry, runs on the north and eaſt of Sproughton, and waſhes Gut Hall on the ſouth-weſt, and Needham on the north-eaſt; The Orwell then proceeds on the ſouth of Stow Market, where it receives, on the eaſt of that town, a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth-weſt and eaſt, 5¼ miles from High Street and Gipping; The Orwell proceeds on the ſouth of Stow Market, waſhes Great Finborough, and paſſes through Battleſden.

The coaſt of Suffolk then proceeds north-eaſt to ORFORD NESS, four miles from Langar Fort, along Bull's Cliffs, and receives

The DEBEN RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt and almoſt ſouth, 28 miles from Aſpall; Its mouth is above a quarter of a mile wide, and navigable to Woodbridge, 9¼ miles; It receives on the weſt, a mile from the ſea, the *King's Fleet*, which runs eaſt 2¼ miles; and on the oppoſite ſide, it receives the *Dowdſey Fleet*; It then proceeds to Kirkton Sluice, where it receives the *Brightwell Brook*, which runs eaſt ſix miles from Bixley Decoy, through Turrell's Hall; A mile farther on it receives, on the eaſt, the *Shottiſham Creek*, which runs ſouth and weſt three miles; The Deben continuing to the ſouth of Woodbridge, receives the *Mantleſham Creek*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and eaſt 29 miles in two ſtreams; One of theſe has its ſource at Henley Green, and runs through Playford. The other takes its riſe at Otley, and runs on the weſt of Great Bealings, a mile ſouth of the latter, where they are both connected together, and paſs through Mantleſham;

The Deben then proceeding on, waſhes Woodbridge on the eaſt, runs through Wilford Bridge and Camprey Meer, and on the eaſt of Loadham Hall, traverſes Wickham-Market Bridge, and runs on the ſouth of Eaſton, through Debenham. The coaſt then proceeds to Orford Haven, where it receives

The ADER RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt within half a mile of Aldborough, and ſouth-weſt from two ſprings, at the diſtance of 27 miles from its mouth. It is navigable to Orford four miles, and 14 miles up the river, it runs part of the way along the ſea coaſt, through Havergate, where it forms an iſland, two miles in length; It then proceeds two miles and a half from its mouth, where it receives

The

The *Butley River*, which runs 7¼ miles eaſt and almoſt ſouth from Tangham Walks; One mile on the weſt of Shudborn Hall, it receives the *Butley Eye*, which runs eaſt and ſouth 2¼ miles. The Alder then proceeding on, receives the *Stone Ditch* from Orford Lights, two miles in length; It then waſhes Orford Key on the north-weſt, and runs half a mile ſouth of Aldborough, through Snap Bridge, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs 5¼ miles ſouth from Kilſale, through the eaſt of Saxmunden. It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives near Beverſham Bridge, two branches of the Alder, the upper one of which runs from Brundiſh, between Rendham and Sweſting, and the other runs from Saxſtead, through Framlingham, and half a mile to the ſouth of Glenham Parva.

The coaſt then proceeds almoſt north-eaſt to Lowſtoff Light-houſe, waſhes Aldbourg Town on the eaſt, and a mile farther it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs 5¼ miles through Aldbury Meer. It proceeds then to Sluce Houſe, where it receives the *Yaxford Brook*, which runs 11 miles eaſterly from Badingham Green, through Sibton Abbey, and on the north-eaſt of Yorford Town. The coaſt then proceeds cloſe to Dunwich, and extends a mile ſouth of South Would, where it receives

The BLYTHE RIVER, which runs 16 miles north-eaſt from two ſprings, one at Lexfield, and the other at Cratfield. Near its mouth it receives the *Dunwich River*, which runs eaſt and north-eaſt 4¼ miles on the north of that town. It then proceeds a little farther, and receives the *Old Key*, which ſurrounds, on the north-weſt, the town of South Would. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives the Wangford Brook, which runs ſouth-eaſt 7¼ miles from the eaſt of Stone Street, and on the eaſt of Henham Park. It then runs on the north of Blitchbury, and the ſouth of Haleſworth, where it receives the *Haleſworth Brook*, which runs four miles from three ſprings; The principal of theſe runs on the north of Heveningham Hall, and on the ſouth of Ubbeſton Hall.

The coaſt then proceeds cloſe to South Would, and a mile farther, on the ſouth of Keſſingland, it receives the *Weſton Brook*, which runs almoſt eaſt 11¼ miles from Back's Green, on the ſouth of Bedeſham and Weſton Halls; Near Hulver Heath, it receives a ſmall brook, which runs 5¼ miles north-weſt, through Sotterly Park. The coaſt then proceeds cloſe to Loweſtoff Town and Light-houſes, and continues north to WINTERTON NESS. Two miles and a half ſouth of Great Yarmouth, it enters Norfolk and receives

The YARE RIVER, which runs eaſt and ſouth 30 miles from Houghton, through the Bar and Bridge of Yarmouth, and which waſhes that town on the eaſt, where it receives

The THRIN RIVER, which runs 21 miles ſouth-eaſt from two ſprings, one at Bakham, and the other at Thurning; Near Stokeſby, it receives a ſmall brook, ſix miles from Hemeſby, and then proceeds near to Thurne, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs 4¼ miles from the eaſt of Hukling; It then proceeds two miles farther, where it receives a ſmall brook from Thorpe Market, which runs 13¼ miles to Wroxham, where it receives ſeveral other ſmall brooks, 4¼ miles long, which run eaſt from Horsford; It then proceeds to Oxnet, where it receives two branches of the Thrin, one from Thurning, through Blickling Hall, and on the eaſt of Aylſham; and the other from Felbridge, through the weſt of Gunton. The Yare then proceeds through Bredon Water, 3¼ miles long, and half a mile broad, in ſome places, and on the weſt end of it, receives

The WAVENEY RIVER, which runs 50 miles almoſt eaſt and north, and north-eaſt, and then ſouth, from Lopham Gate. It divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and then proceeds through St. Olave's Bridge, where it receives the Britton Decoy, which runs almoſt weſt, 4¼ miles from Royton Common; It then continues to Burrough, where it receives, from Lake Lothing, the Outton Dike, which runs weſt and north, 4¼ miles from the ſouth of Loweſtoff; The Waveney then runs winding cloſe to the weſt of the town of Beecles, on the eaſt and weſt of Bungay, and forms a peninſula on the north of that town; It then continues on the north of Flixton Hall, and runs through Homesfield, three-quarters of a mile ſouth of Harlſton and north of Hoxton, where it receives the *Eye Brook*, which runs north-eaſt 12¼ miles from two ſprings, one at Weſtthorp, and the other at Wetheringſeſt, which runs on the eaſt of Eye Town and Broome Hall, through Hoxne Houſe; The Waveney then proceeds to Sturton Common, where it receives a ſmall brook, four miles long, and continues on the ſouth of the town of Diſs, to its ſource.

The coaſt of Norfolk then proceeds north-weſt to ST. EDMUND'S POINT, and waſhes on its way the town of Cromer, where it receives the Clay Brook, which runs nine miles, almoſt north, from Swanton, through the eaſt of Holt. Two miles farther it receives the Walſingham Brook, which runs 7½ miles north-eaſt, and waſhes the town of Wells, and runs on the north of Holkham Hall near Burnham. It receives a ſmall brook, which runs weſt ſeven miles from Houghton in the Dale; then turns ſouth-weſt to St. Edmund's Point, and enters the Eſtuary. Three miles from the laſt point, it receives a ſmall brook, which runs weſt eight miles from Birchams. It then proceeds 3½ miles farther, and receives a ſmall brook, which runs three miles on the ſouth of Snetſham. It then continues to Lynn Waſh, where it receives, at its entrance, a ſmall brook, which runs weſt eight miles on the ſouth of Caſtle Riſing; and proceeds to King's Lynn, where it receives on the weſt of that town,

The GREAT OUSE RIVER, which runs winding north-eaſt, then ſouth and north-eaſt, and then almoſt eaſt and northerly 152½ miles, from Middleton Cheney in Northamptonſhire, three miles eaſt of Banbury. It is navigable for ſhips to Lynn, and for barges to Bedford 82 miles, to Cambridge 48½ miles, and to St. Edmund's Bury 51 miles; It runs on the weſt of King's Lynn, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs eight miles almoſt weſt. It then proceeds half a mile farther, where it receives

The *Lynn River*, which runs weſt and north 24 miles, on the ſouth and weſt of Sechy; It then proceeds two miles and a half on the ſouth of Downham, where it receives

The *Old* and *New Bedford River*, 18 miles from Erith, which runs almoſt north; In the middle of it, it receives the Pulver and Dormuden's Drove, from Warboys, in Huntingdonſhire. In the former place it receives the Nean River, which runs north-eaſt 18 miles in two ſtreams, one from Glatton, and the other, the Bury Brook, which runs through the town of Bury, from the north of Shipton Abbots, through Ugg, Ramſey Meres, Benwick, and Marchtown. Oppoſite to it, it receives

The *Stoke River*, which runs 26 miles ſouth-weſt and almoſt weſt from Franſham and Carbroke, near Watton, through Stoke; The Ouſe then proceeds ſeven miles farther, where it receives

The *Little Ouſe River*, which runs 39 miles from ſeveral ſtreams. It divides part of Suffolk from Norfolk, then croſſes Bradon Town, runs on the north of Downham, and traverſes Thetford, where it receives a ſmall brook from New Buckenham, 15 miles long. It then proceeds near to Eaſton, where it receives the *Thet River*, which runs north-weſt 18 miles from 2½ miles ſouth-weſt of Drinkſton, through that village; and waſhes Loe Hall and Ixwell on the ſouth, and Eaton Houſe on the weſt. Two miles ſouth of Ixworth, it receives a ſmall brook, which runs weſterly 6½ miles, through Walſham and Langham. The Little Ouſe then continues to Boteſdale, where it receives two ſtreams, one from Reydon Slough, and the other from Weſt Hall. The Great Ouſe then continues to Prick-Willow Bridge, where it receives

The *Lark River*, which runs north-weſt from Coldham Hall, and divides part of Cambridgeſhire from Suffolk. Six miles and a half farther, it receives the Kentford Brook, which runs almoſt north 13 miles from Lidgate, through Dalham, Kentford, and Freckenham; The Lark River then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Mildenhall to Stow, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs from Levermere through Culford; It then continues two miles farther, on the north-eaſt of Hengrave, waſhes Forham St. Genoveve on the eaſt, and runs cloſe on the eaſt of Bury St. Edmund's, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Ickworth, eight miles long.

The Ouſe then proceeds to the ſouth-eaſt of Ely, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs ten miles from the north-weſt of Newmarket, through the ſouth of Soham. It then continues to Streatham, where it receives

The *Cam River*, which runs north-weſt, from ſeveral ſtreams, 23 miles from near Royſton, croſſes Cambridge Town and proceeds to Hawkton, where it receives the *Granta River*, which runs north and north-weſt 20 miles from the eaſt of Ugley, through Shortgrove, Audley Houſe, and a mile weſt of Saffron Walden. It receives near Shelford, the Bourne Brook, from Bourn in Hertfordſhire, which runs 14 miles on the weſt of Waltons, acroſs Linton Town and Rurn Bridge. The Cam then proceeds to Barrington, where it receives the *Rhee River*, which runs north-eaſt 12 miles from Bluehead, near Aſhwell.

The

The Ouſe then proceeds on the ſouth of Eurith, and on the eaſt of that place receives the *Weſt Water*, which runs almoſt ſouth from Benwick Mere, and divides Cambridgeſhire from Huntingdonſhire. It then runs cloſe to St. Ives, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs north-eaſt from Yalling, and, continuing to the ſouth of Huntingdon, runs cloſe to that town, where it receives a ſmall brook, 15 miles long, which runs from ſeveral ſtreams, ſouth-eaſt on the ſouth of Hinchinbrook.

The Ouſe then proceeds near St. Neot's, where it receives the Kimbolton Brook, which runs north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt 11 miles from Higham Park, on the ſouth and eaſt of Kimbolton Caſtle; It then runs cloſe to that town on the weſt; The Ouſe continuing two miles and a half farther, receives

The *Ivel River*, which runs north-eaſt and north 26 miles from Chaulton, three miles north of Dunſtable, to Stratford, where it receives the Potton Brook, that runs ſouth and weſt 5¼ miles from Gamleygay Park, through Potton Town and Sutton Park. The Ivel then proceeds to Langford, waſhes Biggleſwade on the weſt, and receives, at the former place, The *Hir River*, which runs north 13¼ miles from three ſprings, one at Stevenage, the ſecond at Well Head, and the third at Oughton Head. It receives near Arleſey the *Rhee River*, which runs north-weſt, five miles from Baldock. The Ivel then continued to Shafford, receives a ſmall brook, which runs 8¼ miles from ſeveral ſprings near the Chiltern Hills; The principal of theſe ſprings runs through Wreſt Park.

The Ouſe then proceeds to Willington, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs north-weſt 13¼ miles from Brogborough Park. It then continues through Bedford, from whence it runs winding cloſe to the ſouth of Harrol, Oulney and Newport Pagnal on the north, where it receives through that town, the

Ouzel River, which runs almoſt north 24 miles from near ſeveral ſprings, Dagnal, Ivinghoe, and Caldecot; Two miles from Newport it receives, from Woburn Park, the Crawley Brook, which runs north-weſt 10 miles. The Ouzel then croſſes Fenny Stratford, and runs cloſe to the weſt ſide of Leighton Buzzard, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs weſterly ſix miles, through Hockliffe, cloſe to the ſouth of Leighton.

The Ouſe then winds to Stony Stratford, a little north of that town, and receives the *Troue*, *Tove* or *Iſa River*, which runs 19 miles eaſterly, from ſeveral ſtreams cloſe on the north of Towceſter, and on the ſouth of Eaſton and Stoke Park. The Ouſe then proceeds to Buckingham, two miles eaſt of that town, and receives two branches. The upper branch, which runs on the ſouth and eaſt of Buckingham, receives, two miles farther, a ſmall ſtream from Stow Park, and then runs on the ſouth of Brackley, where it receives a ſmall ſtream that runs through Bidleſden. The lower branch runs from Fritwell, on the north of Steeple Claydon, through King Bridge, near Padbury, where it receives a ſmall brook from Cold Harbour and Oving, which runs half a mile on the ſouth of Winſlow.

The coaſt of the Eſtuary then proceeds north from Lynn, and then weſt to the *Croſs-Key Waſh*, where it receives

The NEN RIVER, which runs winding 92 miles north-eaſt from Badley, on the weſt ſide of Northamptonſhire. It is navigable for barges to Northampton, 79 miles, and receives near the ſea

The *Wiſbeach River*, which runs, with the Bevil's Leam, 28 miles north-eaſt and north from Folkeſworth, through *Whittleſea* and Trundel Meres; three miles ſouth of Wiſbeach; It receives the *North Bank* and *Peterborough River*, &c. from the town of the ſame name.

The Nen River then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Peterborough, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Morborn, which runs north-eaſt four miles, and is connected with the Whittle-Sea Dike, near that town. The Nen then continues to Caſtor, where it receives the *Billing Brook*, which runs ſix miles north from Lutton. It then continues cloſe on the ſouth of Wandsford, and proceeds to Fotheringay, where it receives the *Willy Brook*, which runs 16 miles north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt from near Corby, through Weldon Town, Deane, Blatherwick, and on the ſouth of Kingcliff; runs on the ſouth of Oundle, as paſſes Thrapſton Cloſe on the eaſt. Near the latter it receives two ſmall ſtreams, the *Harper Brook*, which runs 12 miles from Pickwell Abbey, and another ſix miles long, which runs from Warkton. It then proceeds on the weſt of Higham Ferrers, to the ſouth of Wellingborough, where it receives the *Is Brook*, which runs 15 miles on the weſt of Kettering and north of Rothwell.

The Nen then proceeds cloſe to the ſouth of Northampton, where it receives, on the weſt ſide of it, the *North Water*, which runs 11½ miles ſouth from different ſprings. It then proceeds to Upton, where it receives a ſmall brook, 7 miles long, from ſeveral ſprings; and continues to Flower, where it receives the *Weſtern Water*, which runs 7½ miles ſouth; and then proceeds to Fawſley and Steverton.

The coaſt of the Eſtuary then continues north from Croſs-Key Waſh, and receives the *Fleet River*, 15 miles long, which runs north-eaſt from the Nen River. It then continues weſt to *Foſdike Waſh*, where it receives two ſmall ſtreams, which run from ſeveral drains; at the end of the Waſh it receives

The WELLAND RIVER, which runs winding north-weſt 68 miles from near Sibberton, on the north-weſt corner of Northamptonſhire; It divides the counties of Leiceſter, Rutland, and Lincoln, to Crowland; It is navigable 31 miles to Stamford, and receives, half a mile from its mouth,

The *Glen River*, which runs almoſt ſouth and north-eaſt 23 miles, in ſeveral ſtreams; One of theſe comes from Ropeſley, the ſecond from Corby, through Greatford, and the third runs through Grimſthorpe-Caſtle Park; The firſt and ſecond ſtream run, one on each ſide of the above park, and they all unite near Kate's Bridge, and run acroſs Surfleet; it receives the South Forty Foot, and Cor Dike, &c. which run from north to ſouth.

The Welland River then proceeds through Spalding, cloſe on the weſt of Crowford, Market Deeping, and Stamford, on the ſouth, where it receives

The *Guaſh River*, which runs 17 miles ſouth-eaſt and ſouth from ſeveral ſprings; One runs from Horn Lodge, the ſecond from Okeham, and the third from Braunſton.

The Welland then proceeds on the weſt of Eaſton, where it receives the *Chater River*, which runs 13 miles eaſt; It then continues to the north of Rockingham, where it receives the *Eye River*, which runs 12 miles ſouth-eaſt from Tillon.

The Welland then proceeds to Weham, where it receives two ſmall ſtreams, one of which runs almoſt ſouth eight miles from Skeffington, and the other from Saddington. It then proceeds on, waſhes Market Harborough on the ſouth, and continues to Sibbertoft.

The coaſt of the Eſtuary continued north-eaſt receives, near Scap,

The WITHAM RIVER, which runs north, then eaſt and ſouth 73½ miles from Witham, on the northern border of Rutland. It is navigable for barges to Lincoln, 34 miles from its mouth, and from Lincoln to the Trent, by a cut 11 miles long. It receives on both ſides of that river, on its way from Lincoln to its mouth, ſeveral drains; Near Boſton it receives the South Forty Foot, which runs north and eaſt, and the North Forty Foot, which runs ſouth-eaſt into the former. The Witham then waſhes Boſton Town, on the weſt, and receives three miles from it, two ſmall ſtreams, which run ſouth 7½ miles from Reveſby and weſt of Stickney. It then continues to the north of the Forty Foot, where it receives the *Skirth Brook*, which runs eaſt 11 miles from ſeveral ſtreams, through Steaford; One of theſe ſtreams comes from Carlton Scrope, the ſecond from Culverthorp, and the third from Aſwarby. A mile farther, on the eaſt ſide, it receives

The *Bain River*, which runs almoſt ſouth 24 miles from Ludford; cloſe on the weſt of Horncaſtle, and on the eaſt of Tatterſhall. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives the Billingham Brook, which runs almoſt eaſt 10 miles in ſeveral ſtreams. The Witham then runs on the weſt of Tatterſhall, and proceeds to Grubhill. On its way it receives ſeveral drains and two brooks, one on the weſt from Hollywell, which runs ſix miles eaſt; and the other from Sotby, which runs ſouth and eaſt nine miles, through Deer Park. Near Grubhill, the Witham receives a ſmall river, which runs ſouth-eaſt 14 miles from ſeveral ſtreams; One of theſe comes from the weſt of Hackthorn, the ſecond from Welton, the third from Riſehorn, and the fourth from Hamton; All the former run through Langworth Bridge. It receives alſo near Stainfield another brook, from near Hamton, which runs 9½ miles north-weſt, through Langton.

The Witham then continues to Lincoln, and, on its way thither, receives a ſmall ſtream on the ſouth, from Bramſton. At the former town it receives the Till River, which runs almoſt ſouth 11½ miles from near Fillgham

Caſtle

Fillingham, Glenworth, and Heapham, through the New Cut. The Witham then proceeds to Hykham, where it receives a ſmall ſtream 11 miles long, from Hough and Welbourn. It then continues near to Marſton, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Denton, eight miles long, which runs north; A little farther it receives a ſmall ſtream from Seaford, which runs weſt 8¼ miles; The Witham then waſhes Grantham on the eaſt; one branch of it runs through Stoke, and the other continues to Witham. The coaſt of the Eſtuary then proceeds to Gibraltar, through Winsfleet Haven, where it receives, from Somerſby, a ſmall river, 19 miles long, which runs a mile on the north of Spilſby; It receives, three miles and a half from its mouth, a ſmall ſtream from near Hacnaby, which runs 16¼ miles ſouth and eaſt, through Eaſt Fenn Deeps, cloſe on the ſouth of Wainfleet Town.

The coaſt then proceeds north and north-weſt, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on its way to Saltfleet: One of theſe runs from Burgh 4¼ miles; the ſecond from Welton 8¼ miles; the third from Rigſby Well 11 miles, and the fourth from S. Thoreſby 12 miles, cloſe to Alford Town. On the ſouth of Saltfleet, it receives cloſe to that town, the *Louth* or *Lud River*, which is navigable to Louth Town 12¼ miles, and running almoſt eaſt 19 miles from S. Elkington and Chalkwell, waſhes Louth Town on the north. Near its mouth it receives a brook, which runs eaſt and north-eaſt 20 miles in ſeveral ſtreams; one of theſe runs from Burwell, through Deer Park; the ſecond from Tarforth; the third from Oxcomb, through S. Ormſby; and the fourth from the ſouth of Louth, and joins the other branch near Eaſt Saltfleetby. A little farther on it receives the Old River, which runs from Lug River ſeven miles. On the north of Saltfleet, it receives the *Telney River*, which runs almoſt eaſt 19¼ miles, in ſeveral ſtreams. The firſt comes from near Rotherwell; the ſecond from Thoneſway; the third from Stainton Vale; the fourth from Thorpe le Mire; and a mile from the Telney Mouth, it receives another branch from Beeſley Grange and N. Ormſby 11¼ miles long. It extends, with its branches, 318 miles in circumference, from the coaſt of Norfolk, to that of Lincolnſhire; and bounded on the ſouth by the Clay Hills, on the weſt by the Lime-Stone Ridge, on the north by Lincoln Wold; The coaſt then opens to give a paſſage to the

HUMBER RIVER, which runs 40 miles to the junction of the Ouſe and the Trent. It is ſix miles and a half broad at the Spurn Head, where it receives the ſalt water of the German Ocean, which flows as far as the Ouſe; and the tide proceeds to near Howden. It is navigable for ſhips to Hull, 22 miles from the Spurn Head, and 40 miles to the junction of the Trent and the Ouſe, and for ſmall veſſels of 250 tons, to Gainſborough 64 miles. For barges it is navigable from the Humber to the following towns, viz. to Burton, along the Trent, 103 miles; to Bawtry, along the Trent and Idle, 31 miles; to Mount Sorrel, along the Trent and the Soor, 96¼ miles; and to Derby, along the Trent and Derwent, 94¼ miles; to Rotherham, along the Ouſe, Air, and Dun, 52 miles; to Hudderfield, along the Ouſe, Air, and Calder, 67¼ miles; to Leeds, along the Ouſe and Air, 52 miles; to Halifax, along the Ouſe, Calder, and Hebden, 72 miles; to Tadcaſter, along the Ouſe and Wharf, 50¼ miles; to York, along the Ouſe, 42¼ miles; to the ſouth of Maſham, along the Ouſe and Ure, 70¼ miles; and to Richmond, along the Ouſe and Swale, 96 miles. On account of its breadth, ſituation, extent, and quantity of water, which it receives from its different branches, the Humber may be conſidered as the third river in South Britain. As it advances inland, it forms a long bay, and runs round Sunk Iſland, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on its way to Hull. On the ſide of Lincolnſhire, it receives one from Laceby; a ſecond from Riby; a third, the Skiller River, 9 miles long, from Kernington; a fourth from Burton Pidſey; on the ſide of Yorkſhire, a fifth, which runs weſt through Headon, and waſhes Kingſton upon Hull, where it receives, on the eaſt ſide of that town,

The *Hull River*, which is navigable to Beverly, nine miles, and which runs ſouth 25¼ miles, in ſeveral ſtreams. The firſt of theſe flows from Kirham, and the ſecond through Driſield; near Hull it receives a branch, that runs 15 miles from the ſouth of N. Frodingham, and receives a ſtream which runs weſt from Awdborough, 14 miles on the north of Burton-Conſtable Park, and on the ſouth of Long-Ruſton Riſe. The Humber then proceeds weſt to the junction of the Trent and the Ouſe. On its way thither, it receives the

Ancholme River, which runs from ſeveral ſtreams almoſt north 26 miles from Summer Caſtle, Norton Park, and Tealby, in Lincolnſhire. The laſt mentioned ſtream runs through Market-Raiſin, is navigable 21 miles, and waſhes Glandford Bridge on the weſt; A little farther on it receives a ſmall ſtream, eight miles long, from Somerby

and Kernington; it then continues on, and receives two other ſmall brooks, 8½ miles long, from the ſouth and north of Caiſtor. The Humber then proceeds two miles farther, and receives from Normandby and Sawcliff, a ſmall ſtream, which runs almoſt north ſeven miles; On the north ſide, it receives a ſmall ſtream nine miles long, from Newbald; It then proceeds to the junction of the Trent and the Ouſe, where it receives, from the ſame ſide, the *Foulneſs River*, which runs almoſt ſouth 19½ miles, from Longdeſbourg and Market-Weighton; At the end of the Humber, it receives

The TRENT RIVER, which runs winding ſouth-eaſt, then north-weſt, and almoſt north 138½ miles from New Pool, and ſeveral other ſprings near Newcaſtle under Lyne, on the borders of Cheſhire; It then proceeds to Butterwicks, where it receives two ſmall ſtreams, 14 miles long, which run almoſt north from Harpſwell, &c. It then continues to Stockwiths, where it receives

The IDLE RIVER, which runs winding almoſt eaſt, then north and eaſt 45½ miles from ſeveral ſtreams. It proceeds cloſe on the eaſt of Bawtry, and half a mile farther receives the Warkſop Brook, which runs eaſterly and north 21½ miles from South Anſton, near Keveton Park, through Shire Oaks, and cloſe on the north of Warkſop Manor, and on the ſouth of Scoton, and on the weſt and north of Blyth and Serlby; On the north of Warkſop Town, it receives a ſmall brook from Wallington Wells, through Carlton; The Idle then proceeds through Retford, and continues to Haughton Park, where it receives three branches, the firſt of which runs from the borders of Yorkſhire, through Welbeck Abbey and Cumber Park; the ſecond, or the *Meden River*, runs from Over Moor and Hardwick Park, through Thoreſby Park; and the third, or *Maun River*, runs from Hardwick, through the eaſt of Mansfield, Chipſtone Park, cloſe on the north-weſt of Ollerton, and on the ſouth of Haughton Park, where it divides into two branches, which are united to the former, near Weſt Drayton. At Ollerton it receives another branch, the *Rainworth Water*, from the north of Newſtead Abbey, which runs through Rufford.

The Trent then waſhes Gainſborough on the weſt, and proceeds on, half a mile on the ſouth of Torkſey, where it receives the Foſs Dyke; and, continued near to Sutton, where it receives *the Fleet*, which runs north ſix miles from Winthorpe. At Carlton it receives a ſmall brook, 8½ miles long, which runs eaſterly, through Caunton; The Trent continued, on the weſt of Winthorpe, receives

The *Deven River*, which runs from Eaſtwell and Croxton Parks, 19 miles, cloſe on the weſt of Newark, and forms an iſland with the River Trent. It then proceeds to Hawton, where it receives the Car Dike, which runs north-weſt 9½ miles from Old Work Spring, near Bingham; The Deven then proceeds on the eaſt of Shelton, where it receives the *Smite River*, 15 miles long, from half a mile on the eaſt of Over Broughton, through the weſt of Langar; It then continues cloſe to Belvoin Caſtle, on the eaſt, and proceeds to its ſource.

The Trent then proceeds cloſe on the eaſt of Kelham, to Fiſkerton, where it receives the *River Greet*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 8½ miles from Shirewood Foreſt, near Farnsfield, on the north of Norwood and Southwell; and then continues to Caythorp, where it receives, from the ſouth of Blidworth, a brook, 10 miles long, which runs ſouth-weſt; The Trent then continued to three-quarters of a mile on the ſouth of Nottingham, receives the *Leen* or *Lean River*, which runs ſouth, then eaſt and ſouth 13½ miles from Newſtead Abbey, on the eaſt of Wollaton Hall, and cloſe on the ſouth of Nottingham Caſtle and Town. The Trent then continued to the North of Wilford, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs weſt and north 11½ miles on the ſouth of Bunny. The Trent then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Clifton, and continues to within half a mile of Barton, where it receives

The ERAWASH RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth 18½ miles from Kirkby, and divides part of Nottingham from Derbyſhire. It then proceeds cloſe on the north of Thrumpton, a mile farther, and receives

The SOAR RIVER, which runs 28½ miles, in a northern direction, from Soar Stone and Billeſby, near Watling Street, on the border of Warwickſhire, and which receives on each ſide ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The moſt remarkable of theſe runs weſt from Willoughby; the ſecond runs from near the ſame place, through Standford Hall; the third from Swannington; the fourth from Whitwick and Charley Hall, through the north of Garendon; the fifth from Charnwood Foreſt, through Loughborough, and the ſixth from the ſame foreſt, through Bradgate Park and Quorndon. The three latter run north-eaſt.

The

The Soar then waſhes Mount Sorrel, near Rotherley, and receives a brook which runs north-eaſt 12 miles from Thornton and Newbold Wendon; A little farther on, it receives

The *Wreak* and *Eye Rivers*, which run weſterly 21½ miles from Edmondthorpe, and ſeveral other ſtreams. It firſt receives a ſmall brook, eight miles long, from Quenby, and another 9½ miles long from Loſeby and Burrow; Both theſe run north-weſt. It then proceeds to Hoby, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, 3½ miles long, from Saxelby, and another from Holwell, and waſhes Melton Mowbray on the ſouth, where it receives two ſtreams, five miles long, from Goadby Marwood, which run cloſe to Stapleford, where it receives a ſmall brook which runs ſeven miles almoſt ſouth from near Croxton Park.

The Soar River then proceeds to Belgrave, where it receives a ſmall ſtream ſeven miles long, which runs north-eaſt from Ingarſby; A little farther on, it receives another ſmall ſtream, which runs, in the ſame direction as the former, ſix miles from the eaſt of Houghton on the Hill; The Soar then runs cloſe on the weſt of the city of Leiceſter, proceeds to Norborough, two miles round that village, and receives four ſtreams, one from Billeſden, which runs ſouth-weſt and weſt 13 miles: It receives a ſmall ſtream from Peatling Parva; the ſecond of theſe four ſtreams runs from Willoughby Waterleſs, four miles long; the third from Kirkby Mallony, ſix miles long, runs eaſt, a mile on the ſouth of Tooley Park, and cloſe to Turville, and the fourth, which is ſix miles long, riſes near Gibmore, and runs north-weſt.

The Trent then runs through Sowley Bridge, two miles farther, and receives

The DERWENT RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth and ſouth-eaſt 59 miles from near Dean-Head Stone, on the borders of Cheſhire. It waſhes Derby on the eaſt, where it receives the *Martin Brook*, which runs ſouth-weſt nine miles from Intack, &c; through Kedleſton. It then continues to Duffield, where it receives the *Eccleſburn River*, which runs 9½ ſouth-eaſt from the north of Wirkſworth. It then proceeds two miles to the ſouth of Critch, where it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth and eaſt from Eaſt Moor and Blackwell, 14½ miles long; It then continues to Rowley, where it receives the *River Wye*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 19 miles from Ax Edge, cloſe on the north of Buxton, and proceeds cloſe on the eaſt of Bakewell, and on the weſt of Haddon Hall.

The Derwent then traverſes Chatſworth, and runs through Grindleford Bridge, near it receives the Burbage River, three miles and a half long, from the borders of Yorkſhire; It then proceeds north of Hatherſage, where it receives the *River New*, which runs nine miles eaſterly from Over Booth, and continues to Cocks Bridge, where it receives the *River Aſhon*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 11 miles; and then continues on the weſt of Derwent to Old Chapel, where it receives the Wrongſley and Weſt End Rivers.

The Trent then proceeds through Cavendiſh Bridge, runs on the weſt of Donnington Park, where it receives a ſmall brook from Caulk and Staunton Harold; It then runs through Swarkeſton Bridge, and proceeds to Newton Solney, where it receives

The DOVE RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth and eaſt 42½ miles from Ax Edge; through Monk's Bridge, at Egginton, it receives a ſmall ſtream from Bradly, &c. which runs ſouth 14½ miles; and then proceeds a mile on the eaſt of Uttoxeter, through Dove Bridge, and receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs ſouth-weſt 14 miles, on both ſides of Cheadle. A mile north of Crakemarſh, it receives

The *Churnet River*, which runs ſouth 25 miles from the north of Meerbrook and Riding Side, near Cheſhire, a mile on the ſouth of Wooton Lodge, croſſes Oakmoor, and runs on the weſt and north of Leek. Near Ilam it receives the *Camp* and *Manſfold* Rivers, which run ſouth-eaſt 11 miles from Flaſh and Weſtbrook, and which flow ſome of the way under ground, from near Grinden and Caldon to Ilam. The Trent then proceeds cloſe on the eaſt of Burton, and on the weſt of Catton Hall. A mile farther, it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth and almoſt weſt 16 miles from Aſhley de la Zouch and Park Houſe, near to which, it receives

The TAME RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth, then weſt and north 40 miles from Cannock Chaſe. It waſhes Fiſherwick on the north-eaſt, runs cloſe to Tamworth on the weſt, and receives

The *Anker River*, 20 miles long, which runs cloſe on the ſouth of that town, from Wattling Street and Wolvey, cloſe on the eaſt of Nuneaton, and runs on the eaſt of Atherſtone. A mile and half farther, it receives the *Black*

Brook and Crane Brook, 11¼ miles long, from Bourne Pool and Lamb's Lodge, which runs north and eaſt on the north of Shenſton Park and croſſes Drayton Park.

The *Tame* then proceeds on the eaſt of Middleton Park, and continues to Ham Hall, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs north-weſt, nine miles from Birchley Hall and Anſley; At the ſame place, it receives

The *Blith River*, which runs, in a winding direction, north-eaſt and north 22 miles from the weſt of Tamworth. Near Blith's Hall, it receives

The *Cole River*, which runs 11 miles from the borders of Worceſterſhire, and the weſt of Solihull, and which flows on the north of Cole's Hill. The Cole then proceeds on the weſt of Maxtoke Caſtle and Packington Hall, and runs a mile on the eaſt of Solihull.

The *Tame* then proceeds on the north of Birmingham, where it receives

The *Rea River*, which runs from Frankley Chapel 10 miles, and a mile on the eaſt of Birmingham. The Tame then continues two miles on the ſouth of Wallſal, where it receives three brooks, one of which runs from Oldbury; the ſecond, the *Bird Brook*, from Stone Heath, which runs on the ſouth of Beſcot, and the Main River runs from ſeveral ſprings on the border of Cannock Chaſe.

At the end of the Humber it receives

The OUSE RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt 55 miles from the River Yore, near Ouſebarn, and mixes with the Trent, as they enter the Humber at Trent-Fall. The Ouſe then proceeds to Goole, where it receives the *Dutch River*, which runs north-eaſt from the Dun 5¼ miles; it then continues in a winding direction a mile ſouth of Howden, two miles farther on, and receives near Armyn,

The AIR RIVER, which runs 80 miles eaſterly from Malham Tarn, five miles north-eaſt of Settle, to the Trent Fall. It then proceeds near to Cowick, where it receives the

DUN RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt 61 miles from Dead-Edge, on the borders of Cheſhire. A mile and a half ſouth of Cowick it receives

The WENT RIVER, which runs eaſt 22 miles from Noſtall Park, through Went Bridge. The Dun then proceeds near to Kirk Sandall, where it receives a ſmall brook, 13 miles long, which runs eaſt. It then continues cloſe on the weſt of Doncaſter, and proceeds to Milton, where it receives

The DEARN RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt 25 miles, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. One of theſe runs through Britton Park, and a mile on the north of Barnſley; and another, or the lower one, runs through Gunthwaite and Cannon Halls. It receives alſo at Danfield a ſmall ſtream, which runs in the ſame direction, from the north and ſouth of Wentworth Caſtle. The Dun then continues through Rotheram, where it receives

The ROTHER RIVER, which runs in ſeveral ſtreams, almoſt north, 26¼ miles from N. Wingfield in Derbyſhire, on the eaſt of Wengerworth Park, and cloſe on the eaſt of Cheſterfield. It then continues two miles north of Staveley, where it receives the *Dawley River*, which runs north 10 miles, through Handwick Park. The Dun then proceeds to Cheſterfield, where it receives, on the eaſt of that town,

The *Sheff* or *Sheaf River*, which runs north-eaſt eight miles from Eaſt Moor, in Derbyſhire. The Dun then continues half a mile on the north of Peniſton, to its ſources at Lead Edge. On its way thither, it receives the *Loxley*, *Ewden*, and *Midhope* ſtreams, from the borders of Cheſhire.

The Air proceeds half a mile on the north of Snaith, runs through Ferry Bridge, two miles north of Pontefrack, and then continues to Caſtleford, a little on the weſt of that place, where it receives

The CALDER RIVER, which runs almoſt eaſt 48 miles from the Cal and Der Rivers, on the borders of Lancaſhire, two miles weſt of Croſs Stone. It then proceeds half a mile on the ſouth-eaſt of Wakefield, and continues to Cooper's Bridge, where it receives

The COLN RIVER, which runs 15 miles north-eaſt from Bretland Edge, on the borders of Cheſhire, and paſſes cloſe on the ſouth of Huddersfield, where it receives the *Marſden Brook*, which runs 10 miles north-eaſt from near Marſden Chapel.

The

The Calder then continues cloſe on the north of Ealand Chapel, and runs to Sowerby Bridge, where it receives the *Der River*, which runs north-eaſt 10 miles from the borders of Lancaſhire. A mile ſouth of Heptonſtall, it receives the *Turwin Brook*, which runs in the ſame direction ſix miles. The Calder then proceeds to its ſources.

The Air then paſſes through Leeds, and Apperley Bridge, runs one mile on the eaſt of Keighley, and continues to its ſource. On its way thither, it receives ſeveral ſtreams, one from Bradly and another through Broughton.

The Ouſe then proceeds to Barnby, a little north of that place, and receives

The DERWENT RIVER, which runs ſouth, then ſouth-weſt and ſouth 72 miles from Derwent Head, on the Blackmoor Mountains. It receives at Eaſt Collingworth, the *Pocklington Brook*, which runs ſouth-weſt from Givendale, through the town of Pocklington 15 miles, and which has ſeveral other branches. One of theſe runs from Biſhop Wilton, and another from Water Houſe, a mile north of Water Hall.

The Derwent then continued, waters the eaſt of W. Brewſier, and the weſt of Howſham. It then runs cloſe on the eaſt of New Malton, and proceeds 3¼ miles farther north; It receives

The RYE RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt 32¼ miles from Rye Head, on the Blackmoor Mountains, to How Bridge, where it receives the *Newton Brook*, which runs almoſt 19¼ miles from a mile north of Salterbate, through Pickering. The Rye then proceeds to Broadley, where it receives

The *Seven Brook*, which runs 16 miles, nearly in the ſame direction as the former, from Shunner Hoe. The Rye then continues a mile farther eaſt, and receives

The *Hole Beek*, which runs eaſt from Ryeland 13 miles. A quarter of a mile on the north of Gilling it receives two ſmall ſtreams, one from Swath Gill, and the other from the eaſt of Terrington. The Rye then proceeds on the ſouth of South Sawton, where it receives

The *Dow River*, which runs almoſt ſouth 17 miles from the Blackmoor Mountains along Farndale, a mile north-eaſt of Kirby Moorſide, where it flows under ground for a mile, and receives, two miles ſouth of that town, near Edſtone,

The *Hodge Beek*, which runs in the ſame direction and under ground like the former, on the weſt of Kirby Moorſide.

The Rye then proceeds on the north of Naſſe, where it receives

The *Rical River*, which runs 12 miles ſouth-eaſt from Common Dale, near the ſame mountains, and flows under ground for three quarters of a mile, on the north-eaſt of Helmſley Blackmore. The Rye then continues on, waſhes the ſouth of that town, and traverſes Duncomb Park. It then proceeds to Shaking Bridge, where two of its branches are united. One of theſe runs from Bilſdale, and the other from Rye Head, through the ſouth of Hornby.

The Derwent then proceeds three miles farther, where it receives the *Thornton Brook*, which runs ſouth 10 miles. It then continues through Yedingham Bridge, and runs half a mile north of Ganton, where it receives the *Filey Beek*, 9¼ miles long, which runs weſt from a mile on the weſt of the village of Filey. The Derwent then continues to its ſources, through Eaſt Ayton, and runs on the ſouth of Hackneſs Hall, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note.

The Ouſe then proceeds on, and waſhes Selby on the north, where it receives the *Hambledon Dyke*, which runs eaſt ſeven miles. It then continues cloſe on the north-eaſt of Cawood, where it receives another Dyke, which runs almoſt eaſt. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives

The WHARFE RIVER, which runs 68¼ miles from Green Hall, a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt from Cam Hill. It proceeds on the ſouth of Nun Appleton, and receives four miles from its mouth, the *Foſs Beek*, which runs eight miles ſouth-weſt from Syningthwaite, through Wighill Park. A mile on the ſouth of Tadcaſter, it receives the *Cock River*, which runs winding north-eaſt 13¼ miles from Winn Moor, through Abberford. The Wharfe then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Wetherby, through Harewood Bridge, and runs a mile on the north of Harewood Town, through Pool Bridge, and a mile farther receives

The WASHBURN RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt 15 miles from Poxſtone's Tarn, four miles weſt of Paitley Bridge.

The Wharfe then proceeds cloſe on the north-eaſt of Otley, and on the ſouth of Denton Hall, runs through Bolton Bridge, and proceeds to its ſources.

The Ouſe then proceeds on the weſt of Mooreby Hall, traverſes the weſt part of the city of York, and receives, on the ſouth of it, the *Foſs River*, which runs almoſt ſouth 19 miles from the ſouth of Newborough Park, on the eaſt of Stillington, and cloſe on the weſt of Strenſall.

The Ouſe then continues to Nun Monckton Hall, where it receives

The NID RIVER, which runs winding ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt 45 miles from Stone Moor, on the ſouth of Thonvill to the weſt of Ribſton Hall, cloſe on the ſouth of Knareſborough, and half a mile on the ſouth of Ripley, traverſes the weſt of Paitley Bridge, and proceeds to its ſources.

The Ouſe then proceeds on the weſt of Benningborough Hall, a mile eaſt of Ouſeburn and Kirby Hall, from whence the Ouſe takes its name, and carries it to the Humber. It then continues on

The YORE or URE RIVER, which runs eaſt and ſouth-eaſt 70¼ miles from the northern chain of mountains near Ladies Pillar, on the ſouth-eaſt border of Weſtmoreland, where the Swale and the Eden take their riſe. It then proceeds to the ſouth-weſt of Myton, where it receives

The SWALE RIVER, which runs eaſt and ſouth-eaſt 77 miles from the place abovementioned. It then proceeds to Topeliff Manor, where it receives

The COD BEEK, which runs 20 miles almoſt ſouth from ſeveral ſprings on a hill on the eaſt of Oſmotherby, through Thirſk. It receives from Boltby a ſtream which runs ſouth-weſt a mile on the north of Dalton, through Thirkleby, and two other ſtreams on the north of Thirſk; one from Kirby Knowle, and the *Broad Beek*, from Hambleton End.

The Swale then proceeds on, waſhes Newby on the north, runs through Skipton Bridge, and 2¼ miles farther receives

The *Wiſk River*, which runs north, then weſt and almoſt ſouth 26¼ miles from Arncliff and Oſmotherty, on the border of the Blackmoor Mountains, and receives two ſmall ſtreams, one from Hutton Cars, and the other from Cawton Skells, between the Smeaton and through Ottrington.

The Swale then proceeds half a mile on the north of Kirby Fleetham, where it receives a ſmall ſtream on the north ſide, from a mile ſouth of Barton, which runs almoſt ſouth eight miles. It then continues on, runs through Calterick Bridge, and a mile farther receives

The *Gilling River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 12¼ miles from the north of Barmingham. The Swale then waſhes Richmond on the ſouth, and proceeds to the eaſt of Maſke, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Arkengarth Foreſt, which runs 7¼ miles as the former. It then continues to Grinton, where it receives another ſtream, which runs ſouth-eaſt 9¼ miles from the ſouth-weſt of Baxton Knab. The Swale then continues to its ſource.

The *Yore* then proceeds cloſe on the north of Borough Bridge, where it receives a ſmall ſtream 13 miles long, which runs eaſterly. It then continues to the eaſt of Ripon, where it receives, cloſe on the ſouth of that town, the *Skell River* from Hambleton Hill, which runs 12 miles, as the former, through Grantley, and cloſe on the ſouth of Studley Royal Park. Near the former town, it receives the *Laver River*, which runs in the ſame direction nine miles.

The Ure then proceeds on the weſt of Norton Hall, waſhes Tenfield Hall on the ſouth, Aldborough on the weſt, and receives on the north of the laſt place the *Burn River*, which runs eaſt 10 miles on the north of Swinton Park, and ſeveral ſtreams, ſuch as the *Saut Beck*, *Pot Beck*, *Sprus Beck*, and *Brikgill*. It then continues through North Bridge, a quarter of a mile on the north of Marham, and then proceeds through Killgram and Lower Bridges, where it receives the *Cover River*, which runs north-eaſt 12¼ miles. The Ure then runs a quarter of a mile on the ſouth of Bolton Hall, Aſkrig, and on the north of Hawes, and receives ſeveral other ſtreams of little note, on its way to its ſource.

The

The Humber, with its branches, extends 418 miles in circumference, from Scarborough to the coaſt of Lincolnſhire.

The coaſt of Yorkſhire then proceeds from the Spurn Head, nearly north-weſt, by Hornſley, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Hornſey Meer. It then continues to Bridlington Bay and Quay, where it receives a ſmall ſtream that runs eaſt 13 miles from the ſouth of Would Newton. The coaſt then continues north-eaſt to FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, and proceeding north-weſt along Filey Bay and round Filey Bridge, Old Peak and Robin Hood's Bay, waſhes Whitby, where it receives, through that town,

The ESK RIVER, which runs eaſt 23 miles from Bay's Dale, Water Dale, Sladhill, Beck, &c. It receives alſo at Growman Bridge, the *Goadland Brook*, from Sermon Hoe, and Ellerbeek 8½ miles long, which runs north.

The coaſt then proceeds round Runſwick Bay, Old Nobb, and receeding almoſt weſt, receives, at Staiths, a ſmall brook 6½ miles long, which runs north-weſt. The coaſt then continues to Saltburn, where it receives, from the ſouth of Hutton, Lockrys, and Giſborough a ſmall ſtream, which runs 8½ miles north-eaſt. It then proceeds round Turnpoint, and entering weſterly the Tees Mouth, receives

The TEES RIVER, which runs winding 73½ miles ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt from Croſs Fell, on the ſouth-eaſt border of Cumberland, through the Weel. It divides Yorkſhire from the county of Durham, and is navigable to Stockton, 12½ miles from Turn Point. A mile from its mouth it receives the *Bellington Beck*, which runs in an eaſterly direction 11½ miles. Half a mile farther on it receives the *Hartburn Beck*, which runs almoſt in the ſame direction, 6½ miles from near Long Newton.

The Tees then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Stockton, and a mile eaſt of Yarn Town receives

The LEAVEN RIVER, which runs weſt, then north from three ſtreams. The main branch proceeds 12 miles from the eaſt of Kildale, through Stokeſley; the ſecond runs from Greenhow, through Ingleby Manor, and is united half a mile on the ſouth of that village; and the third from Scug Dale, through Swainby, and united at Rudby.

The Tees then runs on three ſides of Yarn Town, and through Croft Bridge, where it receives

The *Skern River*, which winds almoſt ſouth 28 miles from Trimdon, and runs a mile on the weſt and north of Hardwick, and cloſe on the eaſt of Darlington. The Tees then traverſes under Pierce Bridge at Cliff, and receives, on the eaſt of Winſton, the *Staindrop Beck*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 9½ miles, through the ſouth-weſt of Raby Park, and on the north-eaſt of Staindrop. On the ſouth of that town, it receives the *Sutburn* from Streatlam Caſtle. The Tees proceeding on, waters Wycliff on the north, and Bernard Caſtle on the ſouth-weſt, and continues to Cutherſtone, where it receives the *Lune River*, which runs eaſt 8½ miles from a mile eaſt of Round Hill, near Pind Hill. On its way to its ſources, on the ſide of Durham, it receives ſeveral other ſmall becks of little note, and one from the ſide of Yorkſhire, which runs eaſt from Milckle Fell, cloſe to Laith.

The coaſt of the county of Durham then continues north-eaſt to Seaton Snook, and on its way thither receives the *Emeldon Beck*, which runs north-eaſt 9½ miles. It then proceeds north by weſt to Berwick-upon-Tweed. On its way it waſhes Hartlepool, and receives on the weſt of that town a little ſpring, which runs into the Stake. And on its way to Sunderland, it receives the Haſledon Dean, Caſtle Eden Dean, Hawthorn Dean, Dalton Dean, Seaham Dean, and Ryhope Dean, all of which run eaſterly. The coaſt then continues to Monk-Wear Mouth and Sunderland, where it receives

The WEAR RIVER, which runs eaſterly and north-eaſt 67 miles from Killhope Croſs, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Durham, between the former towns, and waſhes Lambton H. on the north, Harraton Hall on the ſouth, and Lumley Caſtle on the weſt, where it receives, through the laſt mentioned place, the *Lumley Brook*, which runs 6½ miles north-weſt. Oppoſite to it, it receives the *Stanley Burn*, and *Cock Burn*, which run eaſt through Cheſter-le-Street, and two other ſmall brooks.

The Wear then proceeds three parts round Durham, and a little way ſouth of that city it receives the *Shinkly River*, which runs weſt 5½ miles. It then continues to Croxdale, where it receives

The *Browney River*, which runs eaſt, then ſouth and ſouth-eaſt 15¾ miles from Satley Common, and receives, near Raley, the *Derneſs River*, which runs in the ſame direction; and farther on, receives the *Small Hope Burn*, which runs through Lancaſhire. The Wear then runs through Sunderland Bridge, and two miles farther receives the *Stokley Burn*, which runs ſouth-eaſt five miles, through Brancepath Caſtle. It then continues cloſe on the north of Biſhop Aucland, where it receives the *Gaundleſs River*, which runs 10¾ miles from Egliſtone Common, cloſe on the eaſt of the Biſhop's Palace, and north of Weſt Aucland. The Wear, continued cloſe on the north of Witton Caſtle, receives, through that place, the *Linburn*. A mile farther it receives the *Bedburn River*, which runs eaſt ſix miles.

The Wear then continues to Wolſingham, and receives on the north ſide the *Ears Beck*, *Houſhip Beck*, and *Winſcrow River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and ſouth 7¾ miles, cloſe on the eaſt of Wolſingham. The Wear then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of that town, and continues to Troſterly, where it receives the *Bollihope* and *Harehope Burns*; it then continues to its ſources, running cloſe on the ſouth of Stanhope and Caſtle, and on the north of St. John Weardale. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſmall burns, which run on both ſides of it; ſuch as the *Shittlehope*, *Stanhope*, *Bookhope*, and *Middlehope* on the north ſide; the *Snowhope*, *Weſtenhope*, *Swinhope*, *Dalree*, *Harthope*, *Inhope*, *Burnhope*, and *Welhope* on the ſouth ſide.

The coaſt then proceeds round Suter Point, and continues to Tynemouth, where it receives

The TYNE or TINE RIVER, which is navigable for ſhips to Newcaſtle, nine miles, and runs in two ſtreams north, then eaſterly, 64 miles from South Head and Croſs Fell, on the eaſt corner of Cumberland, and 74 miles ſouth-eaſt and eaſterly from North Tyne Head, on the border of Scotland. Theſe ſtreams are connected together a mile weſt of Hexham, and divide, part of the way, Northumberland from the county of Durham, to Wylham. Half a mile from its mouth, it runs cloſe between North and South Shields. At the end of that town, on the ſouth ſide, it receives the *Hedworth Burn*, which runs north four miles from Boldon Hill. It then proceeds on, waſhes Newcaſtle on the ſouth and Gateſhead on the north, and a mile and a half weſt of that town, receives

The TEAM RIVER, which runs eaſterly and north 11¼ miles from Ponto Pike, a mile eaſt of Ravenſworth Caſtle. It then continues two miles farther, near Blaydon Staiths, where it receives

The DERWENT RIVER, which runs north-eaſt 28 miles from near the eaſt of Nutberry, and divides Northumberland from Durham, from the weſt boundary of that county to Milkhouſe. It then waſhes Gibſide on the north-eaſt, and runs cloſe on the weſt of Ebcheſter, and through Shotley Bridge. Three miles farther it receives the *Hyſon Beck*, which runs through Eels Bridge, near it receives the *Baronhope Beck*; then proceeds to Blenchland, where it receives, a little farther on, the *Boltſhope Beck*, which runs north-weſt.

The Tyne then continues to the ſouth of Wylam, where it receives the *Stanley Burn*, which runs north. It then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Bywell and Corbridge, where it receives, a mile farther,

The *Devel Water*, which runs north-eaſt 11 miles from near Beldon Hill. The Tyne then proceeds a mile north of Hexham, through the bridge of that name, and a mile farther on receives the North and South Tyne.

The SOUTH TYNE, 33 miles long, proceeds on the ſouth of Newbrough, through Haydon Bridge, and continues on the north of Ridley Hall, where it receives, on the weſt of that place,

The ALEN RIVER, which runs north 12¾ miles in two ſtreams from the north-weſt border of the county of Durham and Lancaſhire. Theſe two ſtreams are connected together at Cupola. The Weſt Alen runs through Nine-Banks, on the eaſt of Whitfield Hall, and the Eaſt Alen runs cloſe on the weſt of Allondale.

The South Tyne then proceeds on the north of Unthank Hall, cloſe on the ſouth of Haltwhiſtle Town, and a mile on the weſt of it receives the Haltwhiſtle Burn, which runs eaſt then ſouth-weſt and ſouth-eaſt from Greenley, Boomley, and Cow Loughs. A mile farther from that town, it receives the *Tipple Burn*, which runs ſouth-weſt and ſouth-eaſt 11¼ miles from the Sotch Coltherd Waſte, through Whiteſide.

The South Tyne then proceeds to its ſources, and on its way thither, receives ſeveral ſmall burns of little note, and runs cloſe on the weſt of Alſton. The moſt remarkable of theſe burns are *Hartley Burn*, which runs eaſt from

from Tern Lough in Cumberland ſix miles long. The *Thinhope*, *Knar*, *Thornhope*, and *Gilderdale Burns*, all of which run north-eaſt, and the Ale and Nints Burns which both run weſt.

The NORTH TYNE runs from ſeveral ſtreams, 43 miles ſouth-eaſt from the borders of Scotland. It receives, on the eaſt ſide near Chollerton, the *Ening Burn*, which runs through Hallington Hall; a mile farther it receives the *Carry Burn*, which runs through Cary Coles and Swinburn Caſtle. It continues a little farther, and receives the Gunnerton Burn from Tone. The North Tyne then runs between Nunwick Park and Clipchaſe Caſtle, and then proceeds to Wark, where it receives the *Wark Burn*, which runs eaſt 9¼ miles from Waſtes. A mile and a half farther it receives the *Blacklow Burn*, 10¼ miles long, which runs eaſt from Dod Hill. It then continues and waſhes on the eaſt Lee Hall, and Reedſmouth on the weſt, where it receives the

REEDS RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt 33 miles from Reed's Square, on the borders of Scotland. On its way to its ſources it receives ſeveral burns of little note. On the eaſt ſide it receives the *Elſdon Burn*, 7¼ miles long, which runs weſt; the *Otter Dudles* and *Sills Burns* on the weſt ſide. It receives alſo the *Daugs*, *Ruken*, *Bleakhope*, and *Chattlehope Burns*.

The North Tyne then continues on the ſouth of Bellingham, waſhes Hazely ſide, and proceeds to Tarſett Hall, where it receives the *Chirdon Burn*, which runs ſouth-eaſt; and on the north ſide it receives the *Tarſett* and *Emblehope Burns*, which run ſouth 12 miles from Emblehope Cairn. It then continues to its ſources through Kennell Park, and receives the *Belling*, *Kennell*, *Keelder*, and *Shawhope Burns*; and on the ſouth ſide the *Crainclough*, *Lewis*, *Oakenſhaw*, *Bells*, *Burns*, and *Deadwater*.

The coaſt of Northumberland then proceeds and runs round Bale's Iſle, and continues to Seaton Shue, where it receives the *Seaton Burn*, which runs eaſt 10¼ miles from Preſtwick Carr. It then continues to Blyth, where it receives the

BLYTH RIVER, which runs eaſt 24 miles from three ſtreams on the eaſt of Capheaton Caſtle. Two of theſe run on the ſouth, and the other on the north of Belſey Caſtle. It then proceeds on the eaſt of Carter Moor, where it receives the

PONT RIVER, which runs eaſt, then north 18¼ miles, from a mile and a half eaſt of St. Oſwales, through Matſen, and on the ſouth of Stamfordham, and cloſe on the eaſt of Ponteland.

The coaſt then continues to Camboes, where it receives

The WENSBECK RIVER, which runs eaſt 30 miles from the weſt of Sweet Hope, through Morpeth. Two miles weſt of that town it receives

The *Funt River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 14¼ miles from near Black-Cock Hall, through Nether Witton. The Wenſbeck then continues to Meldon Park, where it receives the *Hart Burn*, 12 miles long, which runs, in the ſame direction as the former, on the ſouth of Readley Caſtle.

The coaſt then proceeds to Link Houſe, where it receives the *Line River*, which runs almoſt eaſt 10¼ miles from Gawſway Park. It then continues round Hawxley Point, and a little farther on receives

THE COQUET RIVER, which runs eaſterly 49 miles from Muſeylaw, on the borders of Scotland, and on the north of Warkworth Caſtle, a mile farther, it receives from the north ſide the *Buſton Burn*, and proceeding on, waſhes the ſouth of Brainſhaugh, near which it receives two ſmall burns, one of theſe runs ſouth from Freeman's Hill, and the other, the Eſhot Burn, runs north-eaſt on the weſt of Cawſway Park, and Eſhot Hall. The Coquet then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Felton and Park, where it receives the *Manor Burn*, which runs through Manor Houſe. It then continues cloſe on the ſouth of Rothbury; two miles farther on, at Park Elliot, receives the *Sniter Burn*, from Hogdon-law, &c. through Biddleſton 8¼ miles long. The Coquet then proceeds to the ſouth of Heppel and Allenton, where it receives the *Allwine River*, which runs ſouth 6¼ miles, and ſeveral other burns of little note, ſuch as the *Halyſtone*, *Barrow*, and *Ridlee*, on the ſouth-weſt ſide; on the north ſide, it receives the *Uſway*, *Barrough*, Carlcroſt, and Blind; and a mile and half eaſt from its mouth is ſituated Coquet Iſle.

The coaſt then continues to Alnmouth, where it receives

The ALN RIVER, which runs almoſt eaſt 24 miles from Aln Head, near Alnham, through Eſſlington, Bolton, and Hulm Park, cloſe on the north of Alnwick and Caſtle, and on the ſouth ſide of Alnwick Abbey. It receives alſo ſeveral ſmall burns; the moſt capital of which are, the *Egglingham*, that runs ſouth-eaſt, a mile weſt of Abbey, and the *Lemington*, which runs north-eaſt on the weſt of Lemington Hill.

The coaſt then proceeds to Kumble Kirn, where it receives a burn from Howick, and Rennington, 4 miles long. It then proceeds a mile eaſt of Howick and Caſtor Hall, turns round Dunſtanborough, and a mile farther, receives

The *Embleton Burn*, four miles long, which runs a mile on the north of Lock. It then continues half a mile on the north of Newton by ſea, where it receives alſo

The *Tugall Burn*, which runs 9½ miles eaſt in three ſtreams, one from Newham Lough, and the other two from the North Charlton, on the north of Falkenden and Ellingham.

The coaſt then proceeds to Bamborough Caſtle: Between two and four miles eaſt of that place are ſituated the Feirn and Staples Iſlands.

All the above rivers and their branches extend 190 miles in circumference from Scarborough to Bamborough Caſtle. They are bounded on the north by the Cheviot range of hills; on the weſt by the Appenins or northern chains of mountains; and on the ſouth by the Richmond hills, and the range of Blackmoor mountains.

The coaſt then continues round Bude Bay, where it receives two ſtreams, the *Warn Burn*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and north 10½ miles, on the ſouth and eaſt of New Hall and Lucker; and the *Buckton Burn*, which runs eaſt 5½ miles from near Ryloe; one of its branches runs through Belford.

The coaſt continued to Old-Law proceeds ſouth and north-weſt along Penham Flatts; a mile and a half from which is Holy Iſland 10 miles in circumference. The coaſt then proceeds to Goſwick; on its way thither it receives two ſmall ſtreams, which run on the ſouth and weſt of Hagerſton.

It then proceeds to Berwick, where it receives, on the ſouth and weſt of that town, and on the eaſt of Tweedmouth,

The TWEED RIVER, which runs north-eaſt and almoſt eaſt 98 miles from near Tweed-ſhaws, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of Peebleſhire, in Scotland, through the ſouth of Peeble-town, on the eaſt of Selkirk, and cloſe on the ſouth of Kelſo, and on the eaſt of Coldſtream. It extends with its branches 155 miles in circumference; and two miles weſt of Berwick receives

The WITTELER RIVER, which runs ſouth and eaſt 37 miles from Redſtone Ridge, on the ſouth of Haddingtonſhire in Scotland, through the eaſt of Berwickſhire, and two miles north of Dunſe.

The Tweed then proceeds on the eaſt of Kersfield, and a mile farther receives, from England,

The TILL RIVER, which runs eaſt, then north and north-weſt, two miles from Beers Cleugh, on the eaſt border of Scotland. It proceeds on the ſouth-weſt of Twyſill, Etall Hall, and Catford-Law Caſtle, and then continues a mile ſouth of Tenton, where it receives

The GLEN RIVER, which runs almoſt north and eaſterly 24 miles from Windy-gyle, on the borders between England and Scotland, along the *Beaumont River*, a quarter of a mile on the eaſt of Yetholm. At Kirk Newton the Glen receives alſo the *College Burn*, which runs 8½ miles from the Cheviot Hills.

The Till then continues a mile ſouth of Doddington, where it receives a ſtream which runs 12 miles north-eaſt from the Cheviot Hills, a quarter of a mile on the eaſt of Wooler. The Till then proceeds on the ſouth of Weetwood Hall, on the eaſt of Towberry, on the weſt of Gillingham Caſtle and Eglingham, and then continues along the *Bremiſh River*, on the ſouth of White Houſe, to its ſources.

The other branches of the Tweed, on the ſide of Scotland, conſiſt of the *Gally*, *Ale*, and *Red Rivers*.

Let us now return to the mouth of the Thames, where the Kentiſh coaſt continues from EAST NESS, in the Iſle of Thanet, to Dover, round the NORTH FORELAND. It waſhes Broad Stairs and Ramſgate, and proceeds round SANDWICH BAY, where it receives

The STOWER RIVER which runs ſouth-eaſt, north-eaſt, and then ſouth-eaſt and north 44½ miles from ſeveral ſtreams; the moſt remarkable of which flow from Chitſton, Portling, Stowling, and Apſley's Wood. It divides

divides the Iſle of Thanet on the ſouth, and waſhes the north of Sandwich, where it receives on the eaſt ſide of that town a ſmall ſtream from Ham Pond. It then continues a mile ſouth of Sarre, where the Wantſum River is connected with the Stower, and bounds the Iſle of Thanet on the weſt. Near the ſame place it receives a ſmall ſtream from Goodneſton, which runs nine miles almoſt north from Wingham. The Stower then proceeds two miles farther, and receives

The LITTLE STOWER RIVER, which runs 17¼ miles almoſt north from Echinghill, cloſe on the eaſt of Elham, a mile on the weſt of Broom Houſe and Den Hill. Two miles north-eaſt of Elham, it runs four miles under ground, and appears again at Biſhop's Burn, cloſe on the eaſt of Bourn Houſe, traverſes Bridge, and runs on the eaſt of Befrons and Howlet Palaces, proceeds on the weſt of Lee Houſe, and traverſes Ickham.

The Great Stower, then continuing through Sturry, runs on the ſouth of Beuerly Park, croſſes the city of Canterbury, and runs through Shamford Bridge, along the paſs of the Great Stower, between the Chalk Hills, on the eaſt of Chilham Caſtle and Ford Park; traverſes Ollanting, and runs cloſe on the weſt of Wye, and on the eaſt of Aſhford. A little on the ſouth of that town it receives one of its branches, in two ſtreams, from Poſtling and Stowling, which runs north-weſt 10¼ miles on the weſt of Mount Morris, and on the ſouth of Scott's Hall. The ſame branch receives, near Willeſborough, a ſmall ſtream from Browns and Braborne, which runs 5¼ miles on the north of Merſhem Hatch. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives the Old Stower River from Apeſley's Wood.

The Stower then proceeds on the ſouth of Aſhford, Codington, Hothfield Place, on the north and eaſt of Surrenden, and on the ſouth of Cale Hill to its ſources at Chitſton.

The coaſt then continues along the Downs, which are a general rendezvous for ſhipping, cloſe to Sandown Caſtle, Deal and Warmer Caſtles; from the laſt of which the white cliffs extend half a mile weſt of Folkeſtone. It waſhes King's Down and Sea Gate, turns the NORTH FORELAND, and continuing cloſe to Dover Cliffs and Caſtle, waſhes Dover town, where the cliffs are open to receive

The *Calbourn River*, which runs 4¼ miles ſouth-eaſt from Lydden.

The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt along the STRAITS of DOVER, waſhes Folkeſtone and Sandgate Caſtle, and continues half a mile on the ſouth of Hith, where it receives the *Sea Brook*, which runs 4¼ miles ſouth and weſt from Lint Well on the north of Bichborough.

It then proceeds along the eaſt of Romney Marſhes, where it receives ſeveral ſmall rivers; the moſt remarkable of which are the *Wyllon Courſe*, *Twyſt Courſe*, and

The MARSHLAND COURSE, which runs north-weſt, in a ſemicircular direction, then north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, 15¼ miles from Old Romney, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note, which flow from the range of Romney Marſh Hills, and a few from the interior part of the marſhes.

It then proceeds to Globeſden Gutt, where it receives the *Bliſſington*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 5¼ miles, and has three branches, the *Eaſt Bridge Courſe*, and *Gofferſton Courſe*, &c. the latter of which runs north-eaſt from the North of New Romney.

The coaſt then continues half a mile eaſt of that town to DUNGENESS, turns round that point, and proceeds along the BRITISH CHANNEL to the Lands End. Five miles from Dungeneſs it receives the *Wickes* from Lid. It then continues eaſterly to Rye Harbour, where it receives

The APPLEDORE CHANNEL, which runs almoſt ſouth 6¼ miles from the town of that name, and including its branches 12¼ miles. Near Oxney Ferry it receives three of its branches, one from Woodchurch, another from High Halden; and the third, which bounds Oxney Iſle on the north, runs cloſe on the ſouth of Small Hyth and Beding Street, and forms two ſmall iſlands. Cloſe on the ſouth of Rye it receives

The *Tellingham River*, which runs almoſt eaſt ſeven miles, and receives another branch which runs eaſt and north-eaſt 13¼ miles from Netherfield, on the north of Winchelſea; where the ſame ſtream receives two other ſmall brooks, one from Broomcham, and the other from Fairlight.

It then proceeds 3¼ miles up Appledore Channel, and receives

The ROTHER RIVER, which runs 26 miles eaſterly from the North Down, a mile and a half on the ſouth-eaſt of Rotherfield, cloſe on the north of Rotherbridge, and bounds the Iſle of Oxney on the ſouth, which divides that iſland and, part of the way, Kent from Suſſex; it receives alſo at Blackwall, the Tenterden Brook, which runs ſouth ſeven miles from Twiſt Pound, on the eaſt of Kingſgate Houſe, and bounds the Iſle of Oxney on the weſt. A mile north of Potman's-head Bridge, it is connected with a branch beforementioned from Appledore Channel, which bounds that iſland on the north.

The Rother then continues a mile eaſt of Newenden, where it receives a ſmall brook from Flinwell, which runs ſouth-eaſt 9¾ miles. On its way to its ſources it receives ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams of little note. Half a mile farther up the channel it receives

The *Salt Fleet*, which runs ſix miles weſterly from the eaſt of Medley, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The moſt noted of theſe are the *Watering* and *Kent Dyke*, which run from the ſide of Romney Marſhes. They are bounded on the north by the range of the Romney Marſh Hills; on the weſt by the South Downs; and extend 65 miles in circumference from Hith to Hook Point.

The coaſt of Suſſex then proceeds ſouth-weſt to Hook Point, cloſe to Winchelſea Caſtle, and continues weſterly to Bulverhith Hatches along a chain of rocks, and waſhes Haſtings. On its way thither it receives a ſmall ſtream from the weſt of Battle, which runs almoſt ſouth 4¾ miles. It then continues to Sluice Haven, where it receives, from the North Down, a ſmall ſtream which runs 8¾ miles ſouth in ſeveral diviſions on the eaſt of Huſt Monceaux Park, through Pevenſey Levell. At Pevenſey Haven, a little farther on, it receives another in ſeveral ſmall branches, which runs from the eaſt of Hailſham through the ſame Levell.

The coaſt then proceeds ſouth to Longney Point, then weſterly, by South Bourne, and round BEACHLY HEAD. It then continues north weſt and weſterly to Pagham Harbour. On its way thither it receives, on the eaſt of Seaford,

The *Cockmore River*, which runs, in a ſouthern direction, 17 miles in ſeveral ſtreams, from the North Downs, a mile on the north-weſt of Hailſham. The coaſt then proceeds to Newhaven, where it receives

The OUSE RIVER, which runs ſouth-eaſt and almoſt ſouth 34 miles, in ſeveral ſtreams, from Slaugham near the North Down, through the South Down. Near the latter it receives a ſmall brook, which runs 7 miles ſouth-weſt from Rype. It then waſhes Lewes, on the eaſt, and continues to Plaſhet Park, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Holland, five miles long, which runs weſt.

The Ouſe then proceeds to Ifford, where it receives two ſtreams, one of which runs ſouth-weſt 11 miles in ſeveral branches, on the North Down, a mile weſt of Mayfield, through Uckfield Bridge. The other runs 9¾ miles north-eaſt and eaſt from Ditchling near the South Down, cloſe on the North of Eades.

The Ouſe then proceeds half a mile ſouth of Sheffield Place, where it receives the Mill Stream, which runs from the north-eaſt of Danhill through Sheffield Park. It then continues through Sheffield Bridge, where it receives the Black Stream, four miles long, which runs north-eaſt from Clifford's Green. It then continues to its ſources, and on its way thither receives, a mile on the eaſt and weſt of Lindfield, two other ſtreams, one from the eaſt of Backhurſt, and the other from Wakehurſt Park, &c.

The coaſt continues cloſe to Brighthelmſtone, and proceeding on, receives

The ADUR RIVER, which runs 24 miles weſt, then almoſt ſouth, in ſeveral ſtreams, from the North Down on the ſouth and eaſt of New Shoreham; traverſes the South Down, and proceeds through Bramber. It then continues to Moke's Bridge, and, on its way thither, receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, the firſt of which runs north-weſt from Poynings 5¼ miles; the ſecond from Waſhington 4¾ miles; the fourth, in two branches, from the North Downs, near Sedgwick Park, Nythurſt and Hays, through Grinſtead Park; and the fifth from Slaugham, to the weſt of Shermanbury. It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives two more branches, one from the weſt of Cuckfield Place, and Cleave Water, and the other from the South Down near Keymer.—The coaſt then proceeds to Arundel Haven, where it receives

The

The ARUN RIVER, which runs ſouth, then eaſterly and ſouth, 38 miles from Rockwell, Thelebridge and Duncombe Pond, on the eaſt border of Hampſhire, a mile eaſt of Petersfield, and receives a ſmall ſtream which runs cloſe on the ſouth of that town. It then continues its courſe between Cowdry Park and Midhurſt, then on the ſouth of Petworth and north of Burton Park, and winding between the South Downs runs on the eaſt of Arundel and Caſtle to its mouth. A mile on the eaſt of Bulborough it receives

The OKE RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth 23¼ miles from Leethhill, and receives, a mile on the ſouth of Green, a ſtream from Fiſher Street near Shillingby Park, 10 miles long, which runs ſouth-eaſt, and then proceeds through Newbridge. Two miles farther it receives a ſtream 14 miles long, which runs ſouth-eaſt from Hindhead Common, &c. The Oke then proceeds through Awford-Dean Bridge, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from the North Downs, a mile north of Slaugham Park, which runs 10 miles between Den Park and Horſham. A mile weſt of that town it receives alſo another brook, from the borders of Surry, which runs ſouth-weſt. The Oke then proceeds to its ſources.

The ſix rivers before mentioned, together with their branches, extend 115 miles in circumference from Hock Point to the mouth of the Arun, and 155 to Beachy Head. They are bounded on the north by the North Downs, which are the northern diviſion of the Weald of Suſſex, and traverſe that Weald through the South Downs, which open many paſſages for them to proceed to the Ocean.

The coaſt then continues to Felpham Sluice, where it receives the *Felpham Brook*, which runs five miles almoſt ſouth in two ſtreams, one of which comes from Walberton, and the other from Tangmere. It then proceeds to Pagham Harbour, which runs four miles inland, and bounds Selſea Peninſula on the north. It receives into it a ſmall ſtream which runs almoſt ſouth 5¼ miles from the eaſt of Oving. The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt, turns round SELSEA BILL, and continues north-eaſt along Blackdſham Bay and Wittering Watch-Houſe, where it opens a paſſage into a large bay 2¼ miles wide, which runs five miles inland; in the middle of which the iſle of Thorney is ſituated, and which is full of inlets. The moſt remarkable of theſe are the Boſham Creek which runs ſouth, and CHICHESTER CHANNEL 5¼ miles long, which extends to Fiſhbourn, where it receives a ſmall river that runs in a ſouthern direction, then ſouth-weſt 10 miles from Charlton, cloſe on the ſouth of Weſt Dean, through Lavant, a mile and a half on the weſt of Gadwood Houſe, and cloſe on the eaſt of the city of Chicheſter.

The coaſt then enters Hampſhire, and proceeds to Langſtone Haven, where it opens a narrow paſſage into Langſtone Harbour, 3¼ miles long, and two wide. It is connected on the north of Haling Iſland with the former bay, and runs round that iſland. It has few inlets of note.

The coaſt then proceeds round Portſea Iſland, by Cumberland Fort and South Sea Caſtle, and runs between Portſmouth Town and Dock on the eaſt, and Goſport on the weſt, where the paſſage is from a quarter to half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long to Portſmouth Harbour, which is four miles long and two wide. It has ſeveral inlets; the moſt remarkable of which runs up to Alveſtoke, between the Black Houſe and Goſport; another runs to Fareham, where it receives the *Fareham Brook*, which proceeds weſt and ſouth 10¼ miles from Purbrook Park, and receives ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams from Bere Foreſt, through Southwick Park, on the eaſt of Roch Court and Fareham Town, and on the weſt of Cams Hall. The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt from the Black Houſe, by Haſler Hoſpital to Fort Monckton, and continues north-weſt along the Solent Paſſage, near to Hill Head, where it receives

The TITCHFIELD RIVER, which runs north-weſt and then ſouth-weſt 24 miles, from a mile on the ſouth of Eaſt Meon, through Weſtbury H, Hall Place, Warnford and Carhampton; then on the Eaſt of Middleton Place, through Wickham, cloſe on the eaſt of Titchfield, and from the latter proceeds to its mouth in two ſtreams.

The coaſt then continues to the mouth of Southampton Water and up that river, which is navigable for ſhips to Southampton 8¼ miles, and 12¼ miles to Redbridge. It is from one mile to a mile and a quarter wide; three miles from its mouth, it runs on the eaſt of Codland Park, and receives on the oppoſite ſide of the river, on the ſouth of Hamble, a wide river, called Ford Lake, which runs ſouth-weſt 11¼ miles, in two ſtreams, one

from Biſhop's Waltham, and the other from Quoa Hatch, near Moor Green, through Bottle, on the eaſt of Burſledon Dock Yard, and receives at its mouth the Hook Lake, three miles and a half long, which runs weſt and north, on the north of Hook. It then proceeds on the eaſt of Woolſton to the eaſt of Southampton, where it receives

The ITCHEN RIVER, which runs ſouth-weſt and almoſt ſouth 31½ miles from two ſprings, one on the weſt of Biſhop's Sutton, through Alresford Pond, and half a mile on the north of Alresford Town; and the other from the ſouth of Hinton Ampner, through Tichburne Houſe. It then continues cloſe on the north of Ovington, Avington, on the ſouth of Worthy, cloſe on the eaſt of Wincheſter, and on the weſt of Twyford Lodge, through Bambridge, on the eaſt of Cranbury Houſe, Townhill, Peartree, North and South Stoneham, Pontſwood, Bevis Mount and Belle Vue.

The Southampton Water then continuing waſhes Southampton on the ſouth and weſt, and proceeds to Eling, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Caſtle-Malwood Cottage, nine miles long, which runs on the eaſt of Manor Houſe. It then continues to Redbridge, where it receives

The ANTON or TEST RIVER, which forms ſeveral iſlands on its way to Whitchurch, and runs in ſeveral ſtreams, almoſt ſouth, 39 miles from Upper Hurſtbourne, Overton and Penton Mewſey. It then proceeds on the eaſt of Teſtwood Houſe; and a little farther on receives a brook in two ſtreams. The lower one runs 11 miles from Bramble-Hill Walk, through Paulton's Park; and the other, 9½ miles long, runs ſouth-eaſt from Dean-Hill Down, through Shirfield, Engliſh and Owen Bridge, where both ſtreams are united half a mile ſouth of that bridge.

The Teſt then proceeds on the weſt of Grove and Lee Houſes; traverſes Broadland Park; runs cloſe to Rumſey, and then continues through Mottisford, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs eaſt 9½ miles from Clarendon Lodge, through W. Dean. It then traverſes Boſſington, where it receives, on the north of that place, the *Wallop Brook*, which runs 7½ miles from Upper Wallop, cloſe on the eaſt of Broughton.

The Teſt then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Stockbridge, and four miles farther receives the *Anton*; one of its branches, from Penton Mewry, 9½ miles long, which waſhes Andover on the weſt. A mile and a half ſouth of that town it receives the *Pillhill Brook*, 7½ miles long, which runs on the eaſt of Amport and through Monkſton.

The Teſt then traverſes Wherwell, near which it receives a ſtream that runs weſt 12½ miles from Mitcheldever. It then continues on the eaſt of Long Pariſh; and half a mile north of the latter village receives two branches, one from Overton, which runs ſouth weſt cloſe on the north of Whitchurch, eight miles long, and on the ſouth-eaſt of Hurſtbourne Park. The other branch proceeds cloſe on the weſt of the ſame park to its ſource at Upper Horſtbourne.

The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt and weſt round Calſhot Caſtle to Exbury, where it receives

The BEAULIEU RIVER, half a mile wide at his mouth, which runs winding ſouth-eaſt, 17½ miles, from the north of Lyndhurſt through Beaulieu. It then proceeds round Needſore Point, and 4½ miles farther receives the *Crockford Water*, 4½ miles long. And a mile ſouth of Lymington receives

The LYMINGTON RIVER and two of its branches, the *Bolder* and *Fletcher's Waters*, which run almoſt ſouth 19½ miles from two or three miles weſt of Caſtle-Malwood Cottage, in two ſtreams on the eaſt and weſt of Bolderwood Lodge. The Fetcher's Water runs through Burley Lodge, and both unite at New Park, and waſh Lymington on the eaſt, on their way to its mouth.

The coaſt then continues three miles farther, and receives

The *Avon Water*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 13 miles; and a mile farther it receives another ſmall ſtream, ſeven miles long, which runs in the ſame direction as the former, on the ſouth-eaſt of Roockcliff.

The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt to Hurſt Caſtle, then eaſterly round the ſaid Caſtle and Lighthouſe, along Chriſt-Church Bay, by High Cliff, to Chriſt-Church Haven.

Oppoſite

Oppoſite to Portſmouth is ſituated the Iſle of Wight, ſix miles ſouth of that town, and 7¼ furlongs from Hurſt Caſtle. It is ſeparated by Spithead, St. Helen's Road, and the Solent Paſſage from the main land; which receives, on the eaſt point of that iſland,

The BRADING RIVER, which runs north, then almoſt eaſt, 13¼ miles, from the eaſt of Appuldurcombe Park and Whitwell, through New Church, Sandown Level, and on the ſouth-eaſt of Brading Town, through Brading Haven, 2¼ miles long, and a mile wide. At the Level it receives alſo a ſmall brook from Shanklin, which runs north. The coaſt then proceeds north-weſt by Apley, and half a mile farther, receives a ſmall ſtream from Bradling Down, which runs 4¼ miles north; waſhes Ride, and extends to *Fiſhbourn Creek*, four miles long, which runs as the former; turns Old Caſtle Point, and enters Cowes' Harbour, where it receives

The MEDINA or NEWPORT RIVER, which runs almoſt north, 13¼ from its ſources at Dolcopice, and is navigable to Newport 5¼ miles from its mouth. It waſhes that Town on the eaſt, and runs cloſe between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes into the Solent Paſſage, where the two laſt towns are ſituated.

The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-weſt, and at Garnet Bay receives a ſmall brook from the King's Foreſt. It then continues along Thorneſs Bay to Newtown Bay, where it receives

The *Newtown River*, a quarter of a mile wide, which has ſeveral creeks. The moſt remarkable of theſe are, the Shalfleet Creek, 3¼ miles long, which runs almoſt north from Cheſtle Chelcombe; the Lingwood Creek and Clamerkin Creek, from King's Foreſt, and ſeveral others. It then continues to Yarmouth, where it receives, on the weſt of that town,

The YAR RIVER, which runs 3¼ miles north from near Freſhwater Bay, on the weſt of Aſton Houſe. The coaſt then proceeds along Colwell, Totland, and Alum Bays; turns round the Needles' Point, and proceeds along the Cliffs and Lighthouſe to Freſhwater Gate; and continues ſouth-eaſt to St. CATHARINE'S POINT, along Aſton Cliff, Freſhwater, Brixton, and Chale Bays. On its way it receives three ſmall ſtreams of little note. It then proceeds north-eaſt to DUNNOSE; then almoſt north along Shanklin Cliffs, Chine, and Sandown Bay, to Royal Heath; then north-eaſt to BEMBRIDGE FORELAND, by Sandown Fort, and Culver Cliffs, to Brading Haven.

The coaſt of Hampſhire then proceeds from High Cliff to Muddyford; then ſouth to Chriſt-Church Point, and, between the two former, receives

The AVON and STOUR RIVERS, which are connected together half a mile ſouth of Chriſt-Church Town, and which run into the Haven in one ſtream, one mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile wide, and fall into the ſea through a narrow paſſage. The AVON runs almoſt ſouth 80¼ miles in ſeveral ſtreams from Eaſton Springs, Biſhop Canning, and Stanton Barnard, on the ſouth of St. Ann's Hill; and, on its way to Uphaven, forms ſeveral iſlands. It traverſes Chriſt Church in two ſtreams; runs cloſe on the weſt of Winkton, a mile from Biſtern, and on the eaſt of Avon Cottage; then under three bridges, on the weſt of Ringwood, and forms three iſlands near that town. A mile from the laſt place it receives

The *Blaſhford Brook*, which runs ſouth-weſt 10¼ miles from Fritham, in the New Foreſt, through Moyle's Court. The Avon then runs on the eaſt of Somerly, Fordingbridge, and ſouth of Burgate Houſe. It then proceeds, in two ſtreams, on the weſt of Hale. At a mile eaſt of Breamore it is again united; and half a mile farther enters Wiltſhire; runs under three bridges through Downtown, and forms ſeveral iſlands. It then waſhes the weſt of Barford and Standlynch; and runs on the eaſt of New Hall, and Longford Caſtle, where it receives, on the ſouth of it,

The *Aſton Brook*, which runs eaſt 13¼ miles from Norrington Farm, through Broad Chalk, Combe Baſſat, and cloſe on the north of Odſtocke. The Avon then proceeds, on the north of Britford, where it receives

The *Burn River*, which runs almoſt ſouth from Eaſton Down, 21¼ miles, through Collingburne, North Tidworth, Cholderton, Wilbury Houſe, Newton Toney, Winterbourne, and on the weſt of Laverſtoke. The Avon then runs through Hornham Bridge, and waſhes the weſt of Saliſbury, where it receives

The ADDER and WILLEY Rivers, which form ſeveral iſlands on their way to Wilton. The Adder River runs north-eaſt and eaſterly, 19½ miles, from Charleton, Upper Combe, and Windcombe Pond, on the border of Dorſetſhire, through Wilton Park, and under two bridges; cloſe on the ſouth of Wilton Town, then on the north of Bulbridge, S. Burcombe, Hurcot, Compton Houſe, a mile on the ſouth of Dinton Houſe, and a mile and a half on the north-eaſt of Fonthill, from which it receives a ſmall ſtream, three miles long. It then continues on the ſouth-eaſt of Warder Caſtle, and on the weſt of Donhead Hall.

The WILLEY RIVER runs north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, 26 miles, from ſeveral ſprings, on the eaſt of Longleat; one at Kingſton Deverel, and Iſland Pond, which runs along the Deverel; and another on the eaſt of Clay Hill, which runs through Warminſter. Both theſe are united on their way to Biſhopſtrow. The Willey then runs cloſe on the ſouth of Heyteſbury Town and Houſe, then on the ſouth-weſt of Boyton, on the ſouth of Codford, where it receives, from Imber, a ſmall ſtream, which runs ſoutherly 7½ miles through Chiltern. It then proceeds on the north of Willey, and forms ſeveral iſlands on its way to Wilton. Near Stapleford it receives a ſmall ſtream from Orcheſton, which runs almoſt ſouth 6½ miles through Meddenton. It then continues cloſe on the eaſt of Great Wiſhford, runs under three arches cloſe on the north-eaſt of Wilton, and then to Old Sarum.

The Avon continues cloſe on the weſt of Stafford Houſe and Little Durnford, on the eaſt of Hele Houſe and Lake, runs winding under three bridges on the weſt of Ambreſbury, traverſes Ambreſbury Park, paſſes cloſe on the weſt of Bulford, then on the eaſt of Darington and Nether Haven, through Enford, and on the weſt of Cheſenbury Priory, cloſe on the eaſt of Uphaven and Ruſhall, where it receives its eaſtern branch, which runs ſouth-eaſt nine miles from Ram-Alley Ponds, half a mile weſt of Tottenham Park, and north of Burbage, through Brimſlade and Pewſey, where it receives, on the ſouth and north of it, two ſmall brooks, one from the ſouth of Burbage, which runs weſt on the ſouth of Milton and Fifield, and the other from weſt Towel. A mile lower down it receives another ſmall brook, which runs on the ſouth of Witcot Houſe. It then continues to Newenton, where it receives a fourth brook from Alton.

The weſt branch continues ſouth-eaſt in ſeveral ſtreams, one of which runs from Eaſhton Spring, on the north of Weddington and Canock, and another from Stanton Barnard, on the ſouth of St. Ann's Hill.

The STOUR RIVER then runs ſouth-eaſt 52½ miles from Stour Head; traverſes a variety of ponds on the weſt of Sturton; paſſes through Ifad Bridge, and proceeding half a mile farther, receives

The St. *Leonard's Brook*, which runs almoſt ſouth 21 miles from Bowridge, near Cranborne, through St. Leonard's Bridge.

The Stour then proceeds on and enters Dorſetſhire, on the ſouth of Canford Magna and Merly, through Canford Bridge, where it receives

The *Allen River* or *Winborne Brook*, which runs 15 miles almoſt ſouth, in three ſtreams, on the eaſt and north of Winborne Minſter. One of theſe ſtreams runs from a mile ſouth of Chattle, through Moore Critchell, five miles long; another from the ſouth of Farnham, 5½ miles long; and a third, or the main branch, runs from the north of Monkton up Wimborne, through Wimborne, St. Giles. It then continues on the ſouth of Sturminſter Marſhall, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth, then eaſt 14½ miles from Houghton, through the Winterborne and Chanborough.

The Stour then proceeds on the ſouth-eaſt of Henbury, and on the weſt of Spettiſburg, where it receives

The *Tarrent Brook* or *Alen River*, which runs ſoutherly nine miles from Tarrant Gunville. The Stour then continues on the ſouth-weſt of Blandford, cloſe on the eaſt of Bryanſton, and runs between the range of hills, cloſe on the ſouth and weſt of Hanford, through Hayward Bridge. A mile and a half farther it receives the *Orchard Brook*, ſix miles long, from Shafteſbury, Melbury, and Campton. It then continues on the ſouth and eaſt of Sturminſter, and receives a ſmall ſtream, ſeven miles long, which runs north from Woolland and Stoke Wake, through Fife Head and Nevill. The Stour then proceeds a mile farther, and receives

The

The *Develiſh River*, which runs north-eaſt, 14½ miles, in two branches, from ſeveral ſprings near the range of hills, through Bagbere or Lodden Bridge, on the ſouth of Thornhill, where it receives one of its branches, which runs in two ſtreams north 10½ miles from the north of Binghams, and on the eaſt of Maypowder. The other runs from Buckland Newton, on the eaſt of Caſtle Hill; and both are united half a mile ſouth of Greenman Bridge. It then runs through that bridge; and the upper branch, continuing through Wall and Cernfor Bridges, receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on its way to its ſources at Hermitage, cloſe on the weſt of Grange.

The Stour continues through Kingſmill Bridge, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs on the eaſt of Stalbridge and Park, five miles long. It then proceeds to Weſthay Mill, near which it receives

The River *Cole*, that runs almoſt ſouth 14½ miles from New Park, cloſe on the weſt of Wincauton, through Bow, and five bridges. It then continues cloſe on the north of Marnhull, between Weſt and Eaſt Stower, to the weſt of Gillingham. On its way thither it receives four ſmall ſtreams from the ſouth-weſt corner of Wiltſhire. One of theſe, from Shaftſbury, runs weſt 4½ miles; the ſecond from Weſt Knowle and Bath, 8½ miles in the ſame direction; the third from Mere and Burton; and the fourth from Zeals Houſe, ſix miles long, which runs ſouth. It then continues cloſe on the ſouth-weſt of Gillingham, and the weſt of Wyke, and proceeds to its ſource.

The coaſt then continues round Hengiſtbury Head, then weſt, and receives the Bourne Chine, five miles long; and then entering Dorſetſhire proceeds to Pool Harbour, or Luxford Lake, which advances weſt inland 9½ miles, a mile and a half weſt of Wareham, and extends from one to four miles wide, running through a narrow paſſage a quarter of a mile broad, and as much in length, which is defended by Brunkſea-Iſle Caſtle facing its entrance. It has ſeveral bays and inlets; the moſt remarkable of which is Pool Bay, that runs up 2½ miles north, a mile and a quarter wide, on the eaſt and ſouth of Pool; the Litcheſt Bay, which runs the ſame way as the former, a mile and a quarter wide. On the weſt ſide it receives a ſmall ſtream, five miles long, from Bloxwerth, which runs eaſt. Both theſe have a narrow entrance. At the farther end of it is ſituated Wareham Harbour, 3½ miles long, and a mile and a half wide, where it receives into it

The River Puddle or North River, which runs ſouth-eaſt 27 miles from Howcomb Wood and Pluſh Chap. At its mouth it receives a ſmall ſtream from Bloxham Heath, which runs ſouth-eaſt five miles. It then proceeds on the north of Wareham, and a little north of Hyde, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth, then eaſt and ſouth, 12 miles from Milton Abbas, through Milborne, St. Andrews and Park, and cloſe on the weſt of Beer Regis.

The Puddle then proceeds to Affpuddle, and receives, in the ſame direction, another ſtream from Binghams, through Dewlis. It then runs cloſe on the north of Puddle Town, through Puddletrenthide and Alton Pancras to its ſources at Howcomb Wood. At the farthermoſt part of Wareham Harbour it receives

The Frome River, which forms ſeveral iſlands on its way to Frampton, and runs ſouth-eaſt 41 miles from three ſtreams. One of theſe is at Semoras Bottom, a mile and a half north-eaſt of Beamiſter; the ſecond at Benfield Lane, and the third at Holt. The two latter run through Metford Bridge, and join the firſt at Marden Newton. It then runs on the ſouth, cloſe to Frampton; and then continues to Muckleford, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth-eaſt 5½ miles from Upper Sydling, through Sydling, St. Nicholas. It then proceeds to Wolveton, where it receives, from Mintern, a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth nine miles, cloſe on the eaſt of Carne Abbas. It then continues cloſe on the north-eaſt of Dorcheſter, and the ſouth of Kingſton to Stafford Weſt, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs eaſterly nine miles through the Winterbornes, on the ſouth of Maiden Caſtle, and on the north of Herring Stove and Winterborne Came. The Frome then proceeds on the ſouth of Ilſington, Tincleton, cloſe to Moreton on the north, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, 7½ miles long, from Weſt Knighton, and Roxwell through Warmwell. It then continues to Weſt Burton, where it receives another ſmall ſtream from Holland, and then proceeds to its mouth at Holm Eaſt. It receives alſo from Grange a ſmall brook which runs ſouth-weſt and north. The Frome then runs cloſe on the ſouth

of Wareham. On the ſouth ſide of Pool Harbour it has ſeveral other bays, ſuch as the Middlebere Bay, where it receives

The *Corſe River*, which runs eaſt and north from Steeple, through Corſe Caſtle, 8¼ miles long; the Shotwood and Paron Bays. All theſe rivers and their branches extend 195 miles in circumference from the Arun in Suſſex, to the Foreland on the ſouth of Standland Bay, and are bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by the range of the Chalk Hills.

The coaſt then proceeds ſoutherly along Studland Bay, and then round the *Foreland* or Handfaſt Point, along Sandwich Bay, where it receives a ſmall ſtream. It then turns round PEVEREL POINT, along Dunſton Bay and Head, after which it continues weſt along the cliffs, round St. Aldhams' Head, by Encombe, along Wort-Barrow and Ringſtead Bays to Sutton-Boat Cove, where it receives a ſmall Brook. It then proceeds ſouth-weſt round WEYMOUTH BAY to Weymouth Harbour, which runs weſt inland, on the ſouth of Melcomb Regis, and on the north of Weymouth, half a mile weſt, and two miles and a half almoſt north of Raddipole, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth-eaſt and ſouth 5¼ miles from Cloves, half a mile on the ſouth of Upway. The coaſt then proceeds round Jelty Head and Portland Road, and on the centre of it, receives

The Fleet, which runs ſouth-eaſt nine miles cloſe on the north-eaſt of Cheſil Beach, from the ſouth of Abbotſbury, and receives a ſmall brook that proceeds on the ſame direction from Burton Cliff. The coaſt then continues ſouth-eaſt round Portland Iſle, by the Mare and Portland Caſtle; then ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Hop Pier; turns round PORTLAND BILL or POINT, and continues north to Cheſile. It then proceeds north-weſt along the Chelſil Beach to Burton Cliffe, at the weſt end of which it receives

The BREDY RIVER, which runs weſterly 9¼ miles from Perteſham, through Abbotſbury, on the north of Berwich and Burton Bradſtock. The coaſt then continues to Bridport Harbour, where it receives

The BRIDPORT or BEAMISTER RIVER, which runs ſouth 10 miles from ſeveral ſtreams at Langden, Merchay and Stroud, through Beamiſter, cloſe on the eaſt of Parnham, and the weſt of Bridport. Three-quarters of a mile on the ſouth of that town it receives two branches, one of which runs weſterly and ſouth-weſt from Hancombe, cloſe on the eaſt of Bridport. The other runs almoſt ſouth from Lewſon Hill, a mile weſt from the above town. The coaſt then proceeds to Lyme Regis, and on its way thither receives the Chidcock and

The CHARMOUTH RIVER, which runs almoſt ſouth 8¼ miles from ſeveral ſtreams in Pilſdon Hill, a mile eaſt of Wotton Abbey, and cloſe on the eaſt of Charmouth. On the eaſt of the ſame village it receives one of its branches, which runs, in two ſtreams, almoſt ſouth from the hills near Hawkchurch Common. It waſhes Lyme Regis, and receives

The *Lyme River*, 3¼ miles long, which runs ſouth-eaſt from the ſouth of Axminſter. The coaſt then enters Devonſhire, proceeds weſterly to Axmouth, where it receives

The AX RIVER, which runs ſouth-weſt 15 miles from the border of Somerſetſhire, near the ſouth of Crewerne, and ſeparates part of the two counties. It then runs between Leigh and Ford Abbey, and cloſe on the weſt of Axminſter. It receives two other branches,

The *Coly River*, from the ſouth of Colyford, which runs almoſt ſouth 10 miles from Cotleigh, and waſhes on the Eaſt Colyſton and Colyferd. A mile ſouth-eaſt of Axminſter it receives alſo

The *Yarte River*, which runs 11¼ miles from Somerſetſhire, and has another branch which runs ſouth-weſt ſeven miles through Dalwood. The coaſt then continues to Sidmouth, and receives near it, on the eaſt,

The *Sidmouth River*, 3¼ miles long, which runs ſouth. The coaſt afterwards continues ſouth and weſt, and receives

The OTTER RIVER, which runs ſouth-weſt, then almoſt ſouth, 24¼ miles, from Otterford, on the border of Somerſetſhire, through the weſt of Honiton and Otterton St. Mary, where it receives a ſmall brook, 6¼ miles

miles long, which flows ſouth from Broad Hembury, on the eaſt of Eſtiot. It then continues to Exmouth, where it receives

The Ex River, flowing almoſt ſouth 50 miles from Exmoor Foreſt, on the weſt extremity of Somerſetſhire, and expanding into a ſmall eſtuary, below Topſham, ſix miles long, and from a quarter to a mile wide in ſome places, is navigable for ſhips 6½ miles to the former town, and to Exeter 9½ miles, flowing cloſe on the weſt of Exmouth, and waſhing Powderham Caſtle on the eaſt, where it receives, cloſe on the ſouth of that caſtle,

The *Kenn River*, running ſouth-weſt 6½ miles. It then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Topſham, where it receives, half a mile on the ſouth of that town,

The Chyst River, *flowing 12¾ miles* ſouth-weſt and ſouth from Plymptree, on the eaſt of Poltimore.

The Ex then paſſes cloſe on the weſt of the city of Exeter, and on its way thither forms three iſlands. It then proceeds two miles farther, where it receives

The Creedy River, running ſouth, then ſouth-eaſt, 12 miles from Eaſt Lane; and receiving, on the eaſt of Crediton, the *Yeo River*, holds an eaſterly direction of 10 miles from ſeveral ſtreams on the ſouth of that town. It then continues two miles farther, and receives a ſmall ſtream, ſix miles long, which runs ſouth.

The Ex then flowing on the eaſt of Pynes, and on the ſouth of Stoke, where it receives

The Culm or Cullumpton River, running weſt, then ſouth-weſt 24 miles from near Otterford, on the ſouthern borders of Somerſetſhire, on the eaſt of Crabtree, on the weſt of Bradninch, Cullumpton, Uſſeulm, and through Culmſtock. It receives alſo another ſmall brook from Kentiſbere Priory, flowing ſouth.

The Ex then proceeds, on the weſt of Silferton, through Tiverton, and then to Exbridge, where it receives

The *Baſſe River*, running 20 miles from Weſt Burrow, on Exmoor Foreſt, through Dulverton. The Ex then continues a mile farther, and receives a ſmall ſtream from Brendon Hill, flowing almoſt ſouth through Berry ſeven miles.

The coaſt then proceeds ſoutherly, and receives a ſmall brook, 4½ miles long, from Aſhcomb, flowing through Dowliſh. Farther on, towards the ſouth, it receives, at Teignmouth,

The Teign River, flowing eaſt, then ſouth-eaſt and eaſt 28 miles from the Foreſt of Dartmoor, and expands into a wide baſon, 5½ miles long. After it paſſes the Bar Harbour, it receives a ſmall ſtream, cloſe on the eaſt of Ford, 6½ miles long, which flows from Marldon. Half a mile farther it receives, through that town,

The *River Lemmon*, flowing from Bagton and Dartmoor Foreſt, 7½ miles. It then proceeds half a mile farther, and receives another ſmall brook, which runs, in the ſame direction, from the ſame place. The Teign then proceeds on the north of Teigngrove, where the Eaſt and Weſt Teign are connected together. The *Weſt Teign* runs ſouth-eaſt, cloſe on the ſouth-weſt of Bovey Tracey, and two miles farther receives three or four branches.

The *Wrey River* from Moreton Hampſtead, and the *Bovey* and *Hayne River* from Dartmoor Foreſt. The Eaſt *Teign River* continues on the weſt of Ugbrook, Chudleigh, and half a mile on the north of Chagford, Holy Street, and Gidleigh, to its ſources on the foreſt.

The coaſt then continues along Babicomb Bay, turns round Hope's Noſe, and proceeds weſt, then ſouth and eaſt round Torbay, near 10 miles in circuit; a very convenient harbour for ſhips when the ſouth-weſt wind blows; then round Berry Head and Froward Point; and two miles from the laſt-mentioned place receives

The Dart River, 38¾ miles long, flowing ſouth-eaſt from Dartmoor Foreſt, into a wide eſtuary navigable to Totneſs. It waſhes Dartmouth, Totneſs, and Holme Park on the eaſt, and runs on the weſt

of Aſhburton. Near Aſprington, three miles on the ſouth of Totneſs, it receives a ſmall ſtream, 11¼ miles long, from the above foreſt, flowing ſouth-eaſt and eaſt through Roſter Bridge.

The coaſt then continues ſouth-weſt and ſouth round START BAY to START POINT, then turns ſhort weſt and round PRAULE POINT to Salcomb, where it receives

The SALCOMB RIVER, a wide eſtuary, running ſouth 3¼ miles from Kingbridge, into which come ſeveral creeks. The coaſt then proceeds north-eaſt from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail, then north and north-eaſt to Borough or Bar Iſle, where it receives

The AVON RIVER, flowing ſouth and ſouth-weſt, 16¼ miles, from the ſouth-eaſt of Dartmoor Foreſt, through Buckham Bridge, and on the weſt of Brentown. It then proceeds on to Beacon Point, where it receives

The ERME RIVER, running ſouth 12¼ miles from Dartmoor Foreſt, through Ive and Sequers' Bridges. The coaſt then continues weſt to Stoke Point, and north to Yealme Mouth, where it receives

The YEALME RIVER, flowing ſouth-weſt 13 miles from Dartmoor Foreſt. It receives three branches, one on the eaſt through Newton Ferres; another, the Coffleet Lake, which flows ſouth from Sherford, and the *Silver River*, running ſouth-weſt.

The coaſt continued north-weſt to Mt. Olim St. Ann's, receives

The PLYM RIVER, flowing almoſt ſouth 16 miles from Dartmoor Foreſt. One of its branches runs to Plymouth Town, and the other through Upper and Lower Lany, a mile weſt of Plymouth Earl, and on the weſt of Burringdon; and falls into the Tamer Mouth. The coaſt then continues along PLYMOUTH SOUND, and receives

The TAMER RIVER, flowing almoſt ſouth 53¼ miles from the heads of the Torridge and Tamer, on the north-eaſt extremity of Cornwall, through the HAMOAZE, and falling into Plymouth Sound; which is navigable for the firſt-rate men of war, and protected by St. Nicholas Iſle. It has ſeveral inlets of note, the moſt remarkable, on the eaſt ſide, flows from Stoke Domerel; the ſecond runs by Came; the third from Weſton; the fourth from Tarmerton Foliot; the fifth, on the weſt ſide, from Milbrook; the ſixth from St. John's; and the ſeventh, the LYNHER CREEK and River, into which run ſeveral inlets, flowing ſouth-eaſt and eaſt 23 miles from Trenilk, and proceeding two miles on the weſt of Callington, where it receives ſeveral other ſtreams of little note. A mile ſouth of St. Germain it joins

The LEDI RIVER, running 9¼ miles in the ſame direction as the former from the weſt of Woolſon, through St. Germain Creek, Catwater; and proceeding on waſhes, on the eaſt, Saltaſh, and the town of St. Germain. The Tamer then continues to Landulph, where it receives a creek which runs from Botus Fleming. Oppoſite to it receives

The TAVY RIVER, flowing ſouth-weſt, then ſouth 19 miles from the weſt of Dartmoor Foreſt, cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Taviſtock, and a mile eaſt of Beer Aſhton. On the north of that town it receives a ſmall ſtream running ſouth-weſt ſix miles from the ſame foreſt, through Hara Bridge, and receives ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams of little note.

The Tamer then proceeds to the weſt of Dunterton, and receives, on the ſouth of that village, the *Inny River*, which flows 16 miles from Davidſton. On the eaſt of Lewanck it receives a ſmall branch, ſeven miles long, which runs on the ſouth of Alternon.

It then proceeds a mile and a half farther, where it receives the *Lawley River*, running in the ſame direction as the former, 5¼ miles, from two ſtreams, one on the ſouth of Launceſton, and the other from the north of Tenfoot. The Tamer then continues to the weſt of Liſton, where it receives

The *Lyd River*, flowing ſouth-weſt, and almoſt weſt 14 miles from two ſtreams on the north part of Dartmoor Foreſt, cloſe on the north of Lifton, where it receives, a quarter of a mile eaſt of that town,

The *Tinbay River*, running ſouth-weſt 6¼ miles, in the ſame direction as the former, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note flowing ſoutherly. The Tamer then proceeds a little farther, and receives

The

The *Atery River*, which holds a ſouth-eaſt direction of 8¼ miles from the weſt of Freſmeere, through St. Thomas, almoſt a mile on the north of Launceſter. It then continues near to Colleman, and receives a ſtream flowing almoſt ſouth from the ſouth of Holwell. A mile farther it receives

The Werrington River, which flows ſouth-eaſt 13 miles, through Werrington Park, in two ſtreams, one from Treſpanot Poſts, and the other on the north of Davidſtown. It receives alſo ſeveral other ſtreams, one of which runs from Great Cory 3¼ miles; another from the eaſt of Whetleigh, flowing in the ſame direction four miles; a third from the eaſt of Withaven; and a fourth from Trenegloſs, running north-eaſt three miles. The Tamer then proceeds to its ſources; and on its way thither receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note, one of which paſſes on the weſt of Holeſworth.

The coaſt then enters Cornwall, and proceeds ſouth by Mount Edgecombe, then weſt and ſouth; waſhes Kingſton and Cawſand on its way to Pentee; then turns weſt round the Ramhead, and continues north-weſt to Seaton, where it receives

The *Seaton River*, running ſouth 8¼ miles from the weſt of Roſecradock, a mile on the eaſt of Liſkeard. The coaſt then continues to Eaſt and Weſt Looe, and receives, between theſe two towns,

The DULO and EAST LOOE Rivers, flowing almoſt ſouth, and uniting cloſe on the north of the above towns. The *Eaſt Looe River* runs 8¼ miles from the weſt of Traworgy, and on the weſt of Liſkeard; the other, the *Dulo* River, runs eight miles from the eaſt of St. Pennock. The coaſt then continues ſouth; and a mile ſouth of Looe is ſituated Looe Iſland. It then continues weſterly, waſhes Polparrow, where it receives a ſmall ſtream; and proceeds to Fowey Haven, where it receives

The FAWY or FOWAY RIVER, which runs ſouth, then eaſterly and ſouth from Fawy or Foywell, on the north-eaſt of Brown Willy. It waſhes Fowey Town on the ſouth and eaſt, and Polruan on the weſt; and receives on the north, near the laſt-mentioned place, a ſmall river which runs ſouth-weſt four miles from Trenake; and proceeding a mile and a half farther, receives, on the ſame ſide, another brook, five miles long, which flows like the former from Polmarlin. It then continues a mile farther, and receives

The *Lerrin River*, running five miles in the ſame manner from the ſouth of Fair Croſs and Penwater, between Boconnock Houſe and Trevegoe. It then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Newham, oppoſite to it, and receives the *Pellyn River*, which runs 2¼ miles ſouth-eaſt. It then waſhes Loſtwithiel Town on the eaſt, and flows on the eaſt of Lanydrock. A mile from the laſt-mentioned place it receives

The *Cardinham River*, running in ſeveral ſtreams ſouth-weſt, then weſt and ſouth, five miles from near Berry and Colvanic, a mile on the north of Pinchla Park. The Fawy then proceeds 2¼ miles farther, and on its way, receives three ſmall ſtreams, one of which runs ſouth from the former park, &c. and

The *Warlegan River*, flowing ſouth ſeven miles from the eaſt of Hawk's Tor. It then continues two miles farther, and receives

The *St. Neot's River*, running ſeven miles, in the ſame direction as the former, from Dozmare Pool, &c. The Fawy then continues on the weſt of Doubleboys, and proceeds to its ſources.

The coaſt then proceeding weſt and north, receives the St. Blazey Stream, which runs 7¼ miles almoſt ſouth from the weſt of Horras, and has ſeveral ſtreams of little note. The coaſt then continues weſt and ſouth, turns round Blackhead, and then weſt to Pentuan, where it receives the St. Auſtle Stream, which runs ſouth 6¼ miles from Corbean, cloſe on the weſt of St. Auſtle Town.

The coaſt then winds ſouth, waſhes Mevagizey Town, turns round Chaple Point, waſhes Gorran Haven, continues to the Deadman Point, then weſterly to Pennare Point, and on its way thither receives, on the eaſt, near Carhayes, a ſmall ſtream, ſix miles long, from lower Sticker. The coaſt then winds north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt to Falmouth Haven, where it receives

The FALLE or VALLE RIVER, flowing ſouth-weſt and ſouth 24 miles from Coldverth and Caſtle, an Dennis; and falls into an eſtuary of a mile wide, and 4¼ miles long, navigable to Truro, &c. Its entrance is guarded by Pendennis and St. Mawe's Caſtles; and as it advances inland it forms a large harbour, which is com-

modious for ſhips of the greateſt burthen. It has alſo ſeveral large navigable creeks, the moſt remarkable of which, on the weſt ſide, are

The KING RODE, running north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt from Penryn, to which it is navigable, and where it receives two ſmall ſtreams; one coming from the weſt of Mabe, 5¼ miles long, flowing cloſe on the ſouth of that town; and the other from Tremouth. It waſhes Falmouth on the north-eaſt, Fluſhing on the ſouth-weſt, and Pendennis Caſtle on the weſt. It then continues to Milor, where it receives the *Milor* Creek, 2¼ miles long, running ſouth-eaſt from the weſt of Enys. It then proceeds along Carrey Rode, at the weſt extremity of which it receives

The *Reſtronget Creek*, in ſeveral ſtreams, flowing ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Killevreth, Blackwater, and on the weſt of Lannar. Near Perran Arwerthall it receives two ſtreams, one of which runs on the north of that place, and the other, *The Tretheag River*, 4¼ miles long, runs on the ſouth.

On the eaſt ſide the Falle receives the *St. Maudit's Creek*, flowing ſouth-weſt four miles between the two coaſts. A little farther on it receives the *St. Juſt Creek*. The Falle then proceeds through Carreg Road, where the river is above a mile wide. It then continues to Tolvorn, and on its way thither receives five ſmall creeks of little note. It then proceeds a little way farther, and receives the *Truſo Creek*, running ſouth, and has ſeveral ſtreams. One of theſe is the *Allen River*, ſpringing from St. Allen, and runs cloſe on the eaſt of Truro Town; the ſecond is the *Kenwyn River*, which flows ſouth-weſt 4¼ miles from Carvinick, through the weſt of that town; and the third ſtream runs from Three Burrows, ſouth-eaſt 6¼ miles on the ſouth of Carlmick. Half a mile north of Kea it receives the *St. Clement's Creek*, 8¼ miles long, which flows almoſt ſouth, is connected with the Truro Creek, and falls together into the Falle. It has three branches; one of which runs from Roſewin, through Ladock; the ſecond from Lendra; and the third from the eaſt of St. Erme. The coaſt then winding north-weſt and then ſouth-weſt and eaſt, receives

The HEL RIVER, which is navigable, and runs ſouth and eaſt 8¼ miles from Carnebin; and falls into an eſtuary of five miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. It has ſeveral creeks, the moſt remarkable of which is the *Polnere Creek*, that runs ſouth 3¼ miles on the eaſt of Conſtantine. It then proceeds round Little Dennis, where it receives, on the ſouth of that place, the *Durra River*, flowing north-eaſt three miles. The coaſt then proceeds winding ſoutherly by Pengarrack, where it receives a ſmall ſtream; it then waſhes Porthouſlock, turns round *Pedn-Boar Point*, and continuing weſt and ſouth along Coverack Cove, turns round the LIZARD POINT, and proceeds north-eaſt in a ſemicircle along MOUNTS' BAY to Penzance, a very ſafe harbour againſt the ſouth wind, which makes it to be much frequented by ſhipping. When the tide is out, the rock of St. Michael's Mount ſeems to be joined to the main land. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note, except at Loe Bar, where it receives

THE LOE OR LOW RIVER, running ſouth-weſt 8¼ miles from Carthew, cloſe on the weſt of Helſtone Town, which falls into Lo POOL, a baſon of 2¼ miles long, extending to the former town. Between it and the ſea there is nothing but a bar of ſand, which every three or four years is broken by the force of the ſtream and the violence of the waves, and the ſalt and freſh water then meeting produce an aſtoniſhing noiſe. Were this bar always kept open, it would be a good haven to Helſtone.

The coaſt then proceeding round Cuddan Point, waſhes Market Jew; and a quarter of a mile ſouth from that town is ſituated St. Michael's Iſle and Mount. It then continues a quarter of a mile farther, and receives a ſmall ſtream 4¼ miles long; and proceeding to Chyendowes receives two ſmall ſtreams of little note. The coaſt then proceeds ſouth-eaſt cloſe to Penzance; waſhes Newlyn, and receives, at that place, a ſmall ſtream which flows ſouth-eaſt four miles from Penhale and from the ſouth of Botrea. It then proceeds cloſe to Mouſehole, oppoſite to which, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, is ſituated St. Clement's Iſle. It then continues a mile and a half farther, and proceeding ſouth-weſt to Tol Peden Penwith, receives two ſmall ſtreams; one from the north of Leha, four miles long; and the other from Penroſe, 2¼ miles long. Both theſe run ſouth. The coaſt then

then proceeds north-weſt, turns round the LAND'S END, the farthermoſt land or point on the weſt ſide of Britain*.

It then proceeds north-eaſt and north along *White-Sand Bay*, into which the ſea rolls with great ſwell, breaking over innumerable rocks that juſt appear above the water, and leaving on the beach a great variety of beautiful cockles and other ſhells. All the above rivers and their branches extend 255 miles in circumference from Studland Bay to the Land's End. The coaſt then proceeds round CAPE CORNWALL, and continues winding north-eaſt, along the Severn Sea, to HARTLAND POINT. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſmall rivers of little note, except thoſe of the Heyle and Camel, or Allan. It then waſhes St. Ives; proceeds round the bay of the ſame name to Godrevey Iſland; receives, in the center of that Bay,

The *Heyl River*, flowing north 5¼ miles in two ſtreams from Chercare, and falls into an eſtuary of a quarter of a mile wide, and 2¼ miles long; and 2¼ miles farther on receives, in the ſame bay,

The *Connor River*, running ſix miles north-weſt in two ſtreams from Bolenno and Carvolth. It then turns round Godrevey Point, and ſix miles from it receives the *Redruth River*, running north and ſouth 4¼ miles in two ſtreams, one from the town of Redruth, and the other from half a mile on the weſt of it. On its way to Trevoſe Head it receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams and rivulets of little note; one at Portowan; a ſecond at Trevounnance; and a third and fourth at Tevernhail, 3¼ miles long, coming in ſeveral branches; a fifth at Carter's Rock, 3¼ miles long; and a ſixth,

The *Canal Creek*, 7¼ miles long, flowing through Trevithick. It then turns round *Towan Head*, and receives the ſeventh ſtream at St. Columb Minor, which flows 6¼ miles from the ſouth of Quait and Halloon. All theſe rivers are of little extent, and run north-weſt. It then proceeds to Mawgan Porth, where it receives

The Mawgan River, flowing ſeven miles in two branches, and in the ſame direction as the former, from two miles eaſt of St. Columb Major; paſs a quarter of a mile on the north of that town, and cloſe to Mawgan. The coaſt then continues, and on its way to the former head, receives another ſmall ſtream from the eaſt of Trewick. It then turns round *Trevoſe Head*, and receives a ſmall brook; after which it continues to Stepper Point, where it receives

The CAMEL or ALLEN RIVER, flowing ſouth-weſt, then north-weſt 26 miles in ſeveral ſtreams, and falls into a navigable eſtuary of a mile wide at its mouth, and 10 miles long, and has ſeveral creeks of little note. It waſhes Padſtow on the eaſt, where it receives, a mile ſouth of that town, a ſmall creek, running north 3¼ miles from Trelow. It then proceeds to Trewornan, and receives, from St. Kew, a ſmall ſtream; after which it continues to Pendawy, where it receives a river, nine miles long, flowing ſouth-weſt from the weſt of Camelford. The Allen then continues cloſe on the eaſt of Wadebridge, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on its way to Buſcarn; one from Grigland and Roſennannon; a ſecond from Mena; and a third from Tregallon. It then proceeds a mile and a half north-weſt of Bodmin, and continues to Merrymeet, where it receives two branches of the Camel River. One of theſe coming ſouth-weſt ſix miles from Broughtorr; and the other, or main branch, flows through Camelford, on its way to its ſources near Screws.

The coaſt then proceeds round Pentire Point; waſhes Port Iſaac, and continuing on the weſt and north of Boſſiney and Trevena, turns round *Tentagell Head*, and receives, near Botreaux Caſtle,

The *Botreaux Creek*, flowing four miles north-weſt in two ſtreams from Touchbarrow, &c. It then continues to St. Genneys, where it receives a ſmall brook. It then ſtretches to Bude Haven, where it receives

The BUDE RIVER from two ſtreams, running north 6¼ miles. Near Markham Church it receives another branch, which flows ſouth-weſt 4¼ miles, cloſe on the weſt of Stratton, from a mile on the ſouth of Kilkhampton. The coaſt then continuing receives, from the laſt-mentioned village, a ſmall ſtream which has two branches, and runs weſt 2¼ miles on the north of Stow. The coaſt then proceeds to the weſt of Marſland, where it receives a ſmall ſtream which divides Devonſhire from Cornwall. It then enters the former county, and proceeding on the weſt of Harton, waſhes Hartland Quay. It then turns ſhort round HARTLAND POINT, ſeven miles

* The iſlands of Scilly are ſituated 60° 40′ on the weſt of the Land's End, they are about 146 in number.

miles north-weſt from which is ſituated Lundy Iſland. The ſhore recedes north and eaſt, waſhes Clovolly, and proceeds round BARNSTAPLE or BIDDEFORD BAY, where it receives two rivers,

The TAW and the TOWRIDGE, which are the only rivers of note on the north coaſt of Devonſhire, and which empty themſelves through one mouth, half a mile wide, into the former bay. They extend with their branches 103 miles in circumference, from Hartland Point to Morte Point.

The TOWRIDGE riſes not far from the head of the Tamer, in the north-eaſt corner of Cornwall, and running ſouth-eaſt takes a ſudden turn, and proceeds 41 miles almoſt north. It is navigable to Biddeford, five miles from its mouth. It waſhes Appledore and Biddeford on the eaſt; Inſton Quay and Tapeleigh on the weſt; and proceeding on receives, near Landecroſs,

The Yeo Rivulet, four miles long, flows north-eaſt from Yeo. It then croſſes the weſt of Torrington, and runs through Hewiſh New-Bridge. It then continues four miles farther, and two miles north of Hatherleigh, receives

The OKEMENT RIVER, flowing 16 miles in two ſtreams from Craumere Pool, on Dartmoor Foreſt, along the Weſt and Eaſt Okement Rivers, paſſes through Okehampton Park and Town, where they both unite in one ſtream.

The Towridge then continues a quarter of a mile on the ſouth of Shepwaſh, and receives, near Bradford,

The *Waldon River*, which flows 8¼ miles ſouth-eaſt from near Bradworth, and then proceeds to its ſources. The other,

The TAW RIVER holds a north, then ſouth-weſt and weſt direction of 47 miles from Tawhead, the higheſt part of Devonſhire, on the north of Dartmoor Foreſt, and is navigable for ſhips to Barnſtaple, eight miles from its mouth, where it receives

The *Yeo River*, running ſouth 10 miles, in two ſtreams, from near Weſtland Pound, through the north of the former town. The Taw then proceeds on the eaſt of Tawſtock, and oppoſite to it receives a ſmall brook, 6¼ miles long, flowing through Swin Bridge. It then continues through Newbridge, Umberleigh and Newnham Bridges, where it receives

The *Bray River*, which riſes at Challacomb, running almoſt ſouth 18¼ miles through Tilleigh Lodge and Bridge, and receives, on the weſt of New Place, near Saterleigh,

The *Mole River*, flowing 11 miles ſouth and eaſt in ſeveral ſtreams, through North Motton, cloſe on the eaſt of South Motton, and receives two ſtreams; one from the weſt of Dulverton, running 10 miles; and the other from Knowſtone, nine miles long. The Taw then continues through Hamsford and Keſſon Bridges, where it receives

The *Little Dant River*, flowing 14 miles almoſt weſt, through the ſouth of Workington and Chulmleigh, and receives the *Sturcomb River*, running ſouth 4¼ miles through Creacomb.

The Taw then continues to Nymet, where it receives the *Nymet River*, 10 miles long, which riſes near Nymph, and runs north cloſe on the weſt of Bow Town, and receives, near Lapford, a branch which runs 7¼ miles weſt from Moor End near Waſhford. The Taw then proceeds to its ſources.

The coaſt continuing north waſhes *Wollocomb Bay*; turns round *Baggy Point*, and waſhes *Morte Bay*; then proceeds to *Morte Point*, along *Buckham Bay*; turns *Bull's Point*, and proceeds eaſt along the ſouth of the SEVERN SEA or BRISTOL CHANNEL, into which it receives

The SEVERN RIVER, flowing through the counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Salop, and part of the ſouth of North Wales, proceeding in a ſemicircular direction north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, then almoſt ſouth and ſouth-weſt, 263 miles from Plymlimmon Hill, in the center of Wales. With its branches it extends 510 miles in circumference from Morte Point in Devonſhire to St. David's Head in Pembrokeſhire. On the weſt and north it is bounded by the range of the Welſh mountains; on the eaſt by the Midland ranges of highlands, the yellow lime-ſtone ridge and the chalk hills; and on the ſouth by the Bredon Quantock and chalk hills. It may be conſidered as the ſecond river in England, on account of its length, breadth, and rapidity,

pidity, owing to the number of large ſtreams which empty themſelves into it. It is navigable for men of war to King Road 72 miles from Morte Point; for ſhips to Briſtol 81 miles; and to Glouceſter 112½ miles; and for barges to Welſh Pool 214 miles. Its ſalt water proceeds from the tides about full and change of the moon, reaches up as high as Longney, nine miles below Glouceſter, and falls into a wide eſtuary of 23½ miles wide from Morte Point to Port-Inon Point, and 78 miles long, from theſe points to Auſt Paſſage. It waſhes Ilfacomb on the ſouth, and proceeds by Combmartin to Highweer Point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which runs north 3½ miles from Parracomb. And four miles farther it receives another, which runs 6½ miles north-weſt from Alderman's Burrow, on the weſt corner of Somerſetſhire, and receives a ſmall branch, four miles long, that divides the two counties, and runs through Linton. The coaſt then continues round Foreland Point, and entering Somerſetſhire proceeds round Portock Bay, waſhes Portock Key, and continuing to the weſt of Horſedown Point, receives there

The *Allerford Brook*, which runs north 5½ miles from Dunkry Beacon, turns round that point, and waſhes Minehead Quay. Two miles farther it receives

The *Dunſter Brook*, running 8½ miles north-eaſt from Dunkry Beacon and Brendon Hill, paſſes on the ſouth and eaſt of Dunkerton Town. It then proceeds to Watchet, waſhes that town on the north, and receives

The *Waſhford Brook*, which runs 8½ miles from Bredon Hill. A mile farther it receives

The *Williton Brook*, from two ſtreams, five miles long, which are connected together on the north of Williton town. One branch runs north-eaſt from Breden Hill, and the other from Maiden. The coaſt then proceeds on, and receives ſeveral rivulets of little note; it then waſhes BRIDGEWATER BAY, and receives into it

The PEROT RIVER, flowing north-weſt 40 miles from Beamiſter Down in Dorſetſhire. Four miles from its mouth this river receives two ſmall brooks, from the Quantock hills, running north-eaſt. One of them flows ſeven miles through Nether Stoney; and the other 8½ miles through Cannington. It then traverſes the town of Bridgewater, and proceeds to Morland, where it receives a ſmall brook which runs eaſt 3½ miles from Bomfield. It then continues through Borough Bridge; on its way thither receives two other ſtreams, running weſt 15 and 18 miles from North Barrow, cloſe on the north-eaſt of Somerton, and forming two iſlands, as it traverſes King's Sedgmoor, called Atheney Iſles. A little on the ſouth of the former bridge it receives

The TONE RIVER, flowing ſouth, then eaſt, 33 miles, from Tonehead, on Brendon Hill, through the north of Taunton Town. The Perot then continues cloſe on the weſt of Langport, where it receives, at the diſtance of half a mile from that place,

The YEO or IVEL RIVER, running almoſt north, 31½ miles, from ſeveral ſtreams on the border of Somerſetſhire, through the north of Ivelcheſter. A little farther, on the eaſt of Yeovilton, it receives a ſmall brook, ſix miles long, which runs weſt from Sparkford. It then proceeds half a mile on the eaſt of Yeovil, through a bridge of the ſame name, and on its way to Clifton, receives

The *Sherborn Brook*, 12½ miles long, running north and then weſt through Sherborn Park. Near Langford Bridge the ſame ſtream receives a brook which has ſeveral branches. Two of theſe run from a mile on the north and weſt of Harmitage; the third from the ſouth of Hilfield; and the fourth from the north of Melbury Bubb.

The Yeo then proceeds to Wiſsle Bridge, where it receives two of its branches. One of theſe runs on the north of Melbury, on its way to its ſources, half a mile on the eaſt of Everſhot, and has a ſmall ſtream running from Charlborough Eaſt. The weſt branch proceeds between the two counties near Hatſtock, and receives three branches; one from Charlborough Weſt; a ſecond from Corſcombe; and a third from Brook Farm. At the mouth of the Parrot it receives

The BRUE RIVER, flowing north-weſt, 35 miles, from the range of hills near Alfred's Tower, through Bruton Town, and ſeven miles from its mouth it is connected with the *Mark Yeo River*, which runs into the Ax River, near Edingwerth, and forms an iſland. The Brue then proceeds to Meare, where it receives two of its branches, one of which runs weſt 12 miles from Shepton Mallat and Mendip hills, half a mile on the ſouth

of Wells. The other runs in the ſame direction, ſix miles, through the eaſt of Sedgmoor, from the north-eaſt of Street near Pyle.

The coaſt then proceeds north and weſt round Breandown, where it receives

The Ax River, holding a north-weſt direction of 23 miles from three ſtreams. One of theſe runs from Wooky's Hole, on the Mendip Hills near Wells; the other two run from the ſame hills, one from Chedder Cliffs, and the other from Rodney Stoke, through the Warre. A mile on the north of Rook's Bridge, it receives the *Mark Yeo River*. (Oppoſite to it, in the middle of the River Severn, is ſituated the ſteep and flat Holms.) The coaſt then continuing north round Bearn Rack, proceeds eaſt and north-weſt; turns round Aſharp Point; and runs north-eaſt along Clevedon Flats, where it receives, near Woodſpring, a ſmall ſtream, 5¼ miles long, running north-weſt 14 miles from Campton Martin, near the Mendip Hills. On the eaſt of Huiſh it receives a ſmall brook, which runs ſouth-weſt 10 miles from Barrow.

The coaſt then proceeds a mile and a half farther, and receives from Chelvy a ſmall ſtream, which runs weſt five miles through Kenn Moor. It then continues to Clevedon, where it receives, on the ſouth of that place, a ſtream 11¼ miles long, flowing north-weſt and weſt from Barrow, and joins the former ſtreams, a mile on the ſouth-eaſt of Wraxal.

The coaſt then proceeds north-eaſt round Black Nore and Portiſhead Point, along King Road, a ſafe anchorage for ſhips, and receives, from Leigh Down, two ſmall brooks, three miles long, running almoſt north. At the farther end of the above road, at a place called the Swaſh, it receives

The Lower Avon, which runs winding 95 miles ſouth-weſt, then north and north-weſt, from Tetbury and Brandon Pound in Wiltſhire. It admits ſhips to Briſtol, through Hung Road, and waſhes Pill on the north, where it receives a ſmall brook from Leigh Down, running on the ſouth of King's Weſton. At Sea-Mill Dock it receives the Trim River, three miles long, flowing weſt and ſouth from the eaſt of Weſtbury and Henbury. It then proceeds on between the cliffs, by Briſtol Hot Wells on the weſt, to Redcliff, where it receives a brook flowing on the ſouth-eaſt of Long Aſhton. It then traverſes the ſouth part of Briſtol, where it receives, through that city,

The *Froom River*, running weſterly, then ſouth-weſt, 14¼ miles from Doddington, cloſe on the north of Chipping Sodbury. At White Hill it receives a ſmall brook, which runs 2¼ miles ſouth, and then proceeds to Cock Mill, where it receives

The *Laden Brook*, which runs ſouth 3¼ miles. The Avon then proceeds half a mile on the north-weſt of Keynſham; and on its way to that town receives three ſmall ſtreams, two of which run north. One of theſe comes from Whitchurch, through Briſlington, and the other from Queen Charlton, cloſe on the eaſt of Keynſham Park. The third runs ſouth from three-quarters of a mile on the eaſt of Mangotsfield through Oldland Chapel. It then continues to Keynſham Locks, where it receives

The *Penſford Brook*, flowing in ſeveral ſtreams, north-weſt 11¼ miles from Windford, Regilbury, Nemnet, and on the weſt of North Widcombe, through Chew Penſford, and cloſe on the eaſt of Keynſham Town, and has ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams of little note.

The Avon then continues to the ſouth of Bitton, where it receives the *Boyd River*, which runs ſouth-weſt 7¼ miles from Dirham, and the ſouth of Codrington Court. It then proceeds through New Bridge, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, which flows north-eaſt 6¼ miles from Barrow Hill, a mile weſt of Farnborough. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives the Weſton Brook, which runs ſouth-eaſt. It then waſhes the ſouth and eaſt of the city of Bath; and on its way to Bath Ford receives three ſmall brooks; one of which, five miles long, runs ſouth-eaſt from a mile on the weſt of Trancey Park, between Wolley and Swanſwick; the ſecond, 4¼ miles long, runs from Hamſell through Ayford, and cloſe on the eaſt of Batheaſton; and the third, or Box Brook, runs eaſt, then ſouth and eaſt, 17 miles, in three ſtreams; two of which come from the ſouth of Tormarton; and the third from the ſouth of Marsfield.

The

The Avon then proceeds to Stoke New Bridge, where it receives the Midford Brook, which runs eaſt from Stratton, Chilcompton, and Lypete, cloſe on the north-weſt of Stony Littleton. It then continues through Stoke Bridge, and cloſe on the weſt of Lymply Stoke to Freſhford, where it receives

The FROME RIVER, running almoſt north, 15¼ miles, from ſeveral ſtreams, paſſing through Freſhford Bridge, and cloſe on the eaſt of Frome Town, near to which it receives five branches. One of theſe flows from near Yarnfield; a ſecond from Holt; the third from Wanſtrow; and the fifth from Binegar.

The Avon then proceeds through the ſouth of Bradford Town, a mile weſt of Staventon Bridge, where it receives the Trowbridge Brook, flowing almoſt north 9¼ miles from ſeveral ſtreams on the borders of Somerſetſhire, and from the chalk hills in Wiltſhire. Half a mile eaſt of Trowbridge it receives

The *Were River*, which flows north 3¼ miles from the weſt of Cutteridge. It waſhes Trowbridge Town on the weſt; and on the ſouth of it receives a ſmall brook from Kevel, 3¼ miles long. It then proceeds half a mile farther, and receives another from ſeveral ponds in Rowd Aſhton. It then continues through Bradley Bridge, and a little farther receives ſeveral brooks, three of which flow from the border of Somerſetſhire; a fourth runs from Ditton and Weſtbury Leigh; a fifth from Weſtbury; and a ſixth from Bratton, through Heywood Houſe. It then continues through Staverton Bridge, where it receives a ſmall brook, which flows ſouth-eaſt 5¼ miles, in two ſtreams, from Monkton Farleigh. The upper of theſe runs through Upper Wraxal Houſe, and the lower one on the north of Comerwell. It then proceeds to Whaddon, where it receives

The *Sevinton Brook*, or the ſouth branches of the Avon, flowing weſterly 13¼ miles, in ſeveral ſtreams, from the Devizes, through Sevington Bridges. Near Bulkington it receives ſeveral branches, the firſt of which runs ſouth-weſt from Bromham Park, Roundaway, and Park Houſe, through Rowdford, and receives, on the ſouth of Seend, a brook from the town of Devizes and Drew's Pond, flowing cloſe on the ſouth of Whiſhley Houſe, and on the north of Eaſtwell. The ſecond branch runs north from Lockham ſpring, on the Chalk Hills, near Bratton and Eddington. The third flows from Baynton, on the weſt of Caulſton; and the fourth from Earl Stock, both running in the ſame direction as the former. The fifth, or main ſtream, then proceeds through Ray Bridge, and receives many branches on its way to its ſources. One of theſe flows from Cheveral and Park; a ſecond from two ſprings, one at Newlam's Pond, through Weſt Lavington, and Cleeve Hall, and the other from Eſcott, paſſes cloſe on the north of Eaſt Lavington. It then continues to Sleet, where two of its branches are united together. One of theſe runs from the Green at Devizes, and the other from Urcheſont.

The Avon then proceeds farther, and on its way to Melkſham, receives two ſmall ſtreams, flowing ſix miles ſouth-eaſt. One of theſe comes from Wraxham Houſe, and the other from Norton, 3¼ miles long, on the eaſt of Shaw, waſhes that village on the north, and runs through Melkſham Bridge, where it receives a ſtream, five miles long, which flows weſt from near None-ſuch, on the weſt of Bromham. It then continues half a mile farther, and receives another brook from Spy Park, 4¼ miles long, running in the ſame direction as the laſt, on the north of Sandridge Houſe.

The Avon then proceeds between Strowd and Lacock Abbey, where it receives, through Lacock, a ſmall brook, 4¼ miles long, from the north of Jaggard Houſe, on the ſouth of Corſham. It receives alſo from Corſham Houſe, another ſmall brook, paſſing on the north of Weſtrop, Thingley, and on the ſouth of Eaſton, through Notton, and paſſes on the ſouth of Lackham.

The Avon then proceeds through Rey Bridge, and three parts round Lackham, and coming from near Hartham, a ſmall brook, 4¼ miles long, which flows eaſt. It then waſhes the Ivy Houſe on the eaſt, and runs three parts round Chippenham, through the bridge of that town, where it receives a ſmall rivulet, which flows weſt from North End on the ſouth of Handen Huiſh. The Avon then proceeds a mile farther, and receives

The MARLEN RIVER, running weſterly 4¼ miles from the chalk hill, at Compton Baſſet, and Compton Houſe, through Stanley Bridge, paſſes cloſe on the north of Studley Farm, where it receives one of its branches, flowing in ſeveral ſtreams ſouth-weſt, 7¼ miles from the weſt of Cleeve Pipand, Tockenham Houſe and Highway.

The Marlen then continues cloſe on the eaſt of Studley Hill, through Studley Bridge, where it receives a ſtream, which flows north from the north of Hedington, through Whetham, and empties itſelf into a large piece

of water that traverſes Bowwood, and running into it another brook from the north of Holme Hill. It then croſſes Calne Town, where it receives another brook from two ſprings. One of them, the Panhill ſpring, runs from Cherhill, and the other, the Godwin's Head, flows from Colſton, and waſhing Blackland on the ſouth, then proceeds to its ſources.

The Avon continues a mile farther through Golloway's Bridge, and oppoſite Avon, it receives a ſmall brook, running eaſt on the north of Langley Houſe. It then proceeds through Chriſtian Malford Bridge, where it receives, a little farther, a brook in two ſtreams, one of which runs from Startley Pond, and traverſes Seagry Houſe. The other, four miles long, ſprings from Kingſton St. Michael, and waſhes Draycot Houſe on the ſouth. It then continues through Dantſey Bridge, half a mile farther, where the eaſt and weſt branches of the Avon are connected together.

The eaſt branch holds a north-eaſt and eaſt direction of 10¾ miles, coming in ſeveral rivulets from the range of chalk hills, and Cleeve Pipand Houſe, on the north of Baſſet Down, and Salthrop, a mile on the ſouth of Wotton Baſſet, through Brinkworth and Idover Bridges. It receives alſo a ſmall ſtream from the weſt of Tockenham Houſe, running cloſe on the north-weſt of Tockenham Wick.

The weſt branch then proceeds through Somerford Bridge, and a mile farther receives the Stanton Brook, flowing north-eaſt eight miles from Allington and Grettleton Houſe, on the north-weſt of Kingſton Houſe. A mile farther it receives

The Corſton Brook, which flows 8¼ miles in the ſame direction from the north of Littleton Draw, paſſing cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Weſt Park and Cole Park, through Corſton and Rodborn Bridges.

The Avon then continues cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Cow Mill, where it receives

The *Garſden Brook*, flowing north-eaſt, then ſouth-weſt, in three ſtreams, one of which, five miles long, runs from Bradon Pond, cloſe to Charlton and Park, through Cole Well, Milborn, and Garſden Bridges and Park, and forms an iſland. The ſecond, 5¼ miles long, runs from Mitborn Common, through Baker's Bridge, half a mile on the north of Brankworth, and falls on the weſt corner of Garſden, into that iſland. The third flows on the ſouth-weſt of Carſton Park, and runs into the ſame iſland at Milborn Bridge.

The Avon then proceeds to Malmſbury, where coming the two laſt of its branches, one of which, ſeven miles long, runs from a mile north-eaſt of Tetbury, cloſe on the eaſt of that town, and on the eaſt of Shipton Moine and Eſtcourt Houſes, and on the ſouth of Whitchurch. The other flowing eaſterly 10 miles on the ſouth of Malmſbury, from Badminton Park, &c. on the weſt of Allderton Houſe, paſſes cloſe on the ſouth of Great Sherſton, where it receives a ſmall brook from Dedmarton.

It then proceeds through Pinkney and Eaſtongrey Houſe, between which it receives a ſmall brook from Weſton Bert. It then croſſes the Foſs Road, and runs on the north of Foxley Park and Houſe, where it receives, on the eaſt of the latter, a ſmall brook running from Norton. It then continues on the ſouth of Hiam Park, and on the north of Burton Hill.

The Severn then continuing, receives, a little farther on, The *Elburn Gout*, from Southwell Park, and the New *Hoarmere Bank*; waſhes Chelſell Pill, (where there is a paſſage which leads to South Wales,) and receives into it a ſmall ſtream. It then proceeds to Auſt Paſſage, where the river is a mile and a quarter wide. Oppoſite to it, receives

The WAY RIVER, (ſo well deſcribed by Gilpin in his tour,) flowing ſouth-eaſt and ſouth, then ſouth-weſt, 130 miles, from Plynlimmon Hill, through delightful romantic vallies. It waſhes Chepſtow on the eaſt, and Monmouth on the ſouth-eaſt, where it receives two ſtreams on the ſouth of that town. One of theſe, 12¼ miles long, flows eaſterly from Lanvapley; the other,

The MANNOW RIVER, running from ſeveral ſtreams ſouth-eaſt, then north-eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt, 33 miles, from the north of Craſwell Court. It traverſes Monmouth Town, runs through Traget's Bridge, cloſe on the weſt of Kentchurch and Park, and half a mile farther receives

The *Doir River*, flowing 14 miles from the weſt of Dorſton, on the weſt of Morehampton Park, through Pontrilas Bridge, and half a mile on the north of that place, receives

The

The *Worme River*, 8¼ miles long, running ſouth from Haywood Foreſt. The Munno then proceeds to Alterinnes Mill, where it receives

The *Hothny River*, which flows ſouth, 11¼ miles, from Hateral Hill, through Lanehangel Bridge. The Munno then continues on the eaſt of Longtown, where it receives, on the ſouth of that place,

The *Olcon River*, paſſing on the weſt of the above village. It then proceeds in two ſtreams to its ſources. One is called

The *Eſel River*, 9¼ miles long, running on the eaſt of Michaelchurch Court.

The Way then waſhes Monmouth Town on the ſouth; proceeds winding cloſe on the weſt of Roſs, and on its courſe thither, receives, at Old Forge, near Marſtow,

The *Garran Brook*, which flows almoſt ſouth 13 miles from Gamber Spring, a mile on the eaſt of Meend Park; and receives two other ſtreams, one of which runs on the weſt of Pengethley Park, and the other,

The *Luke River*, runs ſouth. At Walford it receives another ſtream from Weſton, running weſt and ſouth ſix miles. The Way then runs winding, and receives, on the weſt of How Chapel,

The *Talnell Brook*, flowing almoſt ſouth 7¼ miles from Devereux Park. It then proceeds half a mile on the weſt of Holm-Lucy Court, Rotheras and Park, and receives, at Mordiford,

The LUGG RIVER, flowing 47 miles ſouth-eaſt, then eaſt and ſouth-eaſt from Llungunllo, in Radnorſhire; paſſes on the weſt of Knighton, at which village it receives a ſmall brook from Seager Hill, a mile ſouth of Stoke Edith. It then continues a mile farther, and receives

The FROME RIVER, holds a ſouth and ſouth-weſt direction of 24 miles from Collington, paſſing cloſe on the eaſt of Blamyard and Biſhop Frome, through five bridges. On the eaſt of Yarcle, it receives

The LODDEN RIVER, running ſouth 12 miles from Egdon Hill, through Eagleton Bridge. The Lugg then proceeds through Lugwardine and Luggbridge, where it receives a ſmall brook from Cowern Parva, Virgins and Laſton Bridges; waſhes Hampton Court and Park on the weſt, and continues through Eaton Bridge, where it receives, on the ſouth of it,

The ARROW RIVER, flowing ſouth, then north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt 29 miles from the ſouth of New Radnor, cloſe on the ſouth of Kingſton, where it receives the Black Brook from Radnorſhire, running on the north of Eywood, and cloſe on the north of Pembridge. The Lugg then traverſes the north of Leominſter, where it receives

The *Oney River*, which flows eaſt eight miles from Milton, on the ſouth of Shobdon Court. It then proceeds a mile on the weſt of Croft Park; runs through Kynſham Bridge, and a mile weſt of that place, receives

The *Endwell River*, running eaſt 14 miles from Radnor Foreſt, cloſe on the ſouth of New Radnor. It then proceeds to its ſources, paſſing cloſe on the north of Preſteign.

The Way then continues cloſe on the ſouth of Hereford, where it becomes the

Yazor Brook, which flows 7¼ miles in two ſtreams from Yazor and Lady Lift. It then proceeds on the north of Eaton, paſſes cloſe on the weſt of Mornington, where it receives a ſmall brook from Gannſtone, running ſouth, then on the eaſt of Mocceas, and cloſe on the eaſt of Bredwardine. A mile and a half farther it receives another ſmall brook from Wonton, on the eaſt of Newport, which flows ſouth five miles in two ſtreams.

The Way then continues, paſſes cloſe on the north of Hay-town, where it enters Wales, and proceeds on the north of Gwernevett, where it becomes a ſmall brook. It then waſhes Buallt on the north, where it receives a ſtream from the north of Dole Goch, flowing eaſterly 22 miles. A mile farther it receives two ſtreams,

The *Whefry River*, which flows ſouth-eaſt 11 miles, and the

Ithon River, in ſeveral ſtreams, running ſoutherly 24¼ miles from the border of Montgomeryſhire, and paſſes on the weſt of Abby Cwm Hir. It then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Rhyadergowy, and on the ſouth of that town, receives

The *Elan* and *Clarwen* Rivers, one of which flows five miles eaſterly, and the other almoſt ſouth from the north of Ta-y Rhoſe, on the ſouth of Nantwillt. Both theſe join in one ſtream, and flow together. The Way then proceeds to its ſources.

The Severn then continues, and receives a brook, which runs on the north of Thornbury, and ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, on its way to the weſt of Berkeley, where it receives, on the ſouth of that town, a ſtream running in two branches north-eaſt, 12 miles, from Hawkeſbury, cloſe on the eaſt of Wickwar; the ſecond from the ſame place, flowing on the ſouth of Alderley; the third from Laſborough, paſſes on the ſouth of Newark, and on the ſouth-eaſt of Wooton under Edge; the fourth from Tortwerth Park; and the fifth, or upper branch, runs from the weſt of Kingſcote, and paſſes on the ſouth of Darnſley, between Berkeley Caſtle and Whimly Park, where they are both united into one ſtream. On the oppoſite ſide of the river it receives ſeveral ſtreams from Dean Foreſt. One of theſe runs through Lidney, and another, eight miles long, runs ſouth through Blackney.

The Severn then proceeds, winding cloſe to Newnham, and on its way thither, receives a ſmall brook, in two ſtreams, one of which runs ſix miles on the eaſt of Durſley, and the other from the north of Chepington, on the ſouth of Miching Hampton and Leonard Stanley, through Spring Park. It then continues to Weſtbury, and receives a ſmall brook from ſeveral ſtreams, running almoſt ſouth. The Severn then proceeds to Whitminſter, where it receives

The *Stroud River*, flowing eaſterly 20 miles from two ſtreams, one paſſing cloſe on the ſouth of Stroud, from the eaſt of Nettlecomb, and the other from Cranham, on the ſouth of Whitcomb Park. It then proceeds to Glouceſter, and receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note on its way thither, which run north-weſt, one from Rudcombe, and the other from the north of the ſame place. A mile weſt of that city it receives

The LIDDEN RIVER, flowing almoſt ſouth 23 miles from the eaſt of Acton, on the weſt border of Worceſterſhire, and paſſing the weſt of Hope End, Ledbury, on the north-eaſt of the Vice, Rudford and Higham, where it falls into the Iſle of Alney. It receives alſo a ſmall ſtream from Upton, running eaſterly, paſſes cloſe on the north of Newent. It then waſhes Glouceſter on the weſt, where it becomes two ſtreams which flow ſix miles north-weſt, one from Prinkaſh, and the other from near Lackhampton. It then flows into two branches, which form the Iſle of Alney, and run through three bridges. On its way to Tewkſbury, receives two ſtreams; one of which runs weſt 10½ miles from Charlton Ring, cloſe on the ſouth of Cheltenham; and the other north-weſt from the ſame town, eight miles, and paſſing cloſe on the ſouth of Tewkſbury. It has alſo ſeveral other ſtreams of little note. Cloſe on the north of the latter town it receives

The UPPER AVON, which traverſes Warwickſhire, and runs 69½ miles ſouth-weſt from the Yellow Limeſtone Ridge, on the border of Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire, one of the higheſt ſpots in England, near which the Welland, Soar, Nen, Cherwell, and Ouſe have their riſe. As it proceeds to its ſources, it receives ſeveral rivers and many brooks of little note. On the weſt of Taddington it receives a ſmall brook; and proceeds on the ſouth of Deffield, where

The *Bone River* holds a ſouthern direction of 23 miles from the weſt of Hewel Grange and Bentley, paſſes on the weſt of Perſhore Town, where it receives a brook from Martin Huſſingtree, 12 miles long, paſſing on the eaſt of Spetchley. It then traverſes the ſouth of Perſhore Town, and a mile farther receives a ſmall brook from Upton, ſix miles long. It then continues three parts round Eveſham, where it receives, from Taddington,

The *Chill River*, which flows north 6½ miles. A mile farther it becomes another ſtream, running north-weſt nine miles from Broadway and Snowhill. It then proceeds to Sawford, where it receives

The *Alne River*, holding a ſouth-weſt direction of 23½ miles in ſeveral ſtreams from Nuthurſt, on the eaſt of Umberſlade; paſſing cloſe on the eaſt of Alceſter it receives a brook from the ſouth of Beoley and Old Borrow, running on the north-eaſt of Skilts, and on the weſt of Inſley Park. It then proceeds to Alne Parva, where it receives a branch from Hinch Bridge, and continues to Wotton Weven, where it receives another branch, paſſing cloſe on the eaſt of Henley.

The

The Avon then proceeds close on the south of Bitford, and on the south-east of Stratford upon Avon, where it receives, two miles east of that town,

The STOUR RIVER, flowing north-west 16 miles from the east of Long Compton, close on the east of Shipton. It receives also several other small streams; one of which runs from near Compton Wineyard, passing on the south of Honington; another runs from Brails and Swacliff; and a third from near Campden, proceeds close on the north of Northwick Park; and several other brooks of little note.

The Avon then continues to Warwick and Castle, on the west of Charlcot, and passing close on the south of that place, receives, from several springs near Radway, a stream, 12 miles long, flowing close on the south of Kington and Walton d'Evile. On the north of Charlcot it receives also another stream from Leighthorne, six miles long. It then continues near to Sherburn, and receives a brook from Smithfield, five miles long, running easterly and south. Two miles farther it receives, from Hatton, a fourth brook, which flows south-east six miles. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives a fifth brook, which runs north-west 10 miles from Kington and Chesterton House.

The Avon then washes Warwick Town on the east, and a mile and a half farther it becomes

The LEAME RIVER, flowing easterly 26 miles from Ashby Ledgers and Lodge, three miles on the north and west of Daventry, and from Hillidon, and the east of Shuckburgh, through Lemington. On the east of Radford it receives a small brook from Harberbury, running west and north seven miles; and half a mile west of Marton it receives another branch, flowing westerly and north 16½ miles from the east of Warmleighton, on the east of Itchington, and a mile and a half west of Southam, where it receives, through that town,

The *Cattle Brook*, running west five miles from the south of Stockton. The Avon then proceeds to Melverton, where it receives, on the east of that place, a small brook from Wedgnock Park, and then continues to Stonley, where it receives

The *Saw River*, flowing southerly 14½ miles from several streams. The first of these runs from the north-east of Cesterover; the second from Hopsford and Shilton; the third, 11 miles long, from Astley and the east of Birchley Place; the fourth from the east of Alspath Hall, which flows south-east 7½ miles; and the fifth, which runs easterly 7½ miles from Honiley and Heseley.

The Severn then proceeds a mile farther, and receives a small brook, six miles long, running south from Crome Park. It then continues on the east of Pall Court and Park, where it receives, a little north of that place, a small brook flowing easterly six miles from the east of Malvern Hill, in three streams; one of these runs on the south of Welland, and the other two on the south of Birts and Castle Morton. It then continues close on the north-east of Upton, and proceeds to Worcester Bridge. On its way thither it receives, on the west side, several small streams. One of these runs from Little Malvern and Malvern-Wood Common, in three streams, through Upton Town; the second runs from Barnard's-Green Pool, close on the east of Maddresfield; a third comes from Stirridge, on the east border of Herefordshire, through Gallowend Green; and the fourth a mile north of Powick.

The TEME RIVER flowing south-east in a winding direction, 65 miles from the south-east border of Montgomeryshire, five miles on the south-east of Newtown, forms the boundary of Salop, Radnor, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, through Powick Bridge. Near the latter it receives a small stream, running almost south 8½ miles. It then proceeds close on the south of Cotheridge, where it receives

The *Cradley River*, which flows almost north, then north-east, 6½ miles from the Malvern Hills, and on the east of Hope End, through Stifford Bridge, and receives, on the west side, several small brooks of little note.

The Teme then continues through Knightwick Bridge, where it receives a small stream from Lea, eight miles long, running almost south. It then continues close on the east of Ham Castle and Stratford Place; and near Rochford, receives

The *Rea River*, flowing almoſt ſouth 21 miles from the eaſt of Stanton Long, running three parts round Chelſbury, and divides Worceſter from Shropſhire.

The Teme then continues cloſe on the north of Tenbury, where it receives a ſmall brook, ſeven miles long, which runs north-weſt in two ſtreams from Stoke Bliſs, &c. through Kyre Park. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives another brook, which flows almoſt ſouth from the north of Stoketown, 12 miles long. On its way to Ludlow it receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note from Herefordſhire, waſhes that town on the ſouth and eaſt, and Ludlow Park on the north-weſt, and running three parts round Ludlow, receives

The *Corve River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt and almoſt ſouth 14 miles, from two miles ſouth of Wenlock. It then continues through Oakley Park, where it receives, on the eaſt of Bromfield,

The *Quanny Brook*, flowing weſt and almoſt ſouth 22 miles from Cond, on the north of Pickford Park, through Candover Park, and paſſes cloſe on the weſt of Church Stretton. Two miles on the north of Newton Caſtle it receives

The *Overs River*, running ſouth-weſt, then ſouth-eaſt, 9¼ miles, from the weſt of Still. It receives, on the ſouth of Tell Hampton,

The *Strand Brook*, which runs ſouth-weſt 8¼ miles from Patton. The Teme then proceeds cloſe to Leintwardine, where it receives, a mile weſt of that place,

The *Clun River*, flowing ſouth, then eaſt and ſouth, five miles, in three ſtreams from Edenhope, on the border of Montgomeryſhire. Half a mile on the eaſt of Purſlow it receives

The *Kemp Brook*, running four miles from the north of Walcot Park. The Teme then continues on the north of Brompton Park, waſhes the north of Knighton Town, and proceeds to its ſources.

The Severn then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Worceſter, four miles farther, and receives the

Shalwarp River, flowing ſouth-weſt 16 miles from Chadewick, cloſe on the eaſt of Broomſgrove, and on the north of Droitwych Town, where it receives a brook from Hanbury. On the eaſt of Droitwych it receives two other ſtreams, which run almoſt ſouth 8¼ miles from Derdett and Weſt Foxberry, and half a mile on both ſides of Weſtwood Park.

The Severn then continuing receives, on its way to Bewdley, ſeveral brooks, one of which runs eaſt from G. Wetley Court; the ſecond from the ſouth of Walton Hill, running ſouth-weſt 10 miles through Hartlebury Park; and the third runs ſouth-eaſt ſix miles from Rock and Mickle Caſtle, cloſe on the north of Glaſshampton. It then continues to Mitton, where it receives

The *Stour River*, running ſouth 27 miles in two ſtreams. One of theſe flows north and eaſt on the eaſt of Wolverhampton, and on the north of Pool Hall, and on its way thither forms three iſlands. The other runs weſt 9¼ miles from the north-eaſt of Hales Owen, cloſe on Stourbridge Town and Pretwood, and receives ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams of little note, on the north of the laſt place, which run ſouth-weſt on the north and ſouth of Himley Hall. On the other ſide it receives another brook, 4¼ miles long, which runs eaſt in two branches on the north of Envill and Hall, and on the ſouth of Meer. It croſſes Kidderminſter, and cloſe on the north of that town receives two ſmall ſtreams, one of which, the

Clent Brook, 5¼ miles long, runs almoſt weſt from Watton Hill and Hagley Park, through Hurcout Houſe. The other flows ſouth-eaſt 4¼ miles on the eaſt of Brackley. It receives alſo another brook, ſix miles long, coming from the north of Mount Sion, and on the north-eaſt of Calcutt Manor.

The Severn then proceeds through Bewdley, and on its way thither receives two ſmall brooks of little note. It then continues through Bridgenorth, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on its way to that town. A mile from thence it receives

The *Dowles Brook*, flowing ſouth-eaſt 7¼ miles from Watton. The ſecond, like the former, eight miles long, runs from Chetton; and the third, in the ſame direction, runs 10 miles from the ſouth of Much Wenlock and Burton. On the eaſt ſide it receives the *Alan Brook*, which runs weſt 3¼ miles. The Severn then proceeds

ceeds to Shrewſbury, on the eaſt of Cond Park, cloſe on the ſouth of Colebrook Dale, and a mile north of Bridgenorth Town receives

The *Worf River*, flowing almoſt ſouth, then weſt and eaſt 19¼ miles, in two ſtreams, from the north-eaſt of Dunnington and Burlington, through Sheriff Hales, and on the ſouth of Davenport. A mile on the eaſt of the laſt place it receives a brook, five miles long, in two ſtreams, one of which runs ſouth-weſt five miles from Snowdon Pool, and ſeveral ponds at Pateſhull. The other branch flows from the weſt of Richthorn, a mile weſt of Leaton. The Worf receives alſo near Grindle, a ſmall brook from Shifnal, &c. five miles long.

It then continues to Adney, and receives the Wenlock Brook, four miles long, from Wenlock Town. It then proceeds to Shenton, and receives from Holt Preen the Hughley, eight miles long, coming north-eaſt on the eaſt of Belſerdine. It then continues to Creſſage, croſſes Atcham, and receives, on the ſouth of that place,

The TERN RIVER, holding a ſouth-weſt direction of 30 miles from Maer in Staffordſhire, cloſe on the weſt of Oakleyon, the eaſt of Tunſtall, and the ſouth of Drayton Town, where it receives a brook, from the ſouth-weſt of Brough, running weſt, cloſe on the eaſt of Tern Hill, where it receives, on the ſouth of that place, a ſmall brook, five miles long, from the ſouth of Aſh, coming ſouth-eaſt. It then proceeds on the eaſt of Bolas, where it receives, cloſe on the ſouth of that place,

The SLEEPY MEESE RIVER, from a mile eaſt of Weſton under Lizard and Park, and Wite Sitch, flowing north-eaſt and weſterly 19¼ miles through Aqualate Meer, where it receives two ſmall brooks, one of which, from Nerbury Manor, runs cloſe on the north of Chetwin. It then continues to Tern, where it receives the *Newport Brook*, running weſterly eight miles through Newport Town. It then continues to Walcot, where it receives the

RODON RIVER, which flows almoſt ſouth 20¼ miles from two ſtreams. One of theſe runs from the eaſt of Tilſlock, and the other from the ſouth of Bettisfield Park, cloſe on the ſouth of Wem and Younćte, a mile on the eaſt of Preſton Hall, and continues through Ice Bridge, on the eaſt of Shawbury, and High Ercall Park.

The Severn then proceeds three parts round Shrewſbury, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and receives, on the eaſt ſide,

The *Meal River*, flowing north-eaſt 12¼ miles in three ſtreams. Two of theſe run from Stiperſtones Hill, and the other from the long mountains, through Hanwood. On the ſouth of the ſame town it receives

The *Rea River*, running north-eaſt 17 miles from Trelyſtan, and has ſeveral branches of little note.

The Severn then proceeds cloſe on the weſt of Berwick, and winds half a mile round the Iſle, where it receives

The PERRY RIVER, holding a ſouth-eaſt direction of 18¼ miles from Aberville River, on the north of Oſweſtry, flowing on the north-eaſt of Whittington, and cloſe on the eaſt of Ryton and Adcot Hall. The Severn then continues to Melverley, where it receives

The VIRNWY RIVER, flowing 51 miles almoſt north-eaſt and eaſt from Llynwyddion, &c. on the border of Merionethſhire. It waſhes Llanymynech on the ſouth, and two miles farther receives

The *Tanad River*, which flows 18 miles eaſt and ſouth from Trimyſarn and Pennant, through Llangynnog and Llangedwin. It receives four ſtreams, running ſouth-eaſt, one of which flows from Cader Terwyn; the ſecond, the *Rhaidr River*, ſix miles long, runs through Llanrhacadr; the third from Llangadwaldr, &c. and ſeveral other brooks of little note. The Virnwy then continues to Llanſantffraid, where it receives a ſtream, coming weſt cloſe on the north-weſt of Llanfyllin, 9¼ miles long, from the mouth of Llanfihangel, and has a branch which runs in the ſame direction 5¼ miles, cloſe on the ſouth of Nantymeichied Hall. It then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Myfod, and a mile farther receives two branches, the upper one runs ſouth-eaſt 19 miles from Bwlch-y-Pawl, through Llwydiarth Park, and cloſe on the weſt of Plas Delanog, and the ſouth of Dolobren, and has ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note. The lower branch proceeds to its ſources at Llyngwddion, through Llangadfan, on the weſt of Llanerfyl and Llanfair. At Llangadfran it receives

The *Twrch River*, running ſouth-eaſt 8¼ miles.

The Severn then continues half a mile on the eaſt of Pool to Berhiw, where it receives two ſtreams:

The *Rhiew River*, flowing eaſterly 18 miles from Llyn Mawr on the eaſt of Gowres; and

The *Camlet River*, eight miles long, running north from Church Stoke, and eaſt from Marton Pool. The Severn then waſhes Newton on the north, and proceeds four miles farther, where it receives a ſtream, 12 miles long, flowing on the ſouth of Carno. It then continues on the eaſt of Park, and receives another branch which runs eaſt cloſe on the ſouth of Trefeglwys. It then proceeds through Llanydloes, where it comes in two ſtreams, one from Plinlimmon Hill, and the other from near Glas Llyn, cloſe on the ſouth of Glynn. Beſides the above rivers, the Severn receives alſo ſeveral brooks of little note.

The northern coaſt of the BRISTOL CHANNEL or SEVERN SEA *then proceeds north-weſt in a winding direction* along Monmouthſhire and the ſouth of Wales, from the way to St. David's Head, which abounds with havens and bays. It receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note on its way to Goldcliff, as the St. Peri Pill, Callicot Pill, Under Pill, * Magor Pill, Monk-Ditch Pill, and Goldcliff, all of which run ſouth. On the ſouth of Newport it receives

The USK RIVER, flowing ſouth-eaſt and almoſt ſouth 61 miles from Uſk Head, cloſe on the border of Caermarthenſhire. It is navigable to the ſouth of Uſk. A mile from its mouth it receives

The *Elwy River*, running ſouth, then ſouth-eaſt 22¼ miles through Old Park, and receives, a mile eaſt of Riſea,

The *Sorrwy River*, which flows ſouth 16 miles on the eaſt of Penllyn, and ſeveral other brooks of little note from the ſouth border of Brecknockſhire.

The Uſk then runs cloſe on the eaſt of Newport, and cloſe on the ſouth of Caer Leon, where it receives

The *Avon River*, holding a ſouth direction of 18 miles, cloſe on the eaſt of the ſame town and Pontypool.

It then continues cloſe on the weſt of Uſk Town, where it receives a ſmall ſtream from Trelleg, 10 miles long, running weſt; and half a mile on the weſt of Abergaveny it receives a ſmall ſtream, the

Gaveny River, 7¼ miles long, running weſt. It then enters Brecknock, and receives a ſtream from the ſouth of Gwernevett, 14¼ miles long, which runs ſouth. The Uſk then proceeds cloſe on the north of Crickhowel, and a little farther receives a ſmall brook in the ſame direction as the former. It then continues to Brecon, waſhes that town on the ſouth, and on its way to its ſources receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note. Thoſe on the north ſide run eaſterly, and the *Senny River*, with three others, run north from the ſouth ſide.

The coaſt then proceeds to Cardiff, where it receives, two miles on the eaſt of that town,

The *Rumney River*, flowing almoſt ſouth, then winds eaſt and ſouth-weſt, and ſouth between the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The coaſt then continues a mile on the ſouth of that town, where it receives

The TAVE RIVER, flowing 34 miles almoſt ſouth, in two ſtreams, from the Eltid mountains, on the ſouth of Brecon. It is navigable part of the way, and runs cloſe on the eaſt of Landaff, and on the weſt of Cardiff. It receives ſeveral ſtreams, the moſt remarkable of which is

The *Cunnon River*, which runs ſouth-eaſt 13¾ miles. The coaſt then continues ſouth-weſt round Scilly Iſle, and on its way receives

The *Elay River*, flowing ſouth, then eaſt and ſouth-eaſt 15 miles from Llantriſſent. The coaſt then proceeds weſt, between the former iſland and Barny Iſle, to Breakſea Point, where it receives

The *Cowbridge River*, which flows ſouth 10 miles, cloſe on the eaſt of that town. It then waſhes St. Donant's Caſtle, and proceeding north-weſt between Skuſker Iſle, a mile northward receives

The *Ogmore* and *Venney* Rivers, flowing 18 miles almoſt ſouth through Bridgend and both the Younſteds, a mile from the mouth, and receive ſeveral other ſtreams of little note. It then proceeds two miles on the weſt of Margan Park, and receives, on its way to Briton Ferry, the Avon, which runs ſouth-weſt 16 miles from the north of Corrwe Vuchan. At the laſt-mentioned Ferry it receives

* In the middle of the Severn, facing Undy Pill, is ſituated the Denny.

The

The NEATH RIVER, which is navigable part of the way, and runs 24 miles ſouth-weſt, in two ſtreams, from the *Lea* and *Traughath Rivers*, on the ſouth of Senny, cloſe on the weſt of Neath, and receives ſeveral other branches of little note. The coaſt proceeds weſt, then eaſterly to on Muonble Point, and a mile on the ſouth of Swanſey, cloſe on the eaſt of that town, receives

The *Tawy River*, holding a ſouth-weſt direction of 25½ miles from the north of Capel Calwen, and runs on both ſides of Forreſt. The coaſt then turns round the laſt point, and winding weſt round Caſwell, Oxwick *Bays*, and *Point*, to *Port-Inon Point*, receives, on its way, other two ſmall ſtreams. It then proceeds north-weſt and north-eaſt round *Worm's Head*, and Holmes, to Whitford Point, where it receives

The LWGHOR RIVER, flowing almoſt ſouth and then weſt 22½ miles from the Blackmore mountains, into an eſtuary of two miles wide, and ſeven miles long, running cloſe on the weſt of Llwghor; and ſouth-weſt of Llanelly it receives

The *Dulas* and *Amon Rivers*, on the eaſt ſide from the ſame mountains, and ſeveral other branches of little note. The coaſt then proceeds round Kidwelly Point, where it receives two ſtreams coming ſouth-weſt 14 miles. One of theſe runs cloſe on the north of Kidwelly, and the other a mile on the ſouth.

The coaſt then proceeds weſt to Caermarthen Bar, where it receives

The TOWY RIVER, holding a ſouth, then ſouth-weſt and almoſt ſouth direction of 55 miles from the Black Mountains on the north of Dole Goch, on the eaſt border of Cardiganſhire, and falls into a large eſtuary of five miles long, and almoſt a mile wide, and is navigable to Caermarthen, which it waſhes on the ſouth-eaſt. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note; and two miles weſt of that town it receives a ſtream coming weſt and ſouth-weſt 13 miles and a half. Five miles farther it receives

The *Cothy River*, flowing ſouth-weſt 26 miles from the weſt of Reſcob Foreſt, and has ſeveral other branches of little note.

The Towy then runs cloſe on the north-weſt of Golden Grove, and on the ſouth of Llandilo-vawr and Newton, where it receives the Kennen River, running weſt and north nine miles. It then proceeds on the weſt of Langadoc, where it receives a ſmall ſtream through that town. It then continues on the eaſt of Abermarles, and a mile on the eaſt of Llanymddvory, where it receives, cloſe on the eaſt of that town, a ſmall ſtream, nine miles long, running on the weſt of Glanbrane Park. The Towy then continues through Reſcob Foreſt in two ſtreams to its ſources. Beſides the above rivers it has ſeveral other ſmall branches of little note. It then turns round Llanſtopham Point, and receives

The TAVE RIVER, flowing almoſt ſouth, then ſouth-eaſt 24 miles from the mountains, on the ſouth of Newcaſtle, and falls into an eſtuary of a mile and a quarter wide, and three miles long. It waſhes Laugharn on the eaſt, and receives ſeveral ſtreams running ſouth. The coaſt then continues to Hen Caſtle, then ſouth, and waſhes Tenley, where it receives a creek on the ſouth of that town, which runs eaſt four miles. It then proceeds on the weſt of St. Margaret's and Caldy Iſlands, along Leadſtep Bay and Point, then weſt and ſouth-weſt round *Stackpole Head*, waſhes Broad Haven, and continues round *St. Gowen's Point*, and then north-weſt of Skemar Iſle, then along Puſtater Bay, Head of Man, Freſh-water Bay, and Sheppe Iſle, where it runs into

The *Milford Haven*, a large eſtuary, almoſt two miles wide at its mouth, and 17 miles long, which in capacious enough to contain the whole navy of Britain at once, were proper care employed to render it fit for that purpoſe. It is ſituated between the mouth of the St. George's and Briſtol Channels, and commands the entrance of both. It has ſeveral conſiderable bays and inlets, and is navigable to within a mile and a half of Haverfordweſt, 21 miles from its mouth, and receives two branches.

The *Congledoe River*, flowing in ſeveral ſtreams almoſt ſouth nine miles from St. Catherine's and Llanſlynan, cloſe on the eaſt of Haverfordweſt to its junction with

The *Cleddy River*, which flows almoſt ſouth-weſt 13½ miles in ſeveral ſtreams from near Llandito, a mile on the weſt of Narbarth. The coaſt then proceeds to CARNELS POINT, in the Iſle of Angleſea, along ST.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, through Merlas Bay, on the eaſt of Stokum, Gateholm, Skomar, and Greſholm Iſlands, continues eaſt, then north-eaſt and eaſt, then north and afterwards weſt on the ſouth of St. Davids', and round ST. BRIDE'S BAY, eight miles and half wide, and nine miles deep. On the north ſide it receives ſeveral brooks of little note. It then proceeds north to ST. DAVID'S HEAD, the ſecond promontory on this weſterly coaſt, then north between Raſey Iſle, and the Biſhop and his Clerks, along Port Llyſkee and *Whiteſand Bay*; turns that promontory, and winding north-eaſt and north along Aberpoilt Haven, Aberitby Bay, Abervelin Haven, turns round Stumble Head, and continuing eaſt runs into Fiſhguard, where it receives, on the eaſt of that town, a ſmall river which runs north-weſt 7½ miles. It then continues into Newport Bay, where it receives

The *Thefern River*, which flows ſouth-weſt and almoſt weſt, cloſe on the north of Newport Town, and receives ſeveral ſmall brooks of little note. The coaſt then proceeds north-eaſt along Aberkibor Haven; then eaſt round Pen Kemeys Point, and receives

The *Tivy River*, flowing ſouth-weſt, then weſt and north-weſt 54 miles from Pentre Rheed, nine miles on the north of Tregaron. It waſhes that town on the weſt, Llanpiter on the ſouth, Newcaſtle and Rillgeran on the north, and Cardigan on the ſouth, and receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note on its way to its ſources. The coaſt then proceeds north between Cardigan Iſle, round Mount's Head; then eaſt and north-eaſt round New-Key Point; and then eaſt and north-eaſt two miles on the north of Llanarth. Five miles and a half from the laſt point it receives

The *Iron River*, running ſouth, then north-weſt 17½ miles from the north of Blaynpenel Chap. It then continues two miles ſouth of Aberyſtwith, and receives

The YSTWITH RIVER, holding a weſterly direction of 24½ miles from the head of the Yſtwith, on the ſouth-weſt border of Montgomeryſhire, through the weſt of Croſſwood.

The coaſt then continues almoſt north along Cardigan Bay, and cloſe to Aberyſtwith, where it receives

The RHEIDIEL or RIDOT RIVER, coming ſouth-weſt and weſt 20 miles from Plinlimmon Hill. It then continues to Aberdovey, where it receives

The DOVEY flowing weſt 34½ miles from Bwlchygroſſes, and falls into a large eſtuary from one mile and a quarter to two miles and a quarter wide, and five miles and a half long. It runs three-quarters of a mile on the ſouth of Machynlleth, and receives ſeveral ſtreams, the moſt remarkable of which, 10 miles long, runs ſouth through Aberlleeney; the ſecond runs from Glas Llyn, near Plinlimmon Hill, 9½ miles; the third runs almoſt north, then north-weſt 15 miles from near the ſame place, through Llanbrynmair. The coaſt then proceeds a mile of Towyn, where it receives

The *Deſunny River* from Llytrigaienyr, flowing ſouth-weſt 17½ miles, cloſe on the north-weſt of Talyllyn. It receives ſeveral other brooks of little note on its way to Bermaw or Barmouth, where it receives

The AVONVAWR RIVER, which flows ſouth-weſt 21½ miles from Drwſynantucha, near the head of the Dee, and falls into an eſtuary upwards of a mile in breadth, and five miles long, and proceeds through Barmouth Harbour, cloſe on the north of Dolgelly, where it receives

The *Bery River*, running 13½ miles ſouth from ſeveral ſtreams.

The coaſt continuing receives, on its way to Harleeh Town, ſeveral rivulets of little note, the moſt remarkable of which is

The *Atro River*. This rivulet, which has an eſtuary of half a mile wide, and 2½ miles long, runs eaſterly 10 miles from three ſtreams at Llyn Howel, through Llanbedr. It then continues half a mile on the weſt of the former town, and two miles farther receives

The DWRYD RIVER, flowing in two ſtreams, and connected at one eſtuary of a mile and a quarter wide. The lower branch runs from Llynymorwynion and Llynconcloy, in two ſtreams, almoſt weſt 16½ miles, and falls into the Traeth Bach, a wide eſtuary above half a mile broad and 4½ miles long. The upper branch runs ſouth-eaſt 16 miles from two miles north of Llyn Gwinedd, through Llyny-ddinas and Beddgelert, and falls into the ſame

ſame eſtuary, through Traelh Mawr, which is three-quarters of a mile wide, and five miles long, and receives ſeveral brooks of little note.

The coaſt then proceeds weſterly, cloſe to Cricceth Town, and three miles farther receives a ſtream which flows in two branches 8½ miles ſouth. One of theſe runs cloſe on the ſouth of Dolbenmaen. It then continues to Pwllheli Harbour, where it receives

The SOEN RIVER, which runs winding ſouth-weſt, then eaſt and almoſt ſouth, then eaſt 13 miles through Abereirch, and cloſe on the eaſt of Pwllheli Town, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, running eaſterly eight miles, from half a mile eaſt of Llandidwen, and ſeveral other brooks of little note.

The coaſt then continues through St. Tudwal's Road, where it receives a ſmall river which runs eaſterly 8½ miles through Aberſoch. It then continues a mile on the eaſt of Pudwal's Iſlands, turns round Wylfa Point, and proceeds along Ceiriad Road, and Hell's Mouth, on the north of Ynis, Gwyland, cloſe on Aberdaron. It then turns Penycil; proceeds through the ſound 1½ miles on the north of Bardſey Iſland; turns LHYN POINT, and continues north-eaſt to the ſtraits of Menai. On its way thither it runs cloſe on the weſt of Newen, Clynnog, and Fawr, and receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note, the moſt remarkable of which runs eaſt through Llynniau, Nantllee, and Llanllyſni. It then proceeds along Caernarvon Bay, where it runs into

The STRAITS OF MANAI, through the SWILLY, which ſeparates the Iſle of Angleſea on the north-eaſt, from Caernarvonſhire on the ſouth-eaſt. Theſe ſtraits are from one to half a mile wide, and 17 miles long. A mile from the weſt mouth it receives

The *Correa River*, flowing north-weſt, then eaſt and north 12 miles from Llyn-y-gader, through Bettws, 2½ miles from the ſea. It waſhes Caernarfon or Caernarvon, where it receives, cloſe on the ſouth-weſt of that town,

The *Seint River*, coming north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt 13 miles from Snowdon, cloſe on the north-eaſt of Dolbadern Caſtle. It then enters the Iſle of Angleſea, and proceeds north-eaſt round Llanddwyn Abbey, and a little farther receives

The KEVENEY RIVER, running ſouth-eaſt 9½ miles from Llanffinnan, through a large eſtuary of a mile wide, and four miles long. It then continues on, and receives four ſtreams which run ſouth-eaſt: one, 5½ miles long, from Llanchriſtiotis; the ſecond, 5½ miles long, through Aberffraw; the third, five miles long, from Gwalchmai; and the fourth from the ſouth-eaſt of Llanerchymedd, falls into Cymmyran Bay, through a ſtrait, flowing from north to ſouth in a winding direction, forming ſeveral inlets, and coming into it a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouth-weſt ſix miles from the ſouth of Llanflewyn. The coaſt then continues along Holy-Head Iſland, and on its way forms ſeveral creeks. It then recedes eaſt, waſhes Holy-Head Town, and continuing north along Bulkley's Bay to CARMEL'S POINT, turns that point and recedes eaſt to Aclianus's Point. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſmall ſtreams and forms ſeveral inlets of little note. It then turns the laſt-mentioned point, and runs half a mile on the north of Amlwch. It then continues half a mile on the weſt of Inis Gadarn, and oppoſite to it receives a ſmall ſtream flowing ſouth, then north-eaſt 5½ miles from Paris Mountains, through Dulas, and falls into a wide eſtuary; and on its way round Red-Wharff Bay receives ſeveral brooks of little note. It then continues eaſterly to Trwyndu Point, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, oppoſite to which, is ſituated Prieſholme Iſland.

The coaſt then opens a wide mouth, 3½ miles broad, and 5½ miles long, to admit water into the ſtraits of Menai. It then proceeds ſouth-eaſt inland, along Croſs Road, and waſhes Beaumaris on the eaſt on its way to Bangor, ſituated on the eaſt of Menai Straits. It runs on the north and eaſt of the laſt-mentioned city, and receives two ſmall rivers, one of which flows four miles almoſt north from Pentir. The other,

The OGWEN RIVER, runs 9½ miles almoſt north from Llyn Idwral and Llyn Ogwen, &c. cloſe on the eaſt of Llandygan. It then proceeds north-eaſt to Great Orme's Head, and on its way thither receives, beſides ſeveral brooks of little note,

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The coaſt then continues through St. Tudwal's Road, where it receives a ſmall river which runs eaſterly 8½ miles through Aberſoch. It then continues a mile on the eaſt of Pudwal's Iſlands, turns round Wylſa Point, and proceeds along Ceiriad Road, and Hell's Mouth, on the north of Ynis, Gwyland, cloſe on Aberdaron. It then turns Penycil; proceeds through the ſound 1½ miles on the north of Bardſey Iſland; turns LHYN POINT, and continues north-eaſt to the ſtraits of Menai. On its way thither it runs cloſe on the weſt of Newen, Clynnog, and Fawr, and receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note, the moſt remarkable of which runs eaſt through Llynniau, Nantllee, and Llanllyſni. It then proceeds along Caernarvon Bay, where it runs into

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The coaſt then opens a wide mouth, 3½ miles broad, and 5½ miles long, to admit water into the ſtraits of Menai. It then proceeds ſouth-eaſt inland, along Croſs Road, and waſhes Beaumaris on the eaſt on its way to Bangor, ſituated on the eaſt of Menai Straits. It runs on the north and eaſt of the laſt-mentioned city, and receives two ſmall rivers, one of which flows four miles almoſt north from Pentir. The other,

The OGWEN RIVER, runs 9½ miles almoſt north from Llyn Idwral and Llyn Ogwen, &c. cloſe on the eaſt of Llandygan. It then proceeds north-eaſt to Great Orme's Head, and on its way thither receives, beſides ſeveral brooks of little note,

The CONWAY RIVER, which holds a north-eaſt, then north-weſt and almoſt north direction of 27 miles from Llyn Conwy, and has ſeveral ſmall ſtreams coming on each ſide. The town of Conway is waſhed on the eaſt, and Llanrwſt on the ſouth-weſt, and receives, on the north of Capel Garmon,

The *Llugway River*, running 10¼ miles eaſterly, in two ſtreams, from the eaſt of Llanberris, through Llyniaurcapel-cerrig, and from Fſynnon, Llygwy, &c. The coaſt then continues round Great Orme's Head, and proceeds eaſterly to point of Air. On its way thither it receives ſeveral ſmall brooks of little note, and

The CLWYD RIVER, flowing almoſt north-weſt in two ſtreams, 23¼ miles from Pwll-y-bi and Berwen. The weſtern branch traverſes Ruthian, and the other runs a mile on the eaſt of the ſame town, a mile north of which they both unite. It continues on the weſt of Cotton Hall, on the eaſt of Lleweny, and the weſt of Pont Ryffyh, Llanerch, St. Aſaph, and Rhyddlan; and receives, on the ſouth of the laſt place, a ſtream from Bruk Kilm, running north-weſt, and almoſt eaſt 7¼ miles, cloſe on the ſouth of Newmarket. A mile farther it receives

The *Elwy River*, flowing from ſeveral ſprings north-eaſt and almoſt eaſt, then north 25 miles from the ſouth-weſt of Gwytherin and Chwthlyn, On the ſouth of Commes, Hafodunos, Grathewin, Bronhaylogh, on the ſouth and north of Llanfair, Dolhaiarn, on the north of Plaſiſa, Tanygaer, and the ſouth of Ceſn, Plaſcoch, and cloſe on the weſt of the city of St. Aſaph. Two miles weſt of Llanyfydd it receives

The *Alet River*, flowing almoſt north-eaſt 8¼ miles from Llyn Alet, cloſe on the ſouth and eaſt of Dyffryn Alet, and ſeveral other ſmall brooks of little note. The Clwyd then proceeds to Pont Ryffrk, and a little farther on receives a ſtream, 5¼ miles long, from Nannerch, running almoſt eaſt a mile on the ſouth of Caerwys. On its way to Llanychen it receives three ſtreams, one of which runs north-eaſt from three miles on the north of Nantllyn, between Gwaun-ynnoy and Segrwyd, a mile on the ſouth of Denbigh Town; the ſecond, 5¼ miles long, runs from the eaſt of Nantllyn; and the third runs from two ſtreams, two or three miles on the weſt of Clogcainog and Cyfylliog, on the weſt of Pool Park. The coaſt then turns point of Air, where it receives

The DEE RIVER, flowing north-eaſt, then eaſt and north and north-weſt 105 miles, from a conflux of ſtreams on the ſouth-weſt of Bala, and falls into a wide eſtuary of 4¼ miles wide at its mouth, and 14¼ miles long. It admits ſhips to Park Gate ſeven miles, and to Cheſter 19 miles, but part of the way through a channel. On its way to Cheſter it receives ſeveral ſmall brooks, and waſhes Flint on the north; Park Gate on the ſouth-weſt, and proceeds winding on the weſt, and cloſe on the ſouth of that City, through Hambridge, and on the eaſt of Eaton, where it receives a ſmall brook from the eaſt of Malpas, 9¼ miles long, running north cloſe between Holt and Farndon. It then continues from two or three miles north of theſe towns, and receives the *Pulford Brook*, which runs eaſt ſeven miles, and

The ALLEN RIVER, flowing north and ſouth-eaſt, then north-eaſt and eaſt 28¼ miles from Bwlchyrhiwfelen, on the ſouth of Llandegle, cloſe on the eaſt of Mold, through Caergwrle. A mile on the ſouth of the laſt town it receives a ſmall ſtream, ſeven miles long, running eaſterly. It then proceeds on the north of Gresford and Trefalen Hall.

The Dee then continues winding to Pickhill Hall, where it receives

The *Clywedog River*, running eaſterly 10¼ miles from ſeveral ſtreams. Three of theſe run on the ſouth of Wrexham from Mineral Chapel, and the other through the north of that town. At the ſame place it receives a ſmall brook, 10 miles long, which divides Cheſhire from part of Flintſhire, and which flows north, and then north-weſt on the eaſt of Fenn's Hall and Iſcoed; it receives alſo another brook from Oakley, on the eaſt of Elleſmere.

The Dee then continues on the north of Gwernhaylod, and receives

The *Ceiriog River*, flowing eaſterly 16¼ miles from near Cader Ferwyn, on the north of Glynn, ſouth of Chirk Caſtle, and cloſe on the ſouth of Chirk.

The Dee then proceeds cloſe on the north of Llangollen, and receives ſeveral brooks on its way to Corwen. It then continues to Langer, where it receives the

Alwen

Alwen River, 13¼ miles long, flowing almoſt ſouth-eaſt in two ſtreams, one from Llyn Llymbren and Llyn Alwen, through Pont Alwen, and cloſe on the weſt of Bettws-gwerfyl-goch. The other runs from Capel Voelas, cloſe on the weſt of Cerigy, Druidion, on the North of Maermor, and the ſouth of Rug, and has ſeveral branches of little note. It then proceeds to Bala, where it receives the *Trawvrin River*, running almoſt eaſt 13 miles from Llyn Treweryn, on the north-eaſt of Arrennig. The Dee then continues through Pemblemere, half a mile wide, and three miles long; at the farthermoſt part of which it receives three ſmall ſtreams, the Dee and two others.

The coaſt then proceeds 7¼ miles north-eaſt of Cheſhire, and receives

The MERSEY RIVER, flowing ſouth-weſt and then north-weſt 84¼ miles from a conflux of ſmall ſtreams, near the junction of Cheſhire, with Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire, that form the boundary between Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, under the name of Etherow, and falls into the Iriſh Sea, through a large eſtuary of 1¼ miles wide at its mouth, and in ſome places 2¼, and 18¼ miles long. It is navigable for ſhips to Liverpool three miles from its mouth; and part of the way for barges to Warrington 27 miles. Oppoſite to Liverpool it receives the

Walliſſey Pool, which runs almoſt north-eaſt ſeven miles from three ſprings. Two of theſe flow from Newton or Larton; and the third, which proceeds north-weſt, runs 5¼ miles from Brimſtage. It then proceeds to Court Hall, and receives a ſmall brook, 5¼ miles long, running almoſt north. It then continues to Stanley and Boet Houſes, where it receives

The *Beeſton Brook*, flowing eaſt and north 20¼ miles from the ſouth-weſt of Peckfonton Hall, through the Mere, Stanford Bridge, and Bridge Trafford, and then falls into the Merſey in two branches. It has ſeveral ſtreams of little note, which run from Tarporley and Delamere Foreſt. The Merſey then proceeds two miles north-weſt of Fordſham, where it receives

The WEEVER, the principal river of the middle of Cheſhire. It riſes in ſeveral ſtreams a mile ſouth of Burwardſley, on the edge of Shropſhire, and holding a courſe ſouth-eaſt, then almoſt north and north-weſt of 50¼ miles, runs cloſe to Cholmondely and Park. It then continues cloſe on the weſt of Wenbury, where it receives

The *Steer Brook*, which runs almoſt ſouth, then eaſt 6¼ miles from Egerton Hall and Oſmere, through *Bar Mere*, and then proceeds through Stanford Bridge. Near two miles farther it receives a ſmall brook from Combermere Hall, &c. It then continues on the weſt of Auſterſton, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, 9¼ miles long, from Halmer End, ſouth of Medely, on the north-weſt border of Staffordſhire, a mile on the ſouth of Betley.

The Weever then runs cloſe on the weſt of Nantwich; and two miles lower down receives two ſtreams, one of which, ſeven miles long, runs eaſt from the eaſt of Ridley Hall. The other runs from a conflux of ſmall ſtreams on the north-weſt border of the ſame county. One of theſe ſtreams flows 13 miles from three ſprings; one of which riſes half a mile on the eaſt of Eardly Hall; the ſecond runs from the north-eaſt of Audley; the third from Miles Green, on the ſouth of the laſt village, on the eaſt of and through Crew Hall; and the fourth from Budgley, on the north of Betley, running through Betley Mere, and unites with the former brook at Weſt End. The Weever then proceeds cloſe to Weever Hall; and a mile on the ſouth of it receives

The *Aſh Brook*, 11 miles long, running from ſeveral ſtreams on Delamere Foreſt, through Oulton Hall. It then continues cloſe on the eaſt of Vale Royal, and traverſes Northwich, where it receives, cloſe on the ſouth of that town,

The DANE RIVER, 31 miles long, which riſes at Threeſhire Head, and Foreſt Chapel, near the junction of Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire with Cheſhire, and forming, for ſome way, the limits between the two laſt counties. It firſt runs weſterly, then north-weſt, cloſe on the north of Congleton, between Davenport and Swettenham Halls, through Cranage Bridge, on the north of Holms Chapel, and half a mile on the north of Middlewich, where it receives

The *Croke River*, eight miles long, which runs from Bagmere, cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt of Brereton Hall, and waſhes Middlewich on the eaſt. It then proceeds a quarter of a mile farther, and receives

The *Wheelock River*, which flows almoſt north-weſt 16¼ miles from ſeveral ſtreams, near Kid Crew and Moreton Hall, on the north-weſt border of Staffordſhire and Cheſhire. It proceeds cloſe on the eaſt of Lawton, a mile ſouth of Sandbach, in its courſe to join the Dane at the laſt-mentioned town. The Dane then continues to Northwich. And the Weever proceeds winding to its mouth. Three-quarters of a mile from Northwich the latter receives a ſtream, in three branches, running weſt 18 miles from Gawſworth and Birtles Hall, on the north and ſouth of Capeſthorn. Near Northwich it receives alſo, from Hodge Hill, a ſmall brook, 12 miles long, which runs through Gooſtrey. A mile on the eaſt of Loſtock it receives a brook running ſouth-eaſt and weſt 12¼ miles from Whitley Heath, cloſe on the weſt of Lower Tabley. The Weever then proceeds half a mile on the ſouth of Marbury Hall, and on the eaſt and weſt of the laſt-mentioned place receives two ſmall brooks, one of which runs through Budworth Mere, and the other ſix miles from Nercroft Brook. It then continues through Acton Bridge, on the ſouth-weſt of Acton Hall, and on the north-eaſt of Frodſham, through the bridge of that name, and falls into the Merſey.

The Merſey then proceeds cloſe on the ſouth of Warrington; and on its way thither receives ſeveral ſmall brooks of little note, except

The *Sankey River*, or brook, flowing ſouth-eaſt, then north-eaſt 15¼ miles from Rainford, Eccleſton, and Prenot, through St. Helen. Near Hulme it receives the *Newton Brook*, running ſouth-eaſt, then almoſt ſouth 11 miles from Winſtanley, through Aſhton and Newton. It then continues to Bixton Hall, where it receives

The Bolling River, 25 miles long, which riſes in the hilly moors on the ſouth of Macclesfield, and paſſing that town, takes a north-weſt courſe through Preſtbury, cloſe on the north of Mottram St. Andrews, and Wilmſlow, where it receives, half a mile weſt of the laſt place,

The *Dean Water*, running north-weſt 11 miles from ſeveral ſtreams in the ſame hilly moors, on the north-eaſt of Macclesfield, flowing between Adlington and Bunnis Halls. The Bolling then continues through New Bridge, where it receives

The *Birkin River*, coming in four ſtreams north-eaſt nine miles from Fulſh Hall, near Wilmſlow, through Mabberley. The ſecond branch, eight miles long, from Nether Alderley, traverſes the eaſt of Tatton Park; the third from Knutsford, runs through Tatton-Turn Meres and Tatton Park; and the fourth from the Mere, on the eaſt of Mere Town, runs through Rothern Mere. The Bolling then proceeds on the ſouth-weſt of Dunham Park, and falls into the Merſey.

The Merſey then continues cloſe on the north-weſt of Warburton, a mile farther, and receives a ſmall brook from the north of Croſs Green, which runs weſt ſeven miles through Timperley, a mile on the north of Altringham. On the oppoſite ſide it receives, at Glazenbroot,

The *Leigh Brook* from ſeveral ſtreams, running ſouth 14 miles from Hindley, Weſt Houghton, Hulſtons, and Hall, &c. on both ſides of Leigh Town, and on the weſt of Chatmoſs. It then continues to Irlam Hall, where it receives

The Irwell River, flowing ſouth and then ſouth-weſt 18 miles from ſeveral ſtreams in the hilly moors of Hapton. At Windy Bank, Shorneyford, Igamble Side, and on the weſt of Haſlingden, runs cloſe on the weſt of Bury, and Banlow Told, where it receives

The *Roch River*, 15 miles long, which riſes at Dean Head, on the neighbouring ridge of hills called Blackſtone Edge, and joined by ſeveral ſtreams on both ſides, runs ſouth-weſt, paſſes Rochdale, and unites with the Irwell on the eaſt of Radcliff.

It then continues to half a mile on the eaſt of Framworth, where it receives the Bolton Brook, which runs almoſt ſouth 12¼ miles in two ſtreams from Darwen Moors, a mile on the eaſt of Bolton Town. The Irwel then traverſes the weſt of Mancheſter, where it receives, on the north of that town,

The *Irk River*, 10¼ miles long, coming ſouth and weſt from Royton and Oldham. Cloſe on the ſouth of the ſame town it receives

The

The *Medlock River*, which ſprings from Beſon Hill, on the weſt border of Yorkſhire, and runs ſouth-weſt 13 miles. It has a branch alſo from Oldham. It then proceeds on the north of Stafford Hall, and joins the Merſey at Irlam Hall. The Merſey then continues to Cheadle, where it receives a ſmall brook which runs north-weſt 10¼ miles from Bollinghurſt and Lyme Park, cloſe on the north of Norbury or Peynton Park. It then proceeds cloſe to Stockport, where it receives

The GOYT RIVER, which may be reckoned a parent of the Merſey, and which forms the boundary of the weſtern extremity of Cheſhire. It runs ſouth-weſt 23¼ miles from the weſt of Clough Moſs, on the ſouth-weſt corner of Yorkſhire, through Stayley Bridge, and cloſe on the ſouth of Aſhton under Line. It then proceeds through New Bridge, and half a mile ſouth of Chad Kirk. A mile eaſt of the laſt place it receives

The ETHEROW RIVER, which may be reckoned the other parent of the Merſey, flowing ſouth-weſt 21 miles from Salterbrook Houſe, on the border of Yorkſhire, on the ſouth of Woodhead Chapel, and forms the boundary of the eaſtern extremity of Cheſhire. A mile eaſt of Chad Kirk it meets

The GOYT RIVER, flowing north and north-eaſt 19¼ miles from Moſs Houſe, and forming the limit between Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, runs through Whatley Bridge; theſe two rivers, when joined at Water Meeting, proceed in one ſtream to Stockport.

The coaſt of Lancaſhire then proceeds north-eaſt along the Iriſh Sea, a mile on the weſt of Ince Blundell, to the Land Mark, where it receives

The *Alt River*, flowing north-weſt 12¼ miles in ſeveral ſtreams from Knowſley Park, Hayton, and weſt of Nem's Green, on the north-eaſt of Stanil Park and Ince Blundell. The coaſt then continued, receives

The RIBBLE, the principal river in the middle of Lancaſhire, which riſes at Cam Hill, on the north-weſt corner of Yorkſhire, and runs ſouthwards between the noted mountains of Whernſide, Ingleborough and Pennigant, between Settle and Giggleſwick, and then ſouth-weſt on the eaſt of Halton; waſhes Giſburn Park on the weſt, and proceeding weſt of Clitherow to Milton receives, on its way thither, ſeveral ſmall ſtreams of little note. On the ſouth of the laſt-mentioned place it receives

The HODDER RIVER, which runs winding almoſt ſouth 16¼ miles from Holland Knots, cloſe on the eaſt of Slaidburn, forming the boundary of the two counties part of the way, and receives, near Dunſop Bridge, two ſmall ſtreams of little note, ſeven miles long, which run ſouth. The Ribble then continues a mile farther, and receives

The CALDER RIVER, flowing weſterly 24¼ miles from the Moors on the border of Yorkſhire, cloſe on the ſouth of Colne, Padiham, and Whalley, and receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note. The moſt remarkable of theſe run north-weſt eight miles through Townly Park, on the north and weſt of Burnley; another, ſix miles long, runs from Oſwaldtwiſtle, in a northern direction, through Dunken Park.

The Ribble then continues through a rich vale, on the north of Saliſbury Park, cloſe on the north of Ribcheſter and Walton le Dale, where it receives, on the weſt of laſt place,

The DARWENT RIVER, which runs north-weſt from the hills near Over Darwent, 18¼ miles from Langſhaw Head, a mile ſouth-weſt of Blackburn Town, cloſe on the weſt of Leyſey Hall, and on the eaſt of Bolton Hall. The Ribble then proceeds a mile on the ſouth of Preſton, and immediately below Penwertham, widens into a ſhallow broad eſtuary, which makes an opening in the ſea coaſt 4¼ miles wide, and 11 miles long; but it is not navigable for veſſels of any burthen. The Ribble, at ſome periods, is a very inconſiderable ſtream; but during heavy rains it brings down vaſt quantities of water with great impetuoſity. On the ſouth of the eſtuary it receives, near Much Hool,

The DOUGLAS RIVER, which winds ſoutherly, then north-weſt and north 32 miles from the Moors near Anglezark, runs through Wigham, and on the eaſt of Latham Hall. Near Ryfford it receives

The *Eller Brook*, 6¼ miles long, from the north of Latham. Two miles farther it receives

The *Yarrow* and *Loſtock Rivers*, both of which run in one ſtream for a mile. The latter proceeds north, then ſouth 12 miles from Whittle in the Woods; and the former runs ſouth-eaſt, then weſterly 15¼ miles from

the ſouth of Woodfold, near Wheelton, on the eaſt and weſt of Chorley, cloſe on the north of Eccleſton. Near North Meals it receives another ſmall ſtream from Ormſkirk, flowing almoſt north 10¼ miles. All theſe rivers have ſeveral ſtreams of little note.

The coaſt then proceeds north, and enters weſterly the eſtuary of Morecombe, 10½ miles wide at its mouth, and 10 miles long. It receives

The WYER RIVER, flowing in ſeveral ſtreams 13¼ miles from the wild country of Wyenſdale, on the borders of Yorkſhire, running firſt weſt and ſouth to Garſtang, and receives many ſtreams from the eaſt and ſouth, which turn in due weſt when paſſing Poulton; on the eaſt it bends northerly, and expands into a ſort of baſon, called *Wyer-Water*; but contracting again, enters the ſea by a narrow channel, which has ſufficient depth of water to afford an entrance and ſafe harbour for ſhips of burthen.

At St. Michael's it receives a ſtream which flows in three branches weſterly and northerly, ſix miles from Alton and White Chapel, &c. It then proceeds northerly, and receives a ſmall ſtream from Moorſide, 4¼ miles long. It then continues to Sunderland Point, where it receives

The LOYNE or LUNE RIVER, 39 miles long, which ſprings from the Fells on the ſouthern part of Weſtmoreland, and runs, in different branches, on the ſouth of Orton, keeping a direct ſouthern courſe on the eaſt of Wellington Park, and cloſe on the eaſt of Kirby Lonſdale. It receives, near Wellington,

The *Roather River*, 12 miles long, flowing weſt, then ſouth and ſouth-weſt from the borders of Weſtmoreland, on the ſouth of Wild-Boar Fell. It receives two of its branches;

The *Garſdal Brook*, running weſt nine miles on the eaſt of Sedbergh from Dander Mire, half a mile from the Yore River. It then continues on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth of that town, and unites with

The *Dent Brook*, which comes weſterly 10 miles from the Dale Head, on the ſouth of Fell Top, cloſe on the north-weſt of Dent Town.

The Loyne then enters Lancaſhire, and proceeding weſterly receives

The *Greata Brook*, flowing ſouth-eaſt and weſt 9¼ miles from Scales and High Pike in Yorkſhire, on the weſt and ſouth of Whernſide Hill, cloſe on the weſt of Ingleton, and the ſouth of Black Burton, and receives

The *Wenning Brook*, from the ſame county, which proceeds weſterly 14¼ miles from the eaſt of Wharfe, and on the weſt of Settle, through Bentham and Hornby. And then flowing through a delightful romantic dale, on the weſt of Hornby, reaches Lancaſter, where it becomes navigable for ſhips, though veſſels of conſiderable burthen cannot, without difficulty, approach only within two miles of the town. Below Lancaſter it expands into a baſon, 2¼ miles long, and enters the ſea at Sunderland Point, where it is a quarter of a mile wide, and receives a ſmall brook, in two ſtreams, from near Whitraw and Higher Salter, flowing north-weſt and weſt four miles.

The coaſt then proceeds round Poulton Chap, and Heyſham Point, to Warton, and on the eaſt of Burton, receives a ſmall ſtream from the borders of Weſtmoreland, which comes ſouth-weſt 3¼ miles. It then proceeds north-weſt round Arnſide Point, and receives

The KENT RIVER, riſing from an union of ſtreams from the Fells on the weſt of Weſtmoreland, and running ſouth 34 miles, and receiving many ſtreams from the eaſt that flow in a ſouthern direction. It proceeds on, paſſes Kentmeer, Tern, Kendal, Levens Park, and expands into a broad eſtuary, a mile wide and five miles long, navigable to Mitthorn. It receives

The *Cracke River*, which flows ſouth 10 miles in ſeveral ſtreams from Applethwaite and Strickland, between Lyth Fell and Underbarrow Scar, and falls into the ſame eſtuary. At Dallum Tower it receives

The *Beela* or *Beeloo River*, flowing ſouth-weſt and northerly 17 miles in ſeveral ſtreams from the Fells, on the eaſt of Kendal, and proceeding on the eaſt and weſt of Old Hutton, meeting with two ſtreams a mile eaſt of Milthorpe, one of which, like the former, comes from the ſame Fells, and the other runs ſouth and weſterly eight miles on the ſouth of Farlton.

The

The *Winſter River*, flows ſouthward eight miles from Clayborrough Heath, forming the boundary line of Lancaſhire and Weſtmoreland, empties itſelf into the mouth of the Ken.

The coaſt of the eſtuary of Morecombe takes a ſouth-weſt direction round Humphrey Point, and enters the LEVEN WATER, a ſmall eſtuary fordable at low water, which receives

The LEVEN RIVER, that runs ſouth-eaſt and ſoutherly in two branches. One of theſe flows from Eagles Crags, and Bow Fell, in the weſtern corner of Weſtmoreland, through *Routhay River*, *Carſmere Water*, and *Rydal* Water, cloſe on the weſt of Rydal Hall and Ambleſide. The other, the *Brathay River*, runs through *Elter Water*. They unite their ſtreams at the weſtern corner of the head of the Lake, at a place called the Three-foot-brander, and after a ſhort courſe of three-quarters of a mile, enter Windermeer, the moſt extenſive piece of water in England, being about 10 miles in length, though no where one in breadth. Its direction is ſouth; and its general depth in the middle is 90 feet; but oppoſite to Eccleſrig Crag it is 222 feet. The bottom conſiſts of ſmooth horizontal ſlate rocks. Before ſtorms it has a current in a direction oppoſite to that from which the wind comes. The boundary of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire paſſes through the northern part of this lake; but the ſouthern is entirely in Lancaſhire. Its iſlands or holms all belong to Weſtmoreland. Windermere is a capital object to thoſe who make the tour of the northern lakes; and affords many ſtriking points of view. It diſcharges itſelf into the Leven River, which conveys its waters to the eſtuary.

Eaſthwaite Water is a ſmall meer, ſituated on the ſouth of Hawke's Head, on the Furneſs, running from it in a ſmall ſtream into Windermeer. At the farther end the Leven Water receives the

Crake River, running ſouth ſix miles from the north of Coniſton, through Coniſton Water, two miles long, ſituated in Furneſs, parallel to Windermeer, and which proceeding cloſe on the eaſt of Blawith, runs into the eſtuary. Between theſe lakes runs a ſmall ſtream, 3½ miles long, which falls into the eſtuary on the eaſt of Loulton, and receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note. One of theſe runs cloſe on the weſt of Cantmel; and the two others run on the ſouth and north of Ulverſton. The coaſt of the eſtuary, proceeding ſouth-weſt, opens a wide paſſage between the iſle of Walney and the main land, to the Duddon Mouth, in which is ſituated the Fonley Pile and Speen Iſland, and receives into it a ſmall ſtream, four miles long, which flows through Datton. The coaſt then quits the eſtuary, and turns north-weſt along the former iſland to the

DUDDON RIVER, which ſprings from Langdale, on the border of Weſtmoreland, holding a ſouthern direction between Cumberland and Lancaſhire. It paſſes cloſe on the eaſt of Ulpha and Park, on the weſt of Broughton, and running through Duddon Bridge falls into a large eſtuary, four miles long, and one mile and a half in breadth.

All the former rivers and their branches, which fall into the Iriſh Sea, are not of great extent as the mountains' tops are for the moſt part their boundary, which extend 290 miles in circumference from Carnels Point, in the Iſle of Angleſea, to Black Comb in Cumberland; they are bounded on the north by the Fells of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt by the Appenin, or the northern chain of mountains, and on the ſouth by the Welſh range of mountains and highland.

The coaſt then proceeds weſt; turns north-weſt to ST. BEE'S HEAD, and at Ravenglaſs receives

The ESK RIVER, 16½ miles long, and its branch, the *Bleng River*, which ſprings from the Fells of Cumberland and *Devock Lake*, as well as the *Irt River*, flowing ſouth-weſt 17 miles, through Weſt Water and Weſtdale, and the *Mile River*, from Burnmoor Tarn, which like the former runs into Ravenglaſs Water.

The CALDER RIVER riſes in the foreſt of Copland, and takes a ſouth-weſt courſe of 4½ miles through Ponſonby, and on the weſt of Scaſcale Hall.

The EHEN RIVER, from the weſt of Borrowdale Fells, running weſterly and ſouth nine miles through ENNERDALE WATER, one mile and three-quarters long, traverſes Egremont, and receives, on its way to its mouth, ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, ſuch as thoſe from the weſt of Arleedon, Swinſide, Hail, &c. On its way to St. Bee's it receives ſeveral ſtreams of little note, and then proceeds north-weſt round that point to the Solway Firth, waſhes Whitehaven, and continues to Workington, where it receives, cloſe on the north of that town,

The DERWENT RIVER, which in ſeveral ſtreams run north and weſterly 32 miles from the Borrowdale Fells, on the weſt border of Weſtmoreland; paſſes on each ſide of Borrowdale, and flowing through delightfully romantic dales, receives

The GREETA RIVER, flowing north and weſt 11 miles from a conflux of ſmall ſtreams that take their riſe at Saddle Back, Dod Fell, and Withburn, on the northern border of Weſtmoreland, and flowing through LEATHERS WATER, and St. John's Vale, cloſe on the north of Keſwick, falls into the Derwent, at the north end of Derwent Water.

The Derwent then proceeds through *Baſſenthwaite Water*, and receives, on the ſouth of that lake, a ſmall ſtream, ſeven miles long, which flows north from the Fells, on the eaſt of Newland. It then continues cloſe on the eaſt and ſouth of Armathwaite and Cockermouth, and receives, through that town,

The COCKER RIVER, which holds a north-eaſt direction 17 miles from the weſt of Borrowdale and Water End, flowing through *Bullemere Water*, *Crommack Water*, three miles long, and Lewes Water. The Derwent then paſſes on the north of Clifton; and on the eaſt of that village, receives

The *Marron River*, which keeps a northern direction 8¼ miles, cloſe on the weſt of Dean. It then proceeds cloſe on the north of Workington, and at that place falls into the ſea. The coaſt then proceeds to Maryport, and receives

The ELLEN RIVER, running northerly and ſouth-weſt 19 miles from *Over Water* and Caldbeck Fells, through Ierby, and on the ſouth of Brayton Hall. The coaſt then continues on the north and ſouth of Alonby, and receives two ſmall ſtreams, five miles long, from the north of Bayton Hall. It then proceeds to Skinbirneſs, where it opens into a wide eſtuary, two miles broad and three long; at the farther end of which it flows into two branches. The ſouthernmoſt of theſe receives

The WAVER RIVER, flowing north-weſt 15 miles in two ſtreams from Catland's Fells, on the weſt of Clea Hall, through Abby Holm, and falls into an eſtuary. The northern branch,

The WAMPOOL RIVER, in ſeveral ſtreams, holds a northern and north-weſt direction of 20 miles from Weſtward Foreſt, on the weſt of Wigton, and paſſing on the north and eaſt of Kirkbridge, falls into the ſame eſtuary. The coaſt then enters the Solway Firth, which receives

The EDEN River, that flows in ſeveral ſtreams north-weſt 65 miles from the eaſt of Wild-Boar-Fell, on the north-weſt border of Yorkſhire, one of the higheſt ſpots in England, where the rivers Yore, Lune, Roather, and Swale take their riſe, and proceeds to Solway Firth, a large eſtuary, flowing through Wharton Hall, cloſe on the eaſt of Kirby Stephen, and receiving on the weſt a ſmall ſtream, 7¼ miles long, from Mallerſtang Foreſt. It then flows to Muſgrave, and receives two ſmall ſtreams, one from Stainmoor Foreſt, 7¼ miles long, flowing weſterly; and another from Lune Foreſt, ſeven miles long, which runs through Brough and Appleby. On its way to Temple Sowerby it receives many other ſtreams, two of which come from Orton Moor; a third from Gure and Sharp; and a fourth and fifth from the hills on the border of the county of Durham. It then arrives at the border of Cumberland, and receives a ſmall brook in two ſtreams from the above hills, one of which runs on the ſouth of Hougil Caſtle, and the other divides part of the two counties from the hills to the Weſtward. The Eden then proceeding to Kirk Oſwald, receives

The EMONT RIVER, forming part of the way the boundary line, from the Fells of Weſtmoreland, holding a north and north-weſt direction of 22 miles on the ſouth of Gawborrow Hall, running through *Broadwater* and ULLESWATER, 7¼ miles long, and Emont Bridge on the ſouth of Penrith, where it receives

The LOWTHER RIVER, running in ſeveral ſtreams from Birbeck Fell and Swindale, through *Howeſwater*, between Grange and Brampton, where both branches unite and keep a northern direction cloſe on the weſt of Lowther Hall. All the above lakes are formed in the hollow of the Fells of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, which extend 20 miles acroſs the country, having commonly pebble or rocky bottoms, and ſmall ſtreams running through them from theſe Fells, which preſerve the water clear.

The

The Eden then proceeds on the weſt of Kirk Oſwald, along the weſt ſide of Barren-Wood Park, and cloſe on the weſt of Nunnery, and receives ſeveral ſtreams which run weſterly from Thackmoor, Hartſide, and Croſs Fells. It then continues cloſe on the eaſt of Warwick, and at the bridge of that place, receives a brook, running north-eaſt eight miles from Croglin. A mile farther it receives

The IRTKING RIVER, which holds a ſouth and ſouth-eaſt direction from a conflux of ſmall ſtreams on the border of Northumberland, forming the boundary of the counties from its ſources to the Pitwall. It paſſes on the north of Neward Caſtle and Brampton, and falls into the Eden at Newby. One of its branches, which has its riſe at Gilliam-Briggs Pike, runs 13 miles through King's Foreſt of Geltſdale, on the eaſt and north of Caſtle Carrick; the ſecond and third hold a ſouth-weſt direction, 12¼ miles from High Houſe, and Spadeaham Waſte, paſſing on both ſides of Walton. The Eden proceeds weſterly, cloſe on the north of Carliſle, and receives, near that city, three ſtreams, the firſt of which

The PETTERIT RIVER, running eaſt and north 23 miles from the ſouth and north of Greyſtock, through Wrey; the ſecond, eight miles long, runs from the north of Caſtle Aſkerton, and the third

The CALDEW RIVER, which ſprings from Skiddow, keeps a northern direction 25 miles through Heſket, Newmarket; near it receives a ſmall brook from Greyſtock Park; another from High Pike, paſſes on the north of Caldbeck. It then proceeds on the weſt of Sebergham and Holm Hill, and falls into the Eden, cloſe on the weſt of Carliſle. The Eden then runs cloſe on the weſt of Rowcliff, and falls into the Solway Firth, 22½ miles wide, and 45 miles long, from St. Bee's Head, and navigable for ſhips to Bowneſs, and with difficulty to Sand Field; and at the farthermoſt part of that eſtuary receives two ſtreams, one of which, the

SARK RIVER, holds a ſouthern direction of five miles between England and Scotland, through Gretna. The other,

The ESK RIVER, runs ſouth, then weſt 19 miles in ſeveral ſtreams from Moſſpaul Inn, &c. in Scotland, running on the weſt of Netherby and Langton. On the border of Scotland it receives

The LIDDEL RIVER, running in a ſouth-weſt direction 16 miles from the border of Northumberland, forming, part of the way, the boundary between North and South Britain, and receiving ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams of little note on both ſides, one of which, 5½ miles long, runs from Catlowda, and another, five miles in length, from the border of Dumfrieſſhire.

The LINE RIVER, which takes its riſe from a conflux of ſmall ſtreams on the north-eaſt extremity of Cumberland, flows in two branches along the *Black-Line* and *White-Line Rivers*, holding a ſouth-weſt direction of 23 miles through St. Nichol's Foreſt, cloſe on the north of Weſtlinton, and joins the Eſk two miles eaſt of the eſtuary. It receives ſeveral other ſtreams of little note, ſuch as.

The *Levennor River*, which runs ſouth-weſt ſix miles; another, 6½ miles long, runs from the eaſt of Kingfield; and a third, eight miles long, runs ſouth and weſterly from the north of Leaſprigg.

The coaſt of the ſouthern part of Scotland proceeds then weſterly to the Mull of Galloway, and on its way thither, receives ſeveral rivers, the moſt remarkable of which are the *Annan*, *Nith*, *Dee*, *Tax Water*, *Davia*, *Luce Water*, and *Pallanton Bar*. All theſe rivers and their branches extend 290 miles in circumference from Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland, to the Mull of Galloway in Scotland. They are bounded on the eaſt by the northern chains or Apennines; on the ſouth by the Fells of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; and on the north by the ranges of mountains and high land in Scotland.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

No country in the world, perhaps, is better ſupplied with fiſh than Britain, for its coaſts and rivers are ſtored with abundance of the moſt excellent kinds; and this advantage might be ſtill farther improved by care and attention. The *Britiſh Fiſheries* are, indeed, of the utmoſt importance on account of the riches which they produce, and the employment they afford to induſtry; but one of the moſt valuable benefits derived from them is, that they are permanent nurſeries for breeding ſeamen, on which depends the ſtrength of the navy, and conſequently the ſafety and independence of the kingdom. Plans, therefore, have been formed, at different periods, to promote and ſupport the Britiſh Fiſheries; but, in this reſpect, the Britiſh have been far outdone by their neighbours the Dutch, who, notwithſtanding the many difficulties under which they labour, poſſeſſing few materials in their own country for building boats or fiſhing veſſels, find means to clear immenſe ſums annually by the fiſh which they catch on the coaſt of England and Scotland. This ſource of revenue the Dutch have cultivated ſince the earlieſt periods; and we are told by ſome writers that of Herrings alone they catch annually about three hundred thouſand laſts. This, in ſome meaſure, confirms Sir Walter Raleigh's obſervation made to King James I. and what Sir John Burroughs aſſerted before, in his *Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas*, that the fiſh taken annually on the Britiſh coaſts by foreigners were valued at ten millions ſterling. From an accurate enquiry made by King James, in 1601, it appears that the Dutch merchants, at that time, exported their fiſh to Pomerania, Poland, Denmark, Pruſſia, Sweden, Germany, Brabant, France, and even England; and that they ſold them at the rate of £16. £18. £20. £30. and £36. per laſt, by which means they acquired no leſs a ſum than five millions ſterling, produced by fiſh taken entirely in the ſeas belonging to Great Britain. To enter into a minute hiſtory of the Britiſh Fiſheries would be foreign to the purpoſe of this work; but it may not be improper to mention ſome of the lateſt aſſociations that have been formed with a view of promoting and encouraging ſo uſeful a ſource of wealth and induſtry.

In the year 1661, Charles II. with the Duke of York, and other perſons of diſtinction, exerted themſelves greatly in favour of the Britiſh Fiſheries; and many laws were enacted both by the parliaments of England and Scotland, in virtue of which materials uſed in fiſhing, or on which the Fiſheries depended, were exempted from all duties or impoſts whatever. The company formed in England for carrying on the Fiſheries were allowed to eſtabliſh a lottery, and to have a voluntary collection in all the pariſh churches. Taverns and all houſes of entertainment were to take one or more barrels of Herrings at the ſtated price of 30*s.* per barrel; and 2*s.* 6*d.* per barrel was to be paid to the ſtock of the company on all fiſh caught by foreigners and imported into the kingdom. Some Dutch families were invited into the country to aſſiſt in the Fiſheries; and the Herrings cured by the Engliſh company gave general ſatisfaction, and ſold at a high price for that period; but the extravagance of the king having rendered it neceſſary for him to withdraw his ſubſcription or bounty, this gave ſo much offence to thoſe concerned that the company was ſoon after diſſolved.

A new royal company, at the head of which were the Duke of York, and other noblemen, was eſtabliſhed in 1677. Beſides the privileges enjoyed by former companies the king granted this new one a perpetuity with powers to purchaſe lands, and alſo twenty pounds, to be paid to them annually from the cuſtoms of the port of London, for every dogger or buſs they ſhould build and ſend out to fiſh during ſeven years. A capital of £10,980. was immediately advanced, and afterwards £1,600. more. This ſmall capital was ſoon exhauſted in preparations; but the company made a favourable beginning: one of their buſſes actually brought home 32,000 Cod-fiſh, and other veſſels were not unſucceſsful. So promiſing a commencement might have excited new ſubſcribers to

to come forwards to the ſupport of the company; but an unforeſeen event ruined the whole undertaking. The buſſes, for the moſt part, had been built in Holland, and were manned with Dutchmen. On this account the French, who were then at war with Holland, ſeized ſix out of ſeven veſſels with their cargoes and tackle; and the company, immerſed in debt, were, in 1680, obliged to ſell the remainder of their ſtores. A new ſubſcription of £60,000. under the privileges of the former charter, was raiſed by a ſociety of gentlemen and merchants; but this attempt miſcarried alſo, owing to the death of the king and the troubles which took place in the ſucceeding reign.

After the revolution this important buſineſs was reſumed upon a more extenſive ſcale. The capital propoſed was £300,000. one third of which was to be raiſed by the ſurviving patentees or their ſucceſſors; and the remaining two thirds by new ſubſcriptions. Copies of the letters patent, the conſtitution of the company, and the terms of ſubſcription were lodged at various places in London and Weſtminſter, for the inſpection of the public, while the ſubſcription was filling; but owing either to King William's partiality for the Dutch Fiſheries; the ſucceeding war, or to both theſe cauſes, this new attempt proved abortive alſo.

In the year 1749, George II. at the opening of the Parliament, having ſtrongly recommended the improvement of the Fiſheries, the Houſe of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the Herring and white Fiſheries; and to take into conſideration the beſt means for extending them. Great hopes were excited of the immenſe riches that might be derived from this ſource; and a ſubſcription of £500,000. was ſoon filled in the city by a company who were incorporated for twenty-one years, under the appellation of the Society of the *Free Britiſh Fiſhery*. Every encouragement was held forth by government to thoſe who would embark in this enterpriſe of ſo much importance to the nation. A bounty of 36*s*. per ton was to be paid annually, during fourteen years, to the owners of all decked veſſels, from twenty to eighty tons burden, which ſhould be built, after the commencement of the act, for the uſe of the company, and be employed in the Fiſheries. Many publications appeared about this period, all tending to prove that the Herring Fiſhery might be transferred from the Dutch; and that this valuable ſource of induſtry and riches might be ſecured to Britain. Theſe ſpeculations, however, proved unfounded. The Dutch enjoyed advantages which gave them a decided ſuperiority in this buſineſs. They were frugal in their expences and manner of living; perfect maſters of the art of fiſhing and curing; and in full poſſeſſion of all the European markets. Beſides this, their fiſh, whether juſtly or not, had the reputation of being ſuperior to thoſe of other countries. Enjoying ſuch advantages, theſe plodding and perſevering people not only maintained their ground againſt a formidable and powerful company, but had the pleaſure of ſeeing their capital gradually ſink without procuring an adequate return to the adventurers, notwithſtanding every effort made by government to prevent it.

In the year 1786 the attention of the public was again called to the ſtate of the Britiſh Fiſheries by the patriotic exertions of Mr. Dempſter in the Houſe of Commons, and by different publications. A committee being, therefore, appointed to enquire into this ſource of wealth, it appeared that the beſt way of improving and extending the Fiſheries was to encourage the inhabitants living neareſt the ſea coaſts moſt proper for carrying them on to become fiſhers; and as it was found that the north-weſt coaſt of the kingdom, though ſtored with fiſh in great abundance, and well ſupplied with fine harbours, was entirely deſtitute of towns, an act was paſſed for incorporating certain perſons, therein named, under the title of The *Britiſh Society* for extending the Fiſheries and improving the ſea coaſts of the kingdom. Such an undertaking deſerves the encouragement of every man who has the intereſt of his country at heart; and the benefits it muſt produce, eſpecially on a wild uncultivated coaſt, are too obvious to be diſputed.

The fiſh of moſt importance in the Britiſh Fiſheries are Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Herrings, Haddocks, Whiting, Pilchards, Salmon, &c.

Mackrel do not appear on the Britiſh coaſts but at a certain period, when immenſe ſhoals of them advance ſouthwards from the North Seas. In the ſpring they proceed along the ſhores of Iceland, Scotland, and Ireland. When they enter the Atlantic they ſeparate into two ſhoals, one of which purſues its way along

Spain and Portugal to the Mediterranean, while the other enters the Britiſh Channel. In the month of May they are ſeen on the coaſts of France and England, and in June on thoſe of Holland. Part of this diviſion throw themſelves into the Baltic, and the reſt, coaſting along Norway, return to the North Seas from which they iſſued.

The inſects which, at certain ſeaſons, frequent various parts of theſe ſhores are, in all probability, the guides that direct them in this route. The London market during the proper ſeaſon is abundantly ſupplied with them. The fiſhing for Mackrel is uſually in the months of May, June, and even July, according to the place. They are caught two ways; either with a line or nets. The latter method is that moſt commonly uſed; and is generally performed in the night time. On the coaſt of Cornwall they are ſometimes pickled and put up in barrels; but they are not cured or exported as merchandiſe, except a few by the merchants of Yarmouth and Leoſtoff. They are conſumed at home; chiefly at London, and in the ſea ports between the Thames and Yarmouth eaſt; and between the Thames and the Land's End on the weſt.

Herrings are alſo fiſh of paſſage, which emigrate at certain ſeaſons. Their principal place of reſidence is the North Seas; where it is not improbable that they take ſhelter under the ice to ſecure themſelves from the purſuit of the whales which feed on them. From theſe ſeas they advance ſouthwards in immenſe numbers, heaped, as it were, upon one another, and forming a kind of ſhoals that ſeem to float on the water. They are ſometimes ſo numerous as to impede the courſe of ſmall veſſels. They generally put themſelves in motion at the commencement of the year; and divide themſelves into ſeveral columns, each preceded by a guide or conductor. Some of them in detachments traverſe the banks of Newfoundland; while others go round the coaſts of England, Holland, &c. They are caught with nets; but it is much eaſier to fiſh for them in the night than in the day time. During the former they can be diſtinguiſhed only by the blackneſs and agitation of the ſea; but in the latter they are luminous. Light attracts them; and by means of a lantern they may be drawn into the ſnare which is prepared for them. The Herring Fiſhery in Holland does not commence till the 25th of June or St. John's day.

The great ſtations for the Britiſh Herring Fiſhery are off the Shetland and Weſtern Iſles, and on the coaſt of Norfolk and Suffolk. For this Fiſhery there are two ſeaſons: the firſt is from June to the end of Auguſt; and the ſecond in autumn, when it is much favoured by the fogs that then generally prevail. The buſſes for catching Herring are from 20 to 90 tons burden; but the beſt ſize is 80. A veſſel of 80 tons ought to take ten laſts or 120 barrels to clear expences, allowing the price of a barrel to be a guinea. A veſſel of this ſize ought to have 18 men with three boats; one of 20 tons ſhould have ſix men; and every five tons more require an additional hand. To every ton 280 yards of nets are allowed; ſo that a veſſel of 80 tons carries 20,000 ſquare yards. Each net is 12 yards long and 10 deep; and every boat carries out from 20 to 30 nets and joins them together, ſo as to form a long train. They are ſunk at each end of the train by a ſtone which ſtretches it down to the full extent; and the top is ſupported by buoys made of ſheep's-ſkin, with a hollow ſtick at the mouth through which the ſkin is blown up and then ſtopped with a peg.

Mr. Pennant, that laborious and diligent naturaliſt, ſpeaking of the Scots Herring Fiſhery, in the Weſtern Iſles, ſays "The fiſhing is always performed in the night, unleſs by accident. The buſſes remain at anchor, and ſend out their boats a little before ſun ſet; they continue out winter and ſummer till day-light, often taking up and emptying their nets, which they do ten or twelve times in a night, in caſe of good ſucceſs. During winter it is a moſt dangerous and fatiguing employ, on account of the greatneſs and frequency of the gales in theſe ſeas; and in ſuch gales the captures are moſt ſucceſsful; but by the Providence of Heaven the fiſhers are ſeldom loſt; and what is wonderful, few are viſited with illneſs.—The ſame good fortune attends the buſſes, which in the tempeſtuous ſeaſons, and in the darkeſt nights, are continually ſhifting in theſe narrow ſeas from harbour to harbour. Sometimes 80 barrels of Herrings are taken by the boats of a ſingle veſſel."

Loch Broom has been celebrated for three or four centuries as the reſort of Herrings. They generally appear here in July; and thoſe that turn into this bay are part of the brigade that detaches itſelf from the weſtern column

column of that great army which annually deſerts the vaſt depths of the acttic circle. The migration of theſe fiſh from their northern retreat is regular; and their viſits to the weſtern iſles and coaſts are certain; but their attachment to one particular loch or lake extremely precarious. They commonly appear here in July; the latter end of Auguſt they go into deep water, and continue there for ſome time. In November they return to the ſhallows, when a new Fiſhery commences which continues till January: at that time the Herrings become full of roe, and are uſeleſs as an article of commerce. Some doubt whether thoſe Herrings which appear in November be not part of a new migration; for they are as fat, and make the ſame appearance as thoſe that compoſed the firſt. The ſigns of the arrival of the Herrings are flocks of ſea gulls which pick up the fiſh while they ſwim on the ſurface, and of gannets which plunge and bring them up from conſiderable depths.

PILCHARDS, another important object of the Britiſh Fiſhery, abound on the coaſts of Cornwall and Devonſhire. Theſe fiſh naturally follow a light, which contributes much to facilitate the capture of them. The ſeaſon for catching them is from June to September. On the coaſts of France the roes of the Cod-fiſh are employed as a bait; for theſe being thrown into the ſea make them riſe from the bottom, and run into the nets. On the Engliſh coaſt perſons are poſted on ſhore to obſerve by the colour of the water where the ſhoals are, and to make ſigns to the fiſhermen in their boats to go among them in order to caſt their nets. When taken they are carried on ſhore to a warehouſe, where they are laid up in broad piles ſupported with backs and ſides; and as they are piled they are ſalted with bay ſalt. In this manner they are left to ſoak for 30 or 40 days, during which a deal of blood and dirty pickle runs from them. They are then waſhed clean in ſea-water; and when dry are barrelled and preſſed down to ſqueeze out the oil which iſſues through a hole in the bottom of the caſk.

Dr. Borlaſe, ſpeaking of the Pilchard Fiſhery on the coaſt of Cornwall, ſays, "It employs a great number of men on the ſea, by which means they are trained to naval affairs. Men, women and children are employed alſo at land in ſalting, preſſing and cleaning them; as well as in making boats, nets, ropes, caſks, and other articles. Ships are often freighted hither with ſalt, and into foreign countries (as to France, Spain and Italy, where they are a moſt welcome commodity, and are called Fumados) with the fiſh, carrying off, at the ſame time, a certain quantity of tin. For ten years, from 1747 to 1756 incluſive, it appears that the four ports of Fowey, Falmouth, Penzance, and St. Ives, exported annually, on an average, as follows: Fowey 1732 hogſheads; Falmouth 14,631; Penzance and Mount's Bay 12,149; and St. Ives 1282, making in all 29,795. Every hogſhead, for ten years laſt paſt," ſays the author, "together with the bounty allowed for each hogſhead exported, and the oil made out of each hogſhead, has amounted, one year with another, on an average, to the price of £1. 13*s.* 3*d.* ſo that the caſh paid for Pilchards exported has, at a medium, brought in every year the ſum of £49,532. 10*s.* The numbers taken at one ſhooting of the nets almoſt exceeds belief. On the 5th of October, according to the account of Dr. Borlaſe, there were, at one time, encloſed in St. Ives Bay 7000 hogſheads, each hogſhead reckoned to contain 35,000 fiſh, which makes the whole number to amount to 245 millions."

SALMON likewiſe form no inconſiderable branch of the Britiſh Fiſheries. Theſe fiſh abound every where in Scotland; and in England the chief rivers for them are, on the eaſt coaſt, the Tweed, Tyne, Wear, Tees and Humber, with its branches; and, on the weſt coaſt, the Eden, Derwent, Kent, Ribble, Merſey, Dee, and Severn. A few are found in the ſouthern parts of England, and ſometimes in the Thames. Theſe fiſh are caught with nets, and ſometimes by means of a kind of locks or wears made on purpoſe, which have iron or wooden grates ſo diſpoſed in an angle, that being impelled in a direction contrary to the courſe of the ſtream, they may readily give way and open a little at the point of contact, and immediately ſhut, ſo that the angle becomes cloſed again as before. The Salmon, therefore, coming up the rivers enter theſe grates, which open to receive them, and again ſhutting prevent their return. Salmon are caught alſo, ſometimes, with a ſpear, which is darted into them as they are ſwimming near the ſurface of the water when it is clear.

The Capture of Salmon in the Tweed, about the month of July, is extraordinary. In a good fiſhery often a boat-load, and ſometimes near two are taken at one tide. Some years ago above 700 fiſh were taken at one hawl, and a hundred is very frequent. Moſt of the Salmon taken before April, or the commencement of the warm weather, is ſent freſh to London in baſkets, unleſs the veſſel, which not uncommonly happens, is diſappointed by contrary winds from ſailing immediately. In that caſe the fiſh are again brought on ſhore, where being boiled, pickled and kitted, they are ſent to the London market by the ſame ſhip, and freſh Salmon are put into the baſkets inſtead of the ſtale ones. The ſeaſon for fiſhing in the Tweed begins November 30th; but little is done till after Chriſtmas, and it ends on Michaelmas Day. On that river there are 41 conſiderable Fiſheries, which extend about fourteen miles from its mouth, and are rented for nearly £5400. per annum. As the expence of wages, nets, boats, &c. amount to £5000. *more, which together make* £10,400. as this muſt be defrayed by the produce, and as twenty times that number of fiſh are requiſite for that purpoſe, the number of Salmon caught there, one year with another, muſt amount to 208,000.

Turbots, ſome of which weigh from 20 to 30 pounds, are caught off the north coaſt of England and Eſſex; but this branch of fiſhery is much followed by the Dutch, particularly on the Dogger bank. They are caught by a hook and line, for they lie in very deep water.

The John Dory, (Zeus Faber) ſo called from the corrupted French words *Jaune Dorèe*, is caught on the coaſt of Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire. It is remarked, as ſomething uncommon in this fiſh, that the lower extremity of its heart is red while the upper is almoſt white. It is by the ſuperſtitious reckoned to be one of thoſe fiſh which were caught in St. Peter's net, when he had the miraculous draught; and it is believed alſo that it was from its mouth that the apoſtle, as ſaid in the Goſpel, drew a piece of money, in order to pay the tax. The common people therefore, in ſome parts call it St. Peter's fiſh, and imagine that the ſpots ſeen on its ſides were occaſioned by the marks of the apoſtle's fingers. This fiſh is accounted a great delicacy, and ſells at a high price. It is ſeen ſometimes, but rarely, in the London markets.

Cod are caught, in great abundance, off Scotland, Yorkſhire, and other parts of the eaſtern coaſt; and are either dried or put up in barrels and pickled, for the London markets, &c. &c.

The southern part of Lancashire is pretty well ſupplied with ſea fiſh, caught near the Kent and Leven ſands, and other places on that coaſt. They were formerly brought to Kendal in ſuch abundance that there have been ſeen in the market there, at one time, thirty-five different ſorts; but ſince the improvement of Lancaſter Harbour the greater part are carried thither.

Lobsters are caught along the Britiſh Channel, on the coaſt of Norfolk, Northumberland, and particularly at Holly Iſland, near Berwick, from which they are ſent for ſale to London.

The Oyster Fishery is carried on principally at Colcheſter in Eſſex; Feverſham and Milton in Kent; the Iſle of Wight; the Swales of the Medway, and Tenby on the coaſt of Wales. From Feverſham, and the adjacent parts, the Dutch have ſometimes loaded a hundred large hoys with Oyſters in the courſe of a year. Oyſters are caught alſo in large quantities near Portſmouth, and in all the creeks and rivers between Southampton and Chicheſter, many of which are carried by ſea to London and Colcheſter to be fed in the pits, near Wavenhoe, and other places; and the little river Liver in Cornwall abounds alſo with Oyſters. The Britiſh Oyſters were celebrated at Rome in the time of the Romans. Juvenal mentions thoſe fiſhed up *Fundo in Rutupino*, or on the banks near Richborough in Kent.

The following is a List of the principal Fish that frequent, or are caught on, the British Coasts.

Turbot, Brill, Piper, John Dory, Red Mullet, Grey Mullet, White Mullet, Soals, Skate or *Thornbacks, Cod, Haddocks, Hack-fiſh, Dutch Plaice, Dab, Smear Dab, Salmon, Salmon Trout, Smelts, Herrings, Whitings, Whiting Holt,*

Holt, Scuttle-fiſh, Conger Eels, Ling, Sprats, Mackrel, Horſe Mackrel, Bream, Hallibut, Thornback, Shad, Pilchard, Salt-water Perch, Sword-fiſh, Gar-fiſh, Saw-fiſh, Sturgeon, Shark, Dog-fiſh, Mermaid, Seal, Porpoiſe and *Thraſher*,

Shell Fiſh—*Lobſters, Crabs, Prawns, Shrimps, Sea Cray-fiſh, Oyſters, Cockles, Scallops, Muſcles, Wilks, Periwinkles*, &c. &c.

WHALES have been known to come up the Thames as far as Deptford; and Porpoiſes frequently as far as London Bridge. Sturgeon alſo are ſometimes caught in the Thames, but very rarely.

INLAND FISHERIES OF ENGLAND.

THE THAMES and its branches, the Medway, Derwent, Ravenſbone, Roding, Lea, Brent, Mole, Coln, Way, Loddon, Kennet, Tame or Thame, Bard, Cherwell, Evenlode, Were, Wimeruſh, &c. contain the following fiſh: *Barbel, Barbot, Bleak, Bream, Carp, Chub* or *Cheven, Cray-fiſh, Dace, Eels, Grigs, Flounders, Gudgeons, Lampreys, Loach, Minnows, Perch, Luce, Jack* or *Pike, Roach, Pope* or *Ruff, Tench, Trout, Salmon, Shad, Smelts, Skaggus, Grayling* or *Umber*, and *White Bait*. All theſe fiſh, except Salmon, leave the deep of the rivers and go into the arms or branches which fall into them. Chub or Cheven are to be found almoſt in all the rivers throughout England.

THE RIVER STOWER, in Kent, abounds with *Jack, Eels, Perch, Roach, Carp, Tench, Gudgeons*, &c. but near Canterbury, in particular, and for a few miles, where the current is more rapid, the moſt common fiſh are Trout. During the ſummer ſeaſon there are found in it a fiſh, called the Fordwich Trout, (becauſe a weer is ſet there and no where elſe to catch them,) which come up from the ſea, and are reckoned ſuperior in flavour to any other of the Trout or Salmon ſpecies. They weigh from two or three to fifteen or ſixteen pounds, and bear a price above all other fiſh, being ſold at the rate of two ſhillings per pound.

THE RIVERS MERSEY in Eſſex, Crouch, Blackwater, Chalmer, and their branches, produce *Cod-fiſh, Dace, Dabs, Eels**, *Flounders, Gar-fiſh, Gudgeons, Maids, Mullet, Perch, Plaice, Pike, Luce, Pickerel, Roach, Soals, Stake, Turbots* and *Whiting*.

The STOUR, DEBEN, ORWELL, ALDE, and their branches, produce *Carp, Tench, Pike, Perch, Roach, Eels* and *Whiting*.

THE RIVER YARE and its branches, the Waveney and Thrin, produce *Pope* or *Ruff*, called in Latin Aſpredo, *Roach* or *Rud, Dace, Pike, Luce* and *Peckerel*.

IN THE ESTUARY and its branches, the Ouſe, Wiſbeach, Nen, Welland, Glen and Witham Rivers, and the lakes of Wintleſea, Oggmere, Ramſeymere and Berwickmere are found *Tench*†, *Luce, Pickerel, Pike, Eels, Bream, Perch, Gudgeons, Barbot, Red Tail*, &c.

THE HUMBER in Yorkſhire and its branches, the Ouſe, Dun, Trent, Calder, Air, Whart, Hull, Foulneſs, Derwent, Nidd, Yore, Swale, Anchholme and Idle Rivers, &c. contain *Barbet, Bream, Bulhead, Barbot, Carp, Chub* or *Cheven, Cray-fiſh, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Grayling* or *Umber, Gudgeons, Lampreys, Lamperns*‡, *Loach, Minnows, Muſcles, Perch, Roach, Rud, Riff, Salmon, Salmon Trout, Pink, Sand Eels, Shad, Smelts, Sturgeon, Stream Pink, Tench, Trout* and *Whitling*, with *Pope* or *Ruff*.

THE ESKE AND TEES with their branches, produce *Salmon, Salmon Trout, Trout, Cheven, Perch, Eels* and *Cray-fiſh*. The laſt are to be found in the ſmall brooks which fall into the main rivers.

* A ſilver Eel was caught in the Blackwater, in the year 1796, which weighed twenty-ſix pounds, one ounce, being 5 feet 6½ inches in length and 17½ inches in circumference. The ſkin is now preſerved, ſtuffed, at the White Hart, Malden in Eſſex.

† The largeſt in England.

‡ Lamperns are a leſs ſpecies of Lampreys caught chiefly for bait.

THE WEAR, Tyne, Blyth, Wenſbeck, Coquet, Alne and Tweed, with their branches, all produce the ſame kinds of fiſh, viz. *Salmon*, *Salmon Fry*, *Salmon Trout*, *Grey* and *Burn Trout*, *Eels*, *Pike* and *Cray-fiſh*.

FISH on the WEST SIDE of ENGLAND.

IN THE RIVERS EDEN, Derwent, Ellen, Eſk, Mete, and their branches, are found *Trout*, *Salmon*, *Salmon Fry*, *Salmon Trout*, *Grey* and *Burn Trout*, *Eels*, *Pike*, *Tench*, *Dace*, *Lampreys*, and a ſmall kind of fiſh, five inches long, called *Brandlins*, which are equal to Charr. The Derwent produces alſo *Minnows*.

THE RIVERS KENT, Lune, Wyre, Leven, Didden, Ribble, and their branches, produce *Eels*, Sea and River *Trout*, excellent *Salmon*, *Samlets* or *Salmon Fry*, and *Morts* or *Sprods**.

THE LAKE OF WINDERMEER produces *Caſe Charr*, *Red Charr* and *Gilt Charr*, *Trout*, *Perch*, *Pike*, *Dace* and *Eels*. The *Gilt Charr* which have not ſpawned the preceding ſeaſon are, on that account, more delicious.

IN ESTHWAITE WATER are found Perch, Pike, Eels and Trout. There are no Charr in this lake, though it is connected with Windermeer.

CROMMOCK WATER produces *Charr*, excellent Trout little inferior to Charr, *Pike*, *Perch*, *Eels*, *Dace*, *Baſs*, &c. This lake is of much greater depth than Derwent Water, and that may perhaps be the reaſon why it has Charr, while they are not to be found in ſome other places. The Charr in the ſummer months retire to the depths, probably to avoid the heat. The water here is clear, but not ſo tranſparent as the lake of Derwent.

THE LAKES OF DERWENT WATER, Baſſenthwaite-Water, Leathers-Water, Ennerdale-Water, Weſt-Water, Ridal-Water, Elter-Water, Greſmeer-Water, Coniſton-Water, and other ſmaller lakes, known by the name of Terns, ſuch as Sundiggin, Ravenſdale and Winfell, abound with various kinds of fiſh, particularly *Trout*, *Eels*, *Baſs*, *Perch*, *Tench*, *Pike*, &c.

That beautiful fiſh the Charr *(Umbla,)* which is a native of the lakes of the northern and mountainous part of Europe, is found alſo in Coniſton-Water and Windermeer. Mr. Pennant ſays "That the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of this fiſh which he ever ſaw were caught in Windermeer, and ſent to him under the names of *Caſe Charr*, *Gilt Charr* and *Red Charr*. On the cloſeſt examination he could not diſcover any ſpecific difference between them; and, therefore, he conſiders them as a variety of the ſame ſpecies." There is, however, a remarkable difference in their time of ſpawning. The *Caſe Charr* ſpawn about Michaelmas, and chiefly in the River Brathy, which uniting with another called the Rowthey, falls into the northern end of the lake. The Brathy has a black rocky bottom; that of the Rowthey is bright ſand, and the Charr are never obſerved to enter it. Some of them, however, ſpawn in the lake but only in the ſtoney parts. They are ſuppoſed to be in perfection about May, and continue ſo all ſummer, yet they are rarely caught after April. The *Red Charr* ſpawn from the beginning of January to the end of March. They are never known to aſcend the rivers but lie, till the end of November, in thoſe parts of the lake where the bottom is ſmooth and ſandy, and the water warmeſt. They are much more eſteemed for the table than the former. The Coniſton Charr are accounted exceedingly fine; they are fiſhed for later than thoſe of Windermeer, and continue longer in the ſpring.

THE RIVER MERSEY and its branches, the Weever, Dane, Irk†, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Smelts*, *Sparling*, *Graining*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Shads*, *Brood*, &c. The Salmon Smelts, called here Sparlings, come in great ſhoals up this river in the ſpring to ſpawn, but not while there is any ſnow water in it. They are remarkably large and fine. The *Graining* is a fiſh ſuppoſed to be peculiar to the Merſey. It has much reſemblance to Dace; but it is more ſlender and its back is ſtraighter.

IN

* Morts or Sprods in Cumberland are called *Brandlins*; in the Thames *Skaggus*.

† Famous for Eels, the largeſt and beſt in Britain.

In the Dee and its branches, the Allen, Keriog, Alwen, and Kelhen are found *Salmon*, *Smelts*, *Eels**, *Trout*, *Sparling*, *Shad*, *Cray-fiſh*, &c.

In various parts of Cheſhire there are ſmall lakes or meers, the principal of which are Budworth-meer, Roſthern-meer, Dee-meer, Fatton-meer, Comber-meer and Bar-meer. Several of theſe have a conſiderable depth, and are well furniſhed with fiſh.

The rivers on the north and eaſt of Wales, the Glyn, Conway, Dwryd, Avonwawr, Dovey, Ridot, Tave, &c. produce almoſt the ſame fiſh, as *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Elvers*, *Shad*, *Lampreys*, *Carp*, *Dace*, *Flounders*, *Trout*, *Cray-fiſh*, &c.

The Severn and its branches, the Lower and Upper Avon, Tame, Way, Uſk, Tavy, Towy, Milford Haven, &c. produce *Barbel*, *Barbot*, *Black*, *Chub* or *Cheven*, *Cray-fiſh*, *Gudgeons*, *Loach*, *Minnow*, *Botchers*, *Perch*, *Carp*, *Dace*, *Sea Eel* or *Conger*, *Lamprey Eels* or *Seven Eyes Eels*, *Elvers*, *Grigs*, *Flounders*, *Gildings*, *Lampreys*, *Lamperns*, *Jack*, *Plaice*, *Salmon*, *Samlets* or young Salmon, *New Salmon*, *Roach*, *Shad*, *Bream*, *Shrimps*, &c. Brecknock-meer in Wales, produces very large *Tench* and *Trout*.

In the Perrat River and its branches, the Tone, Bruce, Ivel, &c. are found *Salmon*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Elvers*, &c.

The Taw and Torride Rivers with their branches, the Moute, Oke, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Flounders*, *Cray-fiſh*, *Trout*, *Dace*, *Perch*, *Tench*, &c.

The Camel or Alan, Ganal Creek and Heyl, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall, produce *Salmon*, *Eels*, *Flounders*, *Jack*, *Trout*, *Gudgeons*, *Shad*, *Perch*, *Dace*, *Carp*, &c.

Fish on the South Side of England.

The Rivers of Cornwall, as the Lo Pond, Hel and Creeks, the Towey, Looe and Dulo, Seaton and Tamer, with its creeks and branches, the Tavy, Tidi, Lynher and Liver, Inny, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Eels*, *Oyſters*, *Perch*, *Carp*, *Tench*, *Pike*, *Cray-fiſh* and *Pilchards*. The laſt are caught in great ſhoals, on this coaſt between Fowey Harbour, weſtward to St. Ive's Bay, from July to November. Mount's Bay is frequented by *Seals*; and the ſmall ſtream, called the Liver, abounds with *Oyſters*.

The Tamer, on the coaſt of Devon, and its branches, the Plym, the Tavy, &c. the Yealme, Erne, Dart, Teign, Ex, and its branches, the Culm, Creedy and Yeo, &c. abound with excellent *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Pike*, *Carp*, *Perch*, *Flounders*, *Eels*, *Cray-fiſh*, *Mullets*, &c.

In Dorsetshire and Hampshire the Rivers Chare, Semene, Way, Froom, Piddle, Allen, &c. produce *Pike*, *Perch*, *Eels*, *Tench*, *Mullet*, *Flounders*, abundance of *Trout*, ſome *Salmon-Peal*, *Cray-fiſh*, &c. and *Mullet* at Pool and Southampton.

In the Stour are found Pike, Perch, and Eels, a few Trout, with ſome Carp, Tench, &c.

In the Avon are found *Salmon-Pearl*; near the ſea, *Pike*, *Perch*, *Trout*, *Eels*, *Grayling* or *Umber*, *Cray-fiſh*, &c.

In Southampton Water or Anton River, and its branches, the Itchen, Hemble, and Titchfield, are found *Pike*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Carp*, *Tench*, ſome *Salmon-Pearl*, *Umber*, *Cray-fiſh*, *Whiting*, *Mullet*, &c.

In Sussex the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, Cockmore and Rother, produce *Perch*, *Pike*, *Carp*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Flounders*, with *Grey* and *White Mullet*†. The two laſt are caught in the Arun, in vaſt quantities, during the ſummer ſeaſon, at which time they come up from the ſea in large ſhoals as far as Arundel, where they feed on a particular weed which gives them a high and luſcious taſte, and renders them a great delicacy. This river is celebrated alſo for its Trout and its Eels.

* The Yare River, before mentioned, has alſo Eels, Whitings, Smelts, Soals, &c.

† The Suſſex Mullet is the beſt in England.

SALMON ſwim a great way up the rivers to ſpawn, and their young, called brood, run up the rivulets among the moors to an incredible height, and are eaſily caught in the ſhallow water by perſons ſkilled in groping Trout.

Fiſh that remain in the rivers and ponds are *Trout*, *Perch*, *Tench*, *Carp*, *Barbet*, *Chub* or *Cheven*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Bleak*, *Flounders*, *Gudgeons*, *Minnows*, *Minors*, *Pike*, *Luce* or *Jack*, *Eels*, *Grigs*, *Lampreys*, *Cray-fiſh*, *Pope* or *Ruff*, *Barbot*, *Loach* and *Charr*.

SEASONS at which the following FISH SPAWN.

SALMON, which is called King of the freſh-water fiſh, ſpawn from September to November. The CASE CHARR and GILT CHARR about Michaelmas. They are ſuppoſed to be in perfection about May, and continue ſo all the ſummer; yet they are rarely caught after April.

RED CHARR ſpawns from the beginning of January to the end of March.

LOACH ſpawn in April; but they are always in ſeaſon.

PERCH, the only champion of the Pike, ſpawns once a year, about February or March.

GUDGEONS, called the Freſh-water Smelt, ſpawn in the end of April, and in November. They ſpread themſelves over the whole ſtream.

GRAYLING or UMBER ſpawn in May; and are in the higheſt perfection in December.

CARP, the Queen of the river, ſpawn ſeveral times, ſome ſay not leſs than ſix in a year, particularly in May and Auguſt, and are then out of ſeaſon. They are in the higheſt perfection in April; others ſay in March. Their ſpawn is exceeding rich and good.

CHUB or CHEVEN ſpawn in March; others ſay in May, and excellent from the middle of May till Candlemas. They are, however, beſt in winter.

THE BULL-HEAD, or MILLER'S THUMB, ſpawns in ſeveral months during the ſummer. Its ſeaſon begins in April.

The MINNOW, or PINK, ſpawns about the middle and latter end of March, and is in ſeaſon the middle of April.

FLOUNDERS, FLUKES or BUT ſpawn from the end of June to the middle of July, when they are worſt; but they are in ſeaſon all the reſt of the year from April to Auguſt.

EELS, there is a great variety of them, namely, the *Silver Eel*, *Black Eel* or *Conger*, *Lamprey Eel* or *Seven Eyed Eel*; are always in ſeaſon; but are beſt in winter, and worſt in May.

PIKE, LUCE, PICKEREL or JACK, is the king or tyrant in the rivers, and ſpawns about the end of February or in March.

POPE or RUFF ſpawn in April, and always keep together in ſhoals.

DACE are called the Water ſheep, ſpawn in March, are beſt in February and March, a little before they ſpawn.

ROACH or RUD ſpawn in the middle of May; their ſpawn is excellent.

BARBEL keep together in ſhoals, they ſpawn about March, and are in ſeaſon in April.

TENCH is the Carp's younger ſiſter, ſpawn in June or July, and are beſt from the beginning of September till the end of May. During the hot months they are out of ſeaſon.

TROUT ſpawn about October or November, and are out of ſeaſon from the middle of October till ſometime in March. They are in ſeaſon all the ſummer half year; and in perfection during April, May and June.

LAWS RESPECTING FISH AND FISHERIES.

It appears that laws were made very early in England reſpecting the preſervation of fiſh; for by ſtat. *Weſt.* 2. 13. *Edward I. cap.* 47. *A. D.* 1275, it is enacted that no Salmon ſhall be caught in the rivers *Humber, Owſe, Trent, Done, Arne, Derewent, Wherfe, Nidd, Swale, Teſe, Tine, Eden,* or any other waters which produce theſe fiſh, from the nativity of our Lady (Sept. 8th) unto St. Martin's Day (Nov. 11th.) And likewiſe, that young Salmon ſhall not be taken or deſtroyed by nets nor by mill-pools, from the midſt of April to the nativity of St. John Baptiſt. Offenders for the firſt treſpaſs ſhall be puniſhed by the burning of their nets; for the ſecond they ſhall be impriſoned for a quarter of a year; for the third they ſhall be impriſoned a whole year, and ſo on in proportion to the number of times that they treſpaſs.

Before the making of this act fiſhermen, for the ſake of gain, deſtroyed the increaſe of Salmon by fiſhing for them at unſeaſonable times, between the beginning of September and the middle of November, and likewiſe for young Salmon, or Salmon Peals, between the middle of April and towards the end of June: againſt both which proviſion is made by this act.

This ſtatute of 13. Ed. I. 47. was confirmed by *ſtat.* 13. *Rich. II. cap.* 19. *A. D.* 1389. and it was ordained alſo that the waters of *Lon, Wyre, Merſee, Rybbyl,* and all the other waters in the county of Lancaſter, be put in defence as to the taking of Salmons from Michaelmas Day to the purification of our Lady, and in no other time of the year; becauſe the Salmons be not ſeaſonable in the ſaid waters, in the time aforeſaid.

The above ſtatutes were ſtill farther confirmed by *ſtat.* 17. *Richard II. cap.* 9. *Anno Dom.* 1393, joining to the ſame that young Salmons ſhould not be taken at mills, ſtanks, or elſewhere, upon the ſame pain; and that no fiſher nor garthman, nor none other of what ſtate or condition he were, ſhould from henceforth put in the waters of *Thamis, Humber, Ouſe, Trent,* or any other water of the realm, by the ſame time, nor by none other time of the year, any nets called Skalkers, nor other nets or engines whatſoever, whereby the fry or breed of Salmons, Lampreys, or of any other fiſh whatever might be taken or deſtroyed, upon the pain aforeſaid. It was enacted alſo, that the juſtices of the peace ſhould be the conſervators of theſe ſtatutes; and that they ſhould appoint under conſervators to ſee them put in execution.

By *ſtat.* 2. *Hen. VI. cap.* 15. *Anno Dom.* 1423, it is ordained that the ſtanding of nets and engines, called Trinks, and all other nets which be and were wont to be faſtened and hanged continually, day and night, by a certain time in the year, to great poſts, boats and ancres, overthwart the river of Thames and other rivers of the realm, which ſtanding is a cauſe of as great and more deſtruction of the brood and fry of fiſh, and diſturbance of the common paſſage of veſſels as wears, kydels, or any other engines, be wholly defended for ever.

By *ſtat.* 1. *Eliz. cap.* 17. *Anno Dom.* 1559, it is enacted that no perſon or perſons of whatever ſtate, degree or condition ſoever he or they be, from and after the firſt day of June, next coming, within any manner of net, weele, but, taining, kepper, lime, crele, raw, fagnet, trolner, trimenet, trimbote, ſalthote, weblifter, ſeur, lammet, or with any other device or engine, made of hair, line or canvas, or by uſing any heling-net or trim-boat, or by any other device, engine, cawtel, ways or means whatſoever, heretofore made or deviſed, or hereafter to be made or deviſed, ſhall take and kill any young brood, ſpawn or fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pickerel, or any other fiſh in any flood-gate, pipe at the tail of a mill, wear, or in any ſtraits, ſtreams, brooks, rivers, freſh or ſalt, within this realm of England, Wales, Berwick, or the marches thereof, nor ſhall from and after the firſt day of June, next coming, by any of the ways and means aforeſaid, or otherwiſe, in any river or place above ſpecified, take or kill any Salmons or Trouts, not being in ſeaſon, being Kepper Salmons or Kepper Trouts, Shedder Salmons or Shedder Trouts.

It is enacted alſo that no perſon after the firſt day of June ſhall take and kill any Pike or Pickerel, not being in length ten inches or more; nor any Salmon not being in length ſixteen inches and more; nor any Trout not being in length eight inches or more; nor any Barbel not being in length twelve inches or more.

This act requires likewiſe that no perſon or perſons ſhall fiſh or take fiſh with any manner of tramel, kepe, wore, hivie, crele, or by any other engine, device, ways or means whatſoever, in any river or other places abovementioned; but only with net or tramel, whereof every meſh or maſk ſhall be two inches and a half, broad angling excepted.

Nets for catching Smelts, Loches, Minnies, Bulheads, Gudgeons and Eels were excepted from this regulation.

The penalty for each offence is twenty ſhillings with the forfeiture of fiſh taken, together with the unlawful nets, engines, devices, inſtruments, &c.

By *ſtat.* 5. *Eliz. c.* 21. *Anno Dom.* 1564, it is enacted that if any perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time, by day or by night, unlawfully, without authority, break, cut down, cut out or deſtroy any head or heads, dam or dams, of any ponds, pools, motes, ſtagnes, ſtews, or ſeveral pits wherein fiſh are or ſhall happen to be put in or ſtored withal by the owners, or do or ſhall wrongfully fiſh in any of the ſaid ſeveral ponds, pools, motes, ſtagnes, ſtews or pits, to the intent to deſtroy, kill, take or ſteal away any of the ſame fiſh, againſt the will of the owners, not having lawful title or authority ſo to do, and thereof be lawfully convicted, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment by the ſpace of three months, and ſhall yield and pay to the party grieved his treble damages; and after the ſaid three months are expired ſhall find ſufficient ſureties for their good behaviour for the ſpace of ſeven years.

By *ſtat.* 3. *Jac. I. c.* 12. *An. Dom.* 1605, it is enacted that every perſon, who, after the twenty-fifth of July next, ſhall erect or ſet up any new wear or wears, along the ſea ſhore, or in any haven, harbour or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven or creek, or ſhall willingly take, deſtroy or ſpoil any ſpawn, fry or brood of any ſea-fiſh, in any wear or other engine or device whatſoever, ſhall forfeit for every time ſo erecting, ſetting up, &c. the ſum of ten pounds, lawful money of England, the one half to the king and the other to him that will ſue for the ſame; and that every perſon which in any haven, harbour, creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven, harbour or creek of the ſea, ſhall fiſh with any draw-net or drag-net under three inches meſh, viz. an inch and a half from knot to knot, except for the taking of Smoulds in Norfolk only, or with any net with canvas or other engine or device, whereby the ſpawn, fry or brood of ſea-fiſh may be deſtroyed, ſhall forfeit ſuch net and ten ſhillings lawful money of England, one half to the poor of the city, &c. where the offence ſhall be committed, and the other half to the perſon that ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Thoſe who fiſh for Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats, or Lavidnian, with nets of leſſer meſh than is by this ſtatute appointed, are excepted from being liable to the above penalties.

By *ſtat.* 4 *and* 5. *Will. and Ma. c.* 23, it is enacted that no perſon or perſons whatever ſhall and may at any time or times, after the 20th day of March, 1693, have or keep any net, angle, leap, piche, or other engine for the taking of fiſh; (other than the makers and ſellers thereof for their better conveniency in the ſale of the ſame; and other than the owner and occupier of a river or fiſhery for the time being;) and that it ſhall be lawful not only for the owner or occupier of any river or fiſhery, and alſo for every other perſon by him for that purpoſe appointed, to ſeize, detain and keep all and every net, angle, leap, piche and other engine found in the cuſtody or poſſeſſion of any perſon or perſons whatever fiſhing in any river, or fiſhery without the conſent of the owner or occupier thereof, but alſo for any perſon or perſons authoriſed by a warrant under the hand and ſeal of any juſtice of peace, for the ſame county, &c. to ſearch the houſes, outhouſes, or other places of any perſon or perſons hereby prohibited to have or keep the ſame, as ſhall be ſuſpected to have or keep in his or their cuſtody any net, angle, leap, piche, or other enine aforeſaid, and the ſame and every or any of them to ſeize, detain, keep, &c. or otherwiſe to cut in pieces or deſtroy.

By

By *ſtat.* 10 *and* 11. *Will.* 3. *c.* 24. *Anno Dom.* 1669, Billingſgate was declared a free market, and certain regulations were made to prevent various abuſes, and fiſhermen from being defrauded by new impoſitions and tolls. By this act it was declared alſo, that no fiſherman or other perſon ſhould bring on ſhore, or put up to ſale any Lobſters that were not eight inches from the peak of the hole unto the end of the middle fin of the tail, under pain of forfeiting for every ſuch Lobſter the ſum of one ſhilling, one moiety to the poor of the pariſh where the offence ſhould be committed, and the other moiety to the proſecutor.

It was enacted alſo, that no fiſh, (except Stock-fiſh and live Eels,) taken or caught by any foreigners aliens to this kingdom ſhould be imported in any foreign ſhip, veſſel or bottom, not being wholly Engliſh property, and uttered, ſold or expoſed to ſale in this kingdom, under the pain of the forfeiture of ſuch ſhip, veſſel or bottom, with the tackle thereunto belonging, and of all fiſh ſo imported or ſold. It was, however, provided that nothing in this act ſhould be conſtrued to prohibit the importation of Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botargo or Cavear, nor the ſelling of Mackarel before or after divine ſervice on Sundays.

By *ſtat.* 4 *and* 5. *Ann. cap.* 21, it is enacted that the ſtatute made in the fourth year of King William and Queen Mary, relating to Salmon fiſhing, ſhould be duly put into execution, and that the ſtatute made in the thirteenth year of King Edward the firſt, whereby it is provided that the waters of *Humber*, *Owſe*, *Trent*, *Dover*, *Arre*, *Derwent*, *Wherfe*, *Niddore*, *Swale*, *Teſe*, *Tine*, *Eden*, and all other waters wherein Salmon be taken, ſhall be in defence from taking Salmon from the nativity of our Lady unto St. Martin's Day, and likewiſe that young Salmon ſhall not be taken or deſtroyed by nets or other engines at mill-pools from the middle of April unto the nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, and in places where freſh waters be ſhall extend and be in full force, as well to all and every the rivers, creeks and waters in the County of Southampton, and the ſouthern parts of Wiltſhire. It was enacted alſo that no perſon, qualified or not, ſhould take or kill Salmon between the 30th of June and the 11th of November; that the owners of meadow grounds ſhould ſuffer Salmon which had got into cuts to paſs into the main rivers again; and that the owners of mills ſhould keep open one ſcuttle in the waſte hatch for the Salmon to paſs and repaſs. It was ordered, likewiſe, that no Bouges, otherwiſe called Sea Trouts, ſhould be taken in any of the ſaid rivers, creeks or arms of the ſea in the counties before mentioned, after the 30th day of June to the 11th day of November, under certain pains, penalties and forfeitures.

By *ſtat.* 9. *Ann. c.* 26. *Anno Dom.* 1710, entitled "An act for the better preſervation and improvement of the fiſhery within the Thames, &c." it is enacted that no perſons ſhall wilfully kill or expoſe to ſale any ſpawn, fry or brood of fiſh, or ſpat of Oyſters, or any unſizeable, ſmall, or unwholeſome fiſh; or catch, kill or deſtroy any fiſh out of ſeaſon; or expoſe ſuch fiſh to ſale; or wilfully or knowingly buy, harbour or receive, or uſe as food for hogs, or otherwiſe any ſuch ſpawn, fry, &c. on pain of being puniſhed; that no Salmon be taken between the 24th of Auguſt and the 11th of November; and that the Lord Mayor may order ſtakes to be driven into the river to preſerve the fry. It was enacted alſo in order to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, that no fiſh ſhould be ſold in Billingſgate Market before three in the morning from Lady Day to Michaelmas; and before five from Michaelmas to Lady Day. The puniſhment on offenders againſt this act was to be a fine not above ten pounds, nor leſs than five ſhillings, to be levied by diſtreſs, unleſs immediately paid.

By *ſtat* 1. *Geo. I. c.* 18. *A. D.* 1714, entitled "An act for the better preventing freſh fiſh taken by foreigners being imported into this kingdom, and for the preſervation of the fry of fiſh, &c." it is enacted that after the 29th of September, 1715, no fiſh taken by foreigners, except proteſtants inhabiting in England, ſhall be imported into this kingdom; and that the maſter, &c. of any ſmack, &c. in which ſuch fiſh may be imported, ſhall forfeit twenty pounds, to be levied by diſtreſs, or ſuffer twelve months impriſonment. It is, however, provided that nothing in this act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent the importing, buying, or expoſing to ſale any Eels, Stock-fiſh, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge or Cavear. It was enacted alſo that the meſhes of nets, except thoſe for catching Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats or Lavidnian, ſhould be of the

ſize of three inches and a half from knot to knot; that no net, though of legal ſize, ſhould be put behind the others on penalty of forfeiture thereof, and twenty pounds as above; and that all illegal nets of leſs meſh or make than three inches and a half ſhould be publickly burnt.

This act contained a clauſe, likewiſe, againſt the ſale of unſizeable fiſh, by which it was ordered, that no perſon or perſons ſhould expoſe for ſale, in that part of Great Britain, called England, Bret, Turbot, Brill or Pearl, Codling, Whiting, Mullet, Baſs, Plaice, Soals or Flounders, which ſhould not be of the ſeveral lengths or ſizes following, from the eyes to the utmoſt extent of the tail, viz. every Bret or Turbot ſixteen inches; every Brill or Pearl fourteen inches; every Codling twelve inches; every Whiting ſix inches; every Baſs or Mullet twelve inches; every Sole eight inches; every Plaice or Dab eight inches; and every Flounder ſeven inches, under *pain of forfeiting the fiſh, and twenty ſhillings for each offence.*

An exception was made in this act in regard to the importation of Lobſters and Turbot by foreigners, who were permitted to bring theſe fiſh into the kingdom for ſale as before. By this act, alſo, the time during which the catching of Salmon, &c. was declared to be illegal was from the firſt of Auguſt till the 12th day of November.

By *ſtat. 9. Geo. II. c. 33*, ſome farther regulations were made reſpecting the importation of fiſh by foreigners. Every perſon importing fiſh contrary to this act was to forfeit £100. and the maſter of the veſſel £50. It was enacted, alſo, that after the firſt day of June, 1736, no fiſherman, or other perſon or perſons whatever ſhould with trunks, hoop-nets, or any other way take, kill or deſtroy any Lobſters on the ſea coaſt of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, from the firſt day of June to the firſt day of September yearly, under the penalty of five pounds ſterling for each offence. It was enacted, likewiſe, that fiſh under ſuch dimenſions as were prohibited by *ſtat. 1. Geo. I. c. 18.* might be expoſed to ſale, or exchanged for any other goods, provided ſuch fiſh were taken with a hook, and ſo not fit or capable of being preſerved alive.

By *ſtat. 33. Geo. II. c. 26.* entitled "An act to regulate the ſale of fiſh at the firſt hand in the fiſh markets in London and Weſtminſter, &c." it is enacted that the maſter, owner, &c. of every veſſel made uſe of for catching or importing fiſh, ſhall, within three days after arriving at the Nore, truly report the time of ſuch arrival to the perſon who for the time being ſhall act as deputed clerk in the coaſt office, under the collector outward in the port of London, at the Cuſtom Houſe, who muſt enter the ſame in a book provided by him for that purpoſe, for which two ſhillings is to be paid, ſixpence thereof to go to the clerk, and one ſhilling and ſixpence to the truſtees of the fiſh market at Weſtminſter. Any maſter, owner, &c. neglecting to comply with this regulation, forfeits, on conviction, fifty pounds. If he refuſes or neglects alſo to give in, at the ſame time, a particular and true account of the ſeveral ſorts of fiſh brought alive to the Nore in his veſſel, he forfeits twenty pounds; and if, after ſuch arrival, he ſhall wilfully deſtroy or throw away any of the ſaid fiſh, not being unmarketable, &c. he is liable to be committed to the houſe of correction, and to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months nor leſs than one. It is enacted alſo, that no fiſh after its arrival at the Nore ſhall be removed out of the veſſel in which it is brought into the ſtore or well-boat of any other veſſel on penalty of twenty pounds; nor ſhall be delivered out of ſuch fiſhing veſſels, unleſs by retail, into other veſſels, but ſuch as are employed to carry the fiſh directly to market; and if ſuch market veſſels loiter on their way, or be above a tide after taking in their loading in arriving at the market and delivering the fiſh, the offender is to be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months nor leſs than one.

By this act a clauſe, in *Act 1. Geo. I.* which required that no Bret or Turbot under the length or ſize of ſixteen inches from the eye to the utmoſt extent of the tail, nor any Brill or Pearl which ſhould not be fourteen inches were to be expoſed to ſale was repealed, and fiſh of the above kind under that ſize may be brought to market.

By this act it is enacted alſo, that no perſon ſhall take, kill, deſtroy, carry about or expoſe for ſale ſpawn, fry or brood of fiſh, unſizeable fiſh, fiſh out of ſeaſon, or Smelts under five inches long, under the penalty of

of forfeiting the fiſh, and paying beſides the ſum of twenty ſhillings. The under water bailiff and yeomen of the water ſide are to ſee that the proviſions, in this act, concerning the ſale of freſh fiſh at Billingſgate, and the puniſhment of perſons having ſpawn or unſizeable fiſh in their poſſeſſion, be carried into execution; and that the act paſſed in the reign of Queen Ann againſt regrating of fiſh in the ſaid market be obſerved.

By *ſtat.* 2. *Geo. III. c.* 15. entitled "An act for the better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, and to reduce the exorbitant price thereof, and to protect and encourage fiſhermen;" every perſon, though not a fiſhmonger, may buy (under certain reſtrictions) at any market, ſea-coaſt or river, &c. any fiſh in ſeaſon and ſizeable, on paying the accuſtomed dues, and ſell the ſame again in any fiſh or fleſh market, Covent Garden Market, and the precincts thereof excepted; but ſuch fiſh are not to be ſold by the firſt purchaſer before the ſame ſhall be brought to *London* or Weſtminſter, or to where conſigned, under the penalty of twenty pounds. Carriages employed for the conveyance of fiſh are to be marked on the outſide *Fiſh Machine*, and to be entered at the office for licenſing hackney-coaches, paying one ſhilling for the regiſtering, and are to be numbered, under the penalty of forty ſhillings. Theſe carriages pay the ſame toll as poſt-chaiſes drawn by the like number of horſes; are allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays, and if returning empty are not liable to pay toll. If the fiſh, however, are conſigned to the London markets, and if any of them be ſold by the way, the offender forfeits ten pounds. Mackarel brought to London, by theſe carriages, are allowed to be ſold before and after divine ſervice on Sundays. By this act alſo, all contracts made for fiſh, except for Salmon and Lobſters, were declared vacated after May 1ſt, 1762; and perſons contracting after the ſaid time for buying up fiſh, other than Salmon or Lobſters, before the ſame ſhould be brought to market and expoſed to ſale, were to forfeit fifty pounds. It is declared, likewiſe, that no contract for Britiſh Salmon and Lobſters after the above time, ſhall be in force longer than one year. This act contains alſo various regulations reſpecting the market of Billingſgate, and the protection granted to fiſhermen from being preſſed. The maſter or owner of any fiſhing veſſel who knowingly, &c. harbours a deſerter from the king's ſervice, forfeits twenty pounds.

MINERAL WATERS, and BATHS in ENGLAND,

With the moſt remarkable SEA BATHING PLACES.

THAT mineral ſprings and waters, naturally impregnated with ſaline, and other ſubſtances of a medicinal quality, have been highly eſteemed in all ages, appears from the teſtimony of various authors. Pauſanias, in his deſcription of Greece, ſays "that the inhabitants of Chios had a fountain, the water of which was drunk by people bitten by mad dogs." Galen, in his fourth book, mentions ſome nitrous and ſulphureous waters which were uſed as purgatives; and Pliny, who flouriſhed under the emperors Veſpaſian and Titus, ſpeaks of nitrous and aluminous waters being employed for the ſame purpoſe. Vitruvius, who was cotemporary with Auguſtus, ſpeaking of the hot baths then in uſe, on account of their impregnation with ſulphur, ſays, "they were drank plentifully to purify the body;" and Strabo, deſcribing Italy, mentions ſome medicinal waters which were much uſed, both externally and internally, in the cure of diſeaſes.

With ſuch waters England has been abundantly ſupplied by nature. Mineral or chalybeate ſprings may be found almoſt in every quarter; and though a great number have been already diſcovered, there may be ſtill ſome unnoticed which poſſeſs the ſame virtues.

The analyſis of medicinal waters has, for ſome years paſt, engaged the attention of the moſt eminent chemiſts in Europe. Profeſſor Bergman at Upſal in Sweden; M. Monet, M. Duchanoy, and M. de Saxony Fourcroy in France; and Drs. Faulconer, Percival, and Pearſon in England, have each diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the diſcoveries and improvements they have made in this branch of knowledge. But, though conſiderable light has been thrown on that ſubject by their ingenious labours, the analyſis of mineral waters has not yet attained that

degree of preciſion to which it may one day be carried. Many circumſtances and qualifications are requiſite for a ſucceſsful proſecution of ſuch an undertaking. Whoever attempts this difficult part of chemiſtry ſhould have a correct knowledge of the ingredients uſually contained in theſe waters, be perfectly acquainted with all the chemical phænomena, and exerciſe peculiar addreſs in order to perform the different operations with ſufficient accuracy. He ſhould attend to the ſituation of the ſprings and nature of the ſoil. The natural as well as chemical properties of the water ſhould likewiſe be examined; its taſte, ſmell, colour, weight, tranſparency and temperature.

The diſcovery, lately made, of the ingredients contained in mineral waters has raiſed, in the minds of ſome perſons, a doubt concerning their real efficacy and uſefulneſs. In ſome inſtances, perhaps, they may have been extolled above their juſt deſert. But it is an unqueſtionable fact that they daily give relief in many caſes, and in others entirely remove the diſorders for which they are recommended. Beſides, the cauſes would not appear ſo inadequate to the effect produced, if a proper degree of attention were paid to the ſeveral ſubſtances with which mineral waters are impregnated. The fixed air which they generally contain is known, when adminiſtered alone, in many caſes to have a very powerful and ſalutary influence. Nor are the ſaline matters which are found in them leſs efficacious and uſeful. M. De Fourcroy obſerves, that the ſtrong taſte and extreme diſſolubility of calcareous marine ſalt and marine ſalt of magneſia ſhew, that they ought to have a great deal of power on the ſolids and fluids of the human body. He adds, it is owing to this mixture that common ſalt has an irritating action; is ſharp and purgative, and has greater energy than refined ſalt.

The great utility of mineral waters will be ſtill more eaſily conceived and admitted, if it be conſidered, that they require much time to produce their full effect. In ſome caſes a large quantity of the fluid muſt be drunk before any benefit can be received from them. It is well known that ſucceſs often attends the ſimpleſt remedies, when they are employed with patience and perſeverance; and mineral waters may be juſtly ranked among thoſe remedies of ſlow operation. Conſidering them in this light, profeſſor Bergman obſerves, that they effect ſurpriſing cures every day, and ſuch as could not be expected from any other mode of cure hitherto diſcovered.

With regard to the time of drinking mineral water, it is generally ſuppoſed that all chalybeate waters are in higheſt perfection from May to October, and are moſt ſerviceable in dry weather.

The moſt remarkable of the mineral waters of England, already known, claſſed according to their nature and qualities, are as follows:

NITROUS WATERS.

Epsom, ſituated in Surry, is celebrated for one of the ſtrongeſt purging waters in England, which was diſcovered ſo early as the year 1639 or 1640.

It curdles with ſoap, and ſalt of tartar; and with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac lets fall a grumous ſediment; but if mixed with lime-water, it will continue clear. A gallon yields an ounce and a half of a ſort of cream and ſediment, which is of a greyiſh colour, almoſt impalpable, of a brackiſh nauſeous bitter taſte, and odd ſtrong flavour. There are about eight parts of ſalt to one of earth, the former of which is of a whitiſh yellow colour, and of a ſingular ſtrong ſmell, with a bitter taſte; half an ounce diſſolved in ſpring water will work like other phyſic. It is ſaid to be a diluent, mildly abſorbent, diuretic and cathartic medicine; but is apt in its operation to produce a ſoreneſs in the anus. Before it began to be preſcribed by phyſicians, it was employed by the poor to waſh their old ſores; a doſe of it in ſummer, is two thirds of a pint, and in winter, half a pint.

Stoke Water, commonly called *Jeſſop's Well*, ſituated in the pariſh of Stoke Daubernon in Surry, is ſaid to be the moſt ſtrongly ſatured with ſalts of all the purging waters in England, and to approach the neareſt to the water of Sedlitz in Bohemia. It has a taſte much like that of Epſom. It curdles with ſoap, yields a large white grumous ſediment with the ſolution of ſalt of tartar, as alſo with the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac,

ſolution

ſolution of ſilver, and ſolution of alum, but will clear with lime water: with ſolution of ſugar of lead it is milky, and affords a white ſediment. A gallon of it yields an ounce and a half of ſalt, with twenty-two grains of ſediment, that is, ſeven hundred and forty-two grains in all. It is very white; and has ſomewhat of a brackiſh taſte with a nauſeous bitterneſs. The earthy matter bears but a ſmall proportion to the ſalt. Dr. Hales informs us, it will ſhoot into bitter irregular oblong cryſtals; ſome of which have retained their former firmneſs, for five years at leaſt. Half an ounce of diſtilled water will diſſolve only ten grains of ſalts, ſtanding by the fire ſide; in which it greatly differs from that of Epſom. This water abounds with a large proportion of calcareous nitre, contains a little marine ſalt and calcareous earth, and probably a little natron, for which reaſon it lies eaſier on the ſtomach, and enlivens the ſpirits of thoſe who drink of it. A quartern of it will operate pretty briſkly without gripes, and promote plenty of urine. It cures obſtinate ſcorbutic caſes; and as there is a fine volatile ſpirit in this water, it may be drank for a conſiderable time, as an alterative, with happy conſequences. A remarkable fact, mentioned by the doctor, is a ſtrong proof of the great power and activity of this water; a man who ſtood about three hours bare legged in the well to clean it, was purged ſo ſeverely for a week, that he would not venture on any account to clean it again.

Acton Wells, in Middlesex. A great deal of nitrous efflorescence is obſerved on the clay about this well, which is impregnated chiefly with a calcareous nitre, a ſmall quantity of abſorbent earth, and, perhaps, ſome talcy matter. As to its uſe and operation, it has commonly been reputed one of the ſtrongeſt purging waters about London; and is noted for occaſioning a great ſoreneſs in the fundament. It curdles with ſoap, yields a white grumous cloud with a ſolution of ſalt of tartar, as it does alſo; but leſs, with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. It exhibits a groſs white cloud, and a blackiſh grumous ſediment with ſolution of ſilver; with ſolution of ſugar of lead a white bluiſh cloud and white ſediment; with ſolution of alum a groſs grumous ſediment. With ſyrup of violets it is tinged of a light green; a gallon yields 344 grains of ſediment, of a very white nauſeous bitter taſte. The proportion of the ſalt is from 73 to 4.

Pancras Well, in Middleſex. This water appears to be impregnated with a calcareous nitre; and is conſiderably diuretic and purgative, ſo as to be of ſervice in the ſtone and gravel. Dr. Shaw obſerves it to prove ſomewhat bitter as well as quicker to the taſte, upon the addition of ſpirit of ſulphur, ſo as by this means to reſemble the more common waters, of Acton, Dulwich, &c. It exhibits a blackiſh grumous ſediment with ſolution of ſilver, a white ſediment with ſolution of ſugar of lead, and a ſmall grumoſity with ſolution of alum. A gallon yields five drams, or 300 grains of ſediment, of a ſaltiſh and ſtrongly bitter taſte in the throat.

Barnet and North-Hall Waters, both in Hertfordſhire. The ſalt of theſe waters is a calcareous nitre with a mixture of marine ſalt and a little lime-ſtone. They are but about half the ſtrength of Epſom water; and that of Barnet is the ſtrongeſt of the two. Both theſe waters curdle with ſoap, and exhibit a large white grumous ſediment with the ſolution of ſalt of tartar; a white ſediment with the ſolution of ſugar of lead, as alſo with the ſolution of ſilver, and exhibit white grumes with the ſolution of alum. A gallon of North-Hall water yields four drams and ten grains of very white ſediment, actually warm on the tongue, and nauſeouſly bitter. A gallon of Barnet water yields five drams and twenty-eight grains of ſediment.

Holt Water, ſituated near Bradford, in Wiltſhire, was firſt introduced into uſe in the year 1713, on account of the accidental cure of a child over-run and greatly emaciated with ſcrophulous ſores. It will let fall a groſs grumous ſediment with oil of tartar; and when mixed with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, a white cruſty ſubſtance adheres to the ſides of the glaſs; it will not lather with ſoap, but it will ferment with oil of vitriol; with ſyrup of violets it will become greeniſh, and with galls change to a green; logwood turns it to a deep red, brazil wood to a ſcarlet, and rhubarb to a pale amber colour. A gallon will yield one hundred and ſeventy-ſix grains of very white ſediment, which has a ſaltiſh bitter taſte, and will grow moiſt in a damp air; but the earthy part is nearly equal to the ſalt. As this water is impregnated with only a moderate quantity of nitre, and as this nitre is combined with a conſiderable proportion of earth, it is mild in its operation. It is

ſuppoſed to be of a diluting, cooling, abſorbent, bracing and ſtrengthening, as well as purging and diuretic nature. It has, therefore, recommended itſelf greatly by external and internal uſe in the following caſes; but it muſt be obſerved, that the parts affected were generally waſhed often with rags or ſponges dipt in the water, whilſt it was taken inwardly, viz. ſcrophulous ulcers attended with carious bones; inveterate running ulcers of the legs and other parts; out-breakings on the ſkin with a white ſcurf; heat and corroſive humours; ſore eyes; the piles; and laſtly, cancerous tumours and ulcers. It never fails, it is ſaid, of giving an appetite; and is effectual in ſtrengthening over-relaxed parts, of which ſome inſtances are given in old gleets and the fluor albus.

Moreton Water, two miles from Market Drayton in Shropſhire. This water, in the nature and quality of its contents, as well as in the great proportion which the earth bears to the ſaline parts, nearly reſembles the Holt water, above deſcribed; and, in all probability, is poſſeſſed of the like virtues. It curdles with ſoap, yields a white ſediment with oil of tartar, and whitens with ſolution of ſilver. It curdles milk: it turns green with ſyrup of violets, and ſcarlet with logwood. A gallon yielded of ſediment 277 grains, of which 76 were earth, and the reſt calcareous nitre. Dr. Short, ſays "It is an excellent cooling diuretic and purge; it purges quick and ſmartly."

Kinalton Water, is ſituated in Nottinghamſhire. It is a clear, pleaſant, cooling, ſaltiſh taſted purgative water, impregnated with about half the proportion of contents as Epſom water, and a little greater proportion of contents than Holt water in Wiltſhire. It appears to be of the ſame quality as the latter; but with this difference, that the indiſſoluble matter in it is a more perfect lime-ſtone. It curdles with oil of tartar and ſpirit of hartſhorn, and ſolution of ſugar of lead; with ſolution of ſilver it turns blackiſh, and lets fall a white ſediment. A gallon of it left about 208 grains of a beautiful white ſediment, about a fourth part of a fine white alcaline earth, the reſt a remarkable pure and clean nitre.

Comner or Cumner Well is ſituated in Berkſhire, four miles weſt of Oxford. This water is always of a whitiſh colour, eſpecially in ſummer when the well is low, being, according to Dr. Short, the production of a lime-ſtone; and Wormius, in his *Muſeum*, mentions a ſnow-white ſtalactitious production, one of thoſe called gooſe-quill petrifications, brought from a well which, by the deſcription, agrees to this. This water is ſaid to be of conſiderable ſtrength as a purging water, and to be fit for the ſame good purpoſes as thoſe of Epſom, Holt, &c. It exhibits a white ſediment with oil of tartar; a light pearl with ſpirit of hartſhorn; turns to a pearl-purple with ſolution of ſilver; milky with ſugar of lead: it turns green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon yielded 296 grains of ſediment, of which 76 grains were lime-ſtone, the reſt calcareous nitre.

NITROSO-CHALYBEATE WATERS.

Scarborough Water, ſituated in Yorkſhire, is of a bitteriſh and ferrugineous taſte, and has been found of excellent ſervice in the ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, recent and partial inflammations, and diſeaſes of the ſkin. It kills all ſorts of worms, and expels their neſts. It is beneficial alſo in diſorders of the ſtomach, proceeding from intemperance; the hypo, hyſterics, aſthma and ſtuffings of the lungs, provided they be not ulcerated nor the body too cold, feeble and aged; in reducing groſs bodies; removing habitual coſtiveneſs, and wherever ſweetening and cooling the blood and humours, and purging the body is requiſite. It is likewiſe of ſingular utility in carrying off the remains of a gonorrhœa, and in bloody urine, chloroſis, fluor albus and menſes nimii. It may be drank freely and with great ſafety, as well as advantage, the day after a debauch, as its alcaline earth corrects the acid that wine or other ſpirituous liquors is apt to leave upon the ſtomach; and to the ſame principle is aſcribed its virtue in curing hectics, and its ſervice in conſumptions. It has been obſerved that this water purges better in bed than when one is up; and that when drank at the ſpring it has purged ſeveral upon whom it did not operate in the town, with the ſame degree of exerciſe: ſo that it appears that the loſs of the mineral ſpirit hinders the paſſage of the water through the body by ſtool as well as by urine. It ought to

to be mentioned, however, that fatal conſequences have often followed an abuſe of this water, or when it has been drunk without taking proper advice. Some with full ſcorbutic habits of body, who, without any preparation, ſwallowed large quantities of it, have been attacked by the gout and arthritic pains. Others, who never had the ſtone, though hereditary in their family, have, on drinking this water, fallen into a ſevere fit of the gravel; and others, liable to a diarrhœa, have uſed it to ſuch exceſs, that it occaſioned ſo violent a purging that death enſued. It curdles with ſoap, and yields a large white grumous ſediment with oil of tartar per deliquium; turns wheyiſh, and exhibits a white incruſtation at the ſide of the glaſs with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. It turns milky, and yields a ſediment with ſolution of ſugar of lead; and a croſs white cloud, and precipitation, with ſolution of ſilver, alſo with ſolution of alum: A gallon yields 284 grains of ſediment of a reddiſh-white colour, with a bitter, ſaline, and roughiſh taſte.

Malton Spaw is ſituated at New Malton, in Yorkſhire. This ſpring, the water of which is ſtrongly ſaturated with the ferruginous principle, approaches, in that reſpect, neareſt to the German Spa. Its ſand and mud uſed externally cleanſe, dry up and heal old ulcers, ſcabs or tetters, in a wonderful manner. The water itſelf, uſed as a purgative, is beneficial in the hypo, dropſy when beginning, the aſthma with ſpitting of blood, internal ulcers, hemorrhages, obſtructions of the liver, ſpleen, &c. It is a corroborant as well as a deobſtruent, and at the ſame time, a purging medicine; but it is not ſuch an abſorbent or ſweetener of acidities as the Scarborough water. It curdles with ſoap, and ſoon precipitates a white cloud with oil of tartar per deliquium, and a white and greeniſh cloud with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, appearances common to nitrous waters: and the greeniſh colour on the laſt mentioned mixture, agrees partly to the ſolution of Engliſh vitriol. A gallon yields 240 grains of ſediment.

Cliff, or King's Cliff Water, lies a mile from the town of that name, in Northamptonſhire. This water, which is clear as it riſes up, and of a ferruginous ſmell and taſte, was diſcovered in the year 1670, by the Rev. Mr. John Boughton of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is a laxative chalybeate, and is drunk to three, four or five quarts to purge perſons of a ſtrong conſtitution. It has been uſed with great ſucceſs in diſorders ariſing from obſtructions, as well as in eruptions on the ſkin; and has cured ſome who were afflicted with lameneſs. It exhibits a white ſediment with oil of tartar and ſpirit of hartſhorn; curdles with ſoap, and yields a pearl-purple colour with ſolution of ſilver: It curdles with milk, eſpecially when a double quantity of water is added to the milk. It yields a purple ſediment with galls; an opaque red with logwood, and a deep green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon yields 140 grains of ſediment, whereof 75 are lime-ſtone and ochre, and 65 calcareous nitre.

Tarleton Spa is ſituated in the Hundred of Willibrook, in Lancaſhire. It has a faint ſmell of ſulphur when juſt drawn, and taſtes ſweetiſh when the ſteel is gone off. It curdles with ſoap; turns white with oil of tartar and with ſolution of ſugar of lead, and pearl-purple with the ſolution of ſilver. It curdles milk; exhibits a pink ſediment with galls, a deep blue colour with logwood, and turns green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon at a medium, in two different experiments, yielded 236 grains of ſediment, whereof above one-third part was earth; the ſediment was white, of a brackiſh taſte, and bitter in the throat. It is impregnated chiefly with calcareous nitre, a little marine ſalt, iron and ſulphur, and a large proportion of calcareous earth. This water was diſcovered on digging the earth to ſink a pump. In the year 1715, juſt after the well had been made, ſome ſoldiers coming from Preſton, very thirſty, drank of it, three or four pints each, and being all very ſmartly purged, this accidental effect occaſioned it to be much frequented for a few ſeaſons; but it was ſoon afterwards neglected. The chapel above it is ſaid to ſtand where formerly there was a Popiſh abbey. In the eaſt corner of the chapel yard or burying-ground, is a ſpring, called St. Helen's Well, which is ſaid to have performed miraculous cures on the lame, deaf and blind; and from this circumſtance ſome ignorant people derive the origin of Tarlton Spa.

Kirkby Thower or *Thore Water*, ſituated in the north-eaſt corner of Weſtmoreland, is a weak purging chalybeate. It is exceedingly clear, ſweetiſh, and has a little taſte of tea. It grows whitiſh with alcalies, and turns

to a clear purple with the ſolution of ſilver; but it becomes of a pink purple with galls; a red purple with logwood, and a deep green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon contains one hundred and ninety grains of ſediment, of which one hundred and forty are lime-ſtone, and fifty calcareous nitre. The ſalt will not diſſolve entirely in forty-eight times its own weight of diſtilled water; but it will turn of a pale green with ſyrup of violets. This water is more powerfully abſorbent than any other of this kind, and will purge well, but not without it be drunk to the quantity of three or four quarts.

Hartlepool Water, ſituated at Hartlepool, in the County of Durham. This water riſes on the ſouth-ſide of the town, a few yards without Sand-gate, within the ſea mark. It is exceedingly fine, clear and thin; of a pleaſant ſmall chalybeate taſte, and ſmells a little of ſulphur. It is an excellent antiſcorbutic, and has had wonderful ſucceſs in bilious and habitual nervous cholics, lameneſs, pains of the ſtomach, and indigeſtion; the gravel, obſtructed menſes, the hypo, cahexy, weakneſs of the back, hectic heats, recent ulcers, &c. It exhibits a white ſediment with the ſolution of ſalt of tartar; becomes whitiſh with ſpirit of hartſhorn, and yields a white ſediment with ſolution of ſilver. It turns of a pink colour with galls, and green with ſyrup of violets. A gallon yields 120 grains of ſediment, whereof two parts are nitre, one part ſal marine, and the reſt lime-ſtone.

Orston Water, ſituated in Nottinghamſhire. This water, when ſuffered to ſtagnate in its baſon, has a diſagreeable, rough and harſh taſte; but when freſh ſpringing up has a gentle ſweetiſh chalybeate taſte. It is highly replete with mineral ſpirit: When firſt poured into a glaſs it ſparkles and flies, and makes the drinker's head very giddy. It curdles with ſoap; and with oil of tartar lets fall much ſediment: with ſpirit of hartſhorn it became firſt whitiſh, then exhibited a large precipitation of yellowiſh brown colour: with ſolution of ſilver it was whitiſh clear; next morning it was clear with a ſmall whitiſh precipitation, an argument of but a little marine ſalt. With ſpirit of ſalt it is very clear: with ſyrup of violets is of a pale muddy green, and with ſyrup of cloves a very fine green. A gallon yields 128 grains of ſediment, wherein the proportion of the earth to the ſalt is 27 to 9. It has been found, by experience, to be of great ſervice in caſes of the hypo, ſcurvy, want of appetite, indigeſtion, pain of the ſtomach, coſtiveneſs, ſtoppage of urine from ſand or gravel; obſtructions of the liver, ſpleen and other viſcera, ulcers of the lungs, &c.

Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Liston, and Lifford Waters, ſituated on the weſt border of Devonſhire, are remarkable in the removal of divers dangerous and epidemic diſtempers.

NITRO-SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

Croft Water is ſituated in the pariſh of Croft, within the borders of Yorkſhire, and on the confines of the County of Durham. The place all around lies upon lime-ſtone. It is a fine clear ſparkling water, and has a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur. It is impregnated chiefly with calcareous nitre and ſulphur, with a little marine ſalt. It curdles with ſoap; whitens with oil of tartar per deliquium and ſpirit of hartſhorn; as alſo with the ſolution of ſugar of lead, and becomes of a bluiſh-white with the ſolution of ſilver, and curdles milk. Nine quarts of it left 20 ſcruples, i. e. a gallon yields about 177 grains of very white ſediment. It is drunk from four pints to nine.

Upminster Water is ſituated near Brentwood in Eſſex. The ſalt is chiefly of a calcareous nitre, mixed with a little natron and marine ſalt: It much reſembles the ſalt of Clifton water. It is purgative and diuretic in operation; it ſweetens acidities, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, checks vomiting, and is a proper purge where the body has a diſpoſition to agues and the dropſy. With ſolution of ſalt of tartar it exhibits a white coagulation and incruſtation; with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac a long white grumous ſediment. It curdles with ſoap, and yields a large white grumous ſediment with ſolution of alum; and a light white cloud with lime-water. A gallon yields 5 drams and 32 grains, or 332 grains, of a very white ſediment of the nauſeous bitter taſte, proper to Epſom ſalt.

Shop

MAP
of the Summit of
The Chain of Mountains
and
Great Range of Hills of
ALBION.

As are supposed to have appeared when the Water was decreasing after the deluge.
with their Height from the Level of the Sea &c
by John Andrews.

North

Part of Scotland

Lands DECLIVITY inclining toward Solway Frith

Solway Frith

Ireland

The Irish Sea

Saint Georges Channel

Lands inclining toward the Severn Sea

The Severn Sea or Bristol Channel

DECLIVITY OF THE LANDS inclining toward the Irish Sea

Lands inclining toward the Tyne, Trees &c

THE GERMAN OCEAN

Lands inclining toward the Humber

Lands inclining toward the Estuary

Lands inclining toward the Were

Lands inclining toward the Mouth of the Stour &c

Lands inclining toward the Mouth of the Thames

THE EASTERN LANDS inclining toward the South of the Thames

THE WESTERN LANDS TOWARD THE SOUTH

Lands inclining toward Appledore, Channel &c

Lands inclining toward Ludford Lake, Southampton Water, the Avon, Arun, Adur, and Ouse, Mouths

Lands inclining toward the Ex and Weymouth Bay

Lands inclining toward Plymouth Sound, Plymouth Haven, Plymouth Bay & Bigbury Bay

DECLIVITY OF THE LANDS inclining toward the British Channel

The British Channel

part of France

Dunbar
Edinburg
Pentland Hills
Cheviot Hills
Berwick
Cairn Table
Skiddaw Mountain
Mull of Galloway
Isle of Man
Plinlimmon Mountain
Malvern Hills
Cotteswold Hills
Chiltern Hills
Range of Chalk Hills
Beachy Head
Dungeness
Foreland
Portland
Start Point
Lizard Point
Land's End
The Lizard
St Davids Head
St Brides Bay
Milford Haven
Holy Head
Bardsey Island
Worm Head
Hartland Point
Bridgewater Bay
Severn River
Thames River
Humber River
Wash
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Orford Ness
Walton Ness
Harwich
Southwold
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Range of Blackmoor
Range of Chalk Hills
The Wolds
The Estuary
Lampton Hills
Beachy Head
Dungeness
Foreland
Portland
Start Point
Lizard Point
Land's End
The Lizard
Bardsey Island
Worm Head
Hartland Point
Bridgewater Bay
Milford Haven
St Davids Head
St Brides Bay
Holy Head
Cairn Table
Mull of Galloway
Isle of Man
Wash
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Orford Ness
Walton Ness
Harwich
Southwold
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head

Long. West from St Paul's
Long. East from St Paul's
South

Published as the Act directs June 17. 1786 by I. Andrews
Drawn & Engraved by I. Andrews

PHYSICAL or NATURAL MAP of ENGLAND,

Divided by

Basons *and* Vallies,

with the Course of the

Great Rivers,

by I. Andrews.

North

West

East

South

Firth of Forth

Edinburgh

Part of Scotland

Bason of the Tweed

Bason of the SOLWAY

Solway Firth

The North Passage

Ireland

THE IRISH SEA

Part of

St. George's Channel

Isle of Anglesea

Bristol Channel

Bason of the SEVERN

The Severn Sea or Bristol Channel

Lundy I.

St Davids Head

Milford Haven

Land's End

Scilly Isles

Bason of the TAMAR

TYNE &

TEES

WEAR

Bason of the HUMBER

The Humber

Bason of the THAMES

Mouth of the Thames

Estuary or the Ouse

The Estuary of the Wash

LEVELS

THE GERMAN OCEAN

Straits of Dover

Part of France

ENGLISH CHANNEL

Published as the Act directs June 17. 1794. by I. Andrews

Drawn & Engraved by I. Andrews

MAP
of the
RIVERS
or the ANATOMY of
ENGLAND,
with the
Great Ranges of Highlands,
which divide and shew their Extent,
by John Andrews

PART OF SCOTLAND

EXTENT of the SCOTCH BRITISH RIVERS and BRANCHES

The North Pyleing

Part of Ireland

IRISH SEA

THE GERMAN OCEAN

St Georges Channel

SEVERN SEA or Bristol Channel

THE BRITISH CHANNEL
or la Manche

Part of France

Straits of Dover

Mouth of the Thames

Publish'd as the Act directs by I. Andrews July 1st 1790

MAP
of the
MINERAL WATERS
and
Bathing Places
in
ENGLAND.

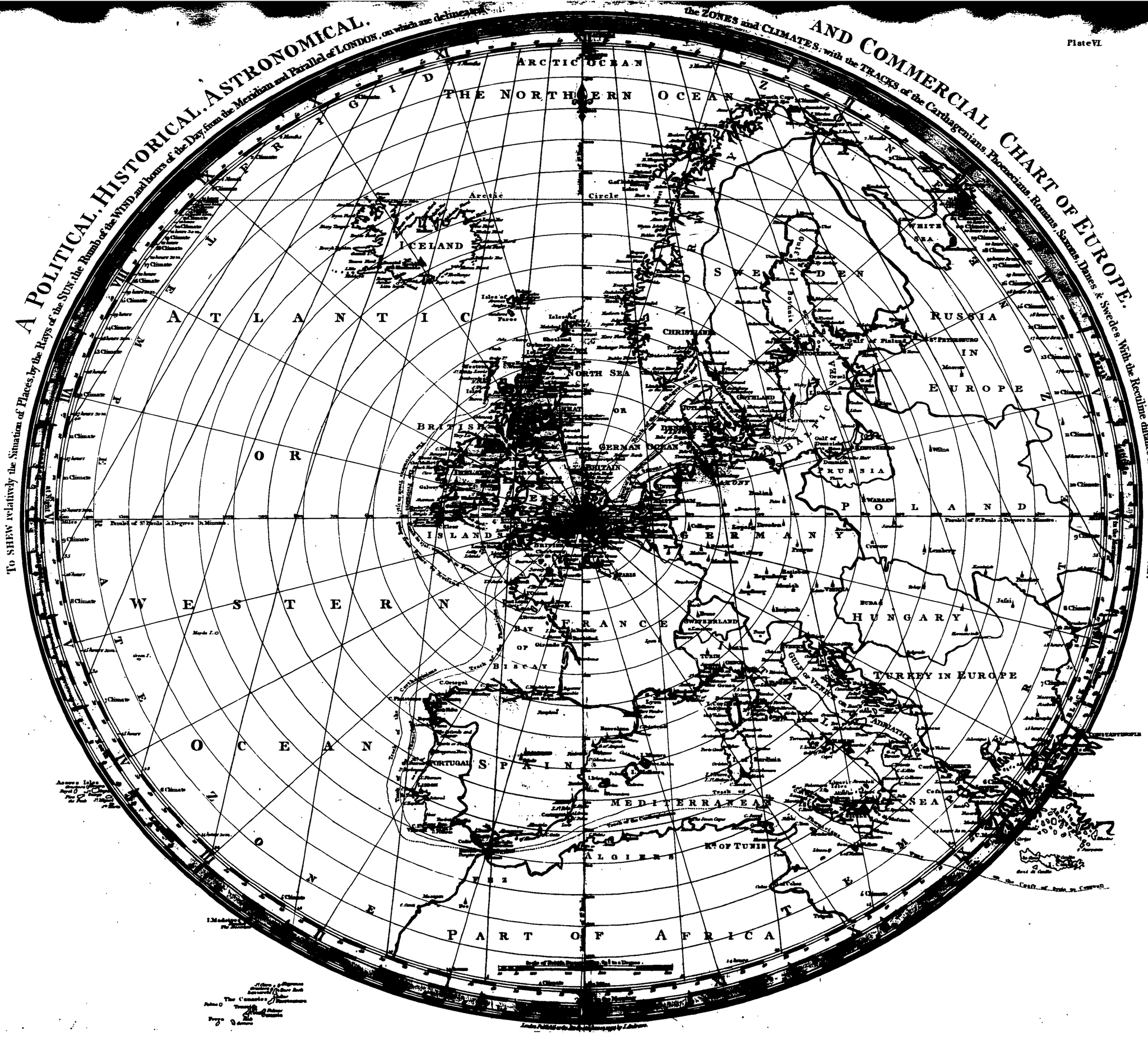
by I. Andrews.

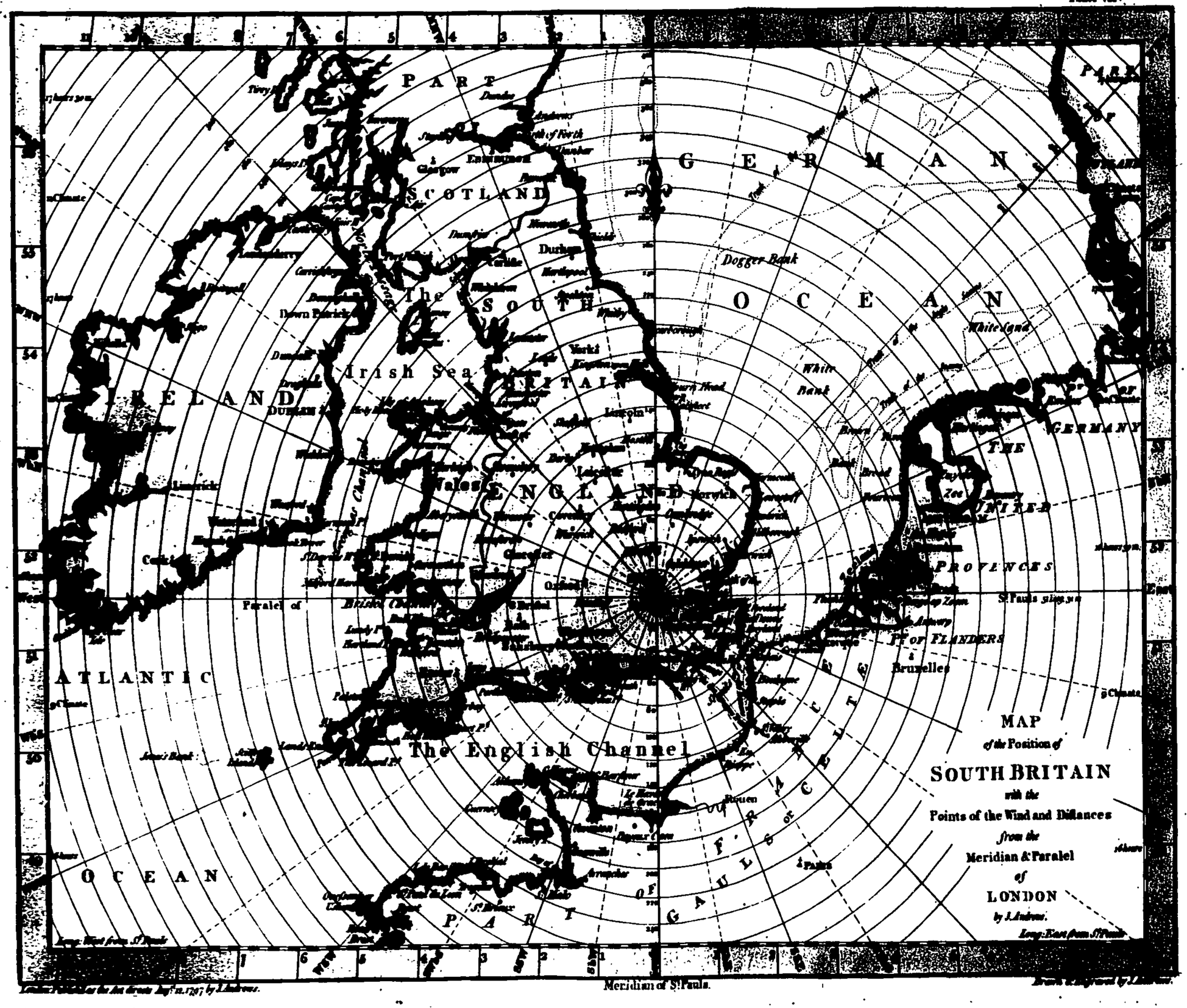


Published as the Act directs ..... by I. Andrews, May 6th 1797

A POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, AND COMMERCIAL CHART OF EUROPE.

To SHEW relatively the Situation of Places, by the Rays of the SUN, the Rumb of the WIND, and hours of the Day, from the Meridian and Parallel of LONDON, on which are delineated the ZONES and CLIMATES, with the TRACKS of the Carthagenians, Phocœcians, Romans, Saxons, Danes & Swedes. With the Rectilinie distance in Circles of 100 Miles each.




PART
SCOTLAND
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Durham
The SOUTH
Irish Sea
IRELAND
DUBLIN
Limerick
ENGLAND
Norwich
Lincoln
Dogger Bank
GERMAN
OCEAN
White Land
White Bank
Brown Bank
Broad
Zee
GERMANY
THE
UNITED
PROVINCES
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Zutphen
Deventer
Groningen
Embden
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Enkhuysen
Texel
Helvoet Sluys
Ft of FLANDERS
Bruxelles
Antwerp
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Dover
Canterbury
Rochester
Maidstone
Ramsgate
Margate
Deal
Sandwich
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Brighthelmston
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Yarmouth
Newport
Cowes
Ryde
Isle of Wight
Newton
Bembridge
Sandown
Shanklin
Black Gang Chine
Luccombe
Bonchurch
Ventnor
St Lawrence
Niton
Rookley
Godshill
Brading
St Helens
Sea View
Binstead
Wootton
Ashey
Arreton
Newchurch
Sandford
Alverstone
Gatcombe
Whitwell
Chale
Blackgang
Chine
Freshwater

North

MAP
of the
ANCIENT BRITONS
of
SOUTH BRITAIN
According to Stolome.
by J. Andrews.

PART OF DAMNII
NORTH BRITON
SELGOVE
GADENI
Northumberland
OTADINI
NOVANTE
NOVANTIA
The German Ocean
Durham
Cumberland
Westmoreland
BRIGENTES
GERMANICUS
The Irish Sea
HIBERNICUS
HIBERNIA
Lancashire
York Shire
Cetantii
Parisy
OCEANUS
Cheshire
Derby Sh.
Notting-ham Sh.
Lincoln Sh.
CORITANI
St. Georges
Denbigh Sh.
Flint Sh.
Carnarvon
Gangui Sh.
Merioneth
ORDEVECES
CORNAVII
Stafford Sh.
Leicester Sh.
Rutland Sh.
Norfolk
Cambridge Sh.
Montgomery Sh.
Shrop Shire
Warwick Sh.
Northamton Shire
Bed-ford Sh.
SIMENI qui et ICENII
Suffolk
Channel
Radnor
Cardigan Sh.
Pembroke
Pibidrog
Octopitarum Promon
DEMATÆ
SILURES
Carmarthen
Brecknock Sh.
Gwlad
Hereford Sh.
Worcester Sh.
Buckingham
Chilt. Chiltern
Hertford
DOBUNI
CATTIEUCHLANI
TRINOBANTES
Essex
Glamorgan Sh.
Monmouth Sh.
Glou Scester Shire
Oxford Sh.
Bibroci
Ancalites
Berk Sh.
Wilt Shire
Segontiaci
ATREBATII
Surrey
Kent
CANTII
VERGINIUS
Sabrina Æstuarium
Bristol Channel or Mouth of the Severn
Caer Baden & Caer Ennunt
BELGÆ
Somerset Shire
Devonshire
Caerleik or Caer Uske & Penoxer Exeter
DUROTRIGES
Dorcestshire
Caer Gwert or Caer Gwent Winchester
Hamp Shire
REGNI
Sussex
DUMNONII
Cornwall & Devonshire
Kernow
Penringhead, Penwith or Pen Rhin
Ocrinith Promon or Hamaterum The Lizard Point
BRITANNICUS OCEANUS
British Channel

West

East

South

London Published as the Act directs May 1st 1795 by John Andrews

Drawn & Engraved by J. Andrews

BRITANNIA ROMANA

collected from

Ptolemy Antonines

Itinerary

by J. Andrews.

GERMANICUS OCEANUS

THE GERMAN OCEAN

HIBERNICUS OCEANUS

THE IRISH SEA

HIBERNIA

BRITANNIA

CHANNEL

ATLANTIC OCEANUS

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

THE BRITISH CHANNEL

GALLIA

Bodotria Æstuarium

Firth of Forth

Glota Æstuarium

Firth of Clyde

Sabrina Æstuarium

The Severn Sea or Bristol Channel

Iuna Æstuarium

Moricambe Æstuarium

Metaris Æstuarium

The Estuary

Tamesis Æstuarium

Mouth of the Thames

Vallum Antonini

Caledonia

Valentia

Damnonii

Selgovæ

Gadeni

Otadeni

Novantæ

Brigantes

Parisi

Setantii

Cornavii

Demetæ

Dobuni

Belgæ

Regni

Cantii

Iceni

Trinobantes

Catieuchlani

Cangani

Ordovices

Silures

Durotriges

Dumnonii

Scale of British Miles 69½ to a Degree.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

London, Published as the Act directs Sept. 1st 1794, by J. Andrews, No. 10 Jermyn Str. Piccadilly.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Andrews.

SAXON ENGLAND.

according to the

Saxon Chronicle,

by J. Andrews.

NB. The Saxon names are Engraved in English Characters.

SCOTTAS. SOTTIA. SCOTLAND *and its Inhabitants*

Peohtas, Pihtar, Pyhtisc. The Picts.

Suthpihtas.

DENAS

Stræcledwealas.

NORTHANHYMBRAS

Northymbras

DEIRE.

BERNICIA Yrland

The Irish Sea

Cumbraland.

Deira

Dunholm

RICE.

GERMANICUS OCEANUS

Westmoringaland

KINGDOM of NORTHUMBERLAND

Eoforwic or Eborac

Lonkester

Derventio

HIBERNICUS

Scyre

The German Ocean

Lincolne Scyre

Ceastre or Ceastre Scyre

Snotingaham

Deorasby Scyre

Anglesey I.

St Georges Channel.

Northwealcyn

Myrce

Stefford

Hrobbe Sciryp Scyre

KINGDOM of MERCIA

Lyfracester

Rutelond R.

EAST ENGLAS RICE.

Northfolc

Scrob Scyre

MIDDLE ENGLAS

Wincestre or Wincecaster

Northampton

Huntandune

KINGDOM of EAST ENGLES

Grantanbrycge

Suthfolc

OCEANUS

WALLAS

Weringwic Scyre

Hereford Scyre

Northwendan

Bedenford Scyre

Deomod

Demetia

Buccingahamscyre

EAST SEAXNA

Eastseaxe

WALES

Gleawecestre Scyre

Middelseaxe

KINGDOM of the EAST SAXONS

VERGINIUS

Sabrinæ Æstuarium.

Severn Sea

Hamtun Scyre

Winchester

SUD SEAXNA RICE.

KINGDOM of the SOUTH SAXONS

Cent-Scyre

KINGDOM of KENT

Fretum Britannicum Straits of Dover

WEST SEAXNA RICE. KINGDOM of the WEST SAXONS or WESSEX or SEAXE

Defna Scyre

Wight

Cornwealas Wealas

OCEANUS

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

The British Channel

GALLIA Froncland France

London. Published as the Act directs 6th Feb.y 17th 1797 by John Andrews, N.o 11 Piccadilly.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Andrews.

ENGLAND

divided according

to the

WEST SAXONS, DANES,

and

MERCIANS LAWS

by J. Andrews

Northumberland

Cumberland

Durham

Westmoreland

York Shire

Lancashire

Cheshire

Derby

Nottingham

Lincoln

DENELAGE

Stafford Shire

Shire

Shire

Shrop Shire

Leicester Shire

Rutland Shi.

Norfolk

MERCHENLAGE

Shire

Worcester Shire

Warwick Shire

Northampton Shire

Hunting don Shi.

Cambri dge Shire

Suffolk

WALES

Bedford Shi.

Glocester Shire

Oxford Shire

Buckingham shire

Hartford Shire

Essex

Berk Shire

Middlesex

Wilt Shire

Surrey

Kent

Somerset Shire

Hamp Shire

WESTSAXENLAGE

Sussex

Devon Shire

Dorset Shire

Cornwall

Long West from St Paul's

Long East from St Paul's

London Published as the Act directs Oct.r 1, 1797 by J. Andrews

Drawn & Engraved by J. Andrews.

ENGLAND

CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL

Divided into Provinces & *Subdivided by* Dioceses

and Counties shewing the

Bishops Sees Archdeaconries & Chancellorships

by John Andrews

REMARKS

They reckon 9163 Parish Churches in England subject to the Bishops of which 3435 are Appropriations as appears by the Catalogue presented to King James.

In the Province of Canterbury.

Dioc.	Churches	Appro.	Rectories not to be found in the Kings Books
Canterbury	247	140	£2682. 12. 2
London	623	189	1000. 0. 0
Winchester	362	131	2873. 18. 1
Lichfield & Coventry	557	250	559. 17. 3
Salisbury	248	109	1385. 5. 9
Bath & Wells	388	160	533. 1. 3
Lincoln	1255	577	626. 4. 9
Peterborough	290	91	413. 17. 6
Exeter	604	234	500. 0. 0
Glocester	267	125	315. 7. 3
Hereford	313	166	788. 11. 0
Norwich	1120	385	833. 11. 7
Ely	141	75	2134. 16. 0
Rochester	98	36	358. 4. 0
Chichester	250	112	677. 1. 3
Oxford	195	88	361. 11. 0
Worcester	241	70	929. 13. 3
Bristol	230	63	294. 11. 0
St Davids	308	120	526. 2. 1
Bangor	107	36	131. 16. 3
Landaff	177	98	153. 14. 2
St Asaph	121	19	187. 11. 8
Peculiars in the Province of Canterbury.	57	14	
Total in the Province of Canterbury.	6018	2990	18172 : 9 : 11

in the Province of York

York	561	336	£1600. 0. 0
Durham	135	87	1821. 1. 2
Chester	258	101	920. 13. 3
Carlisle	93	18	531. 4. 9
	1065	592	4382. 19. 2
Total in both Provinces	9083	3582	22555 : 19 : 1

N.B. There are 26 Deaneries in England, 60 Arch-Deaconries 544 Dignitaries, and Prebendaries.

The German Ocean

Billopprick of Sodor & Man

See of Sodor erected in 447. and Archdeaconry. It has Vicar Generals one for the North of the Island, the other for the South.

Irish Sea

Lancashire

Chester

York Shire

York

Lincoln

Georges Channel

Severn Sea

Lundy I.

Devon Shire

Cornwall

British Channel

Straits of Dover

Longitude from London 6° 5° 4° 3° 2° 1° 0° Longitude from London 0

London Published as the Act directs November 18. 1793 by John Andrews

Drawn & Engraved by I. Andrews

MAP
of the
DIOCESES.
Rural Deaneries & Chapters.
in
ENGLAND.
by L. Andrews.

P! of Scotland

The Irish Sea

St George's Channel

Severn Sea or Bristol Channel

The German Ocean

British Channel

Isle of Man

Isle of Wight

PROVINCE of Dunelm or Durham

PROVINCE of Canterbury

Diocese of Durham

D. of Northumberland

County of Durham

Diocese of Carlisle or Cariol

Diocese of Chester

Diocese of Lichfield & Coventry

Diocese of Lincoln

Diocese of Norwich

Diocese of Ely

Diocese of London

Diocese of Oxford

Diocese of Peterborough

Diocese of Bangor

Diocese of St Asaph

Diocese of Landaff

Diocese of Hereford

Diocese of Worcester

Diocese of Gloucester

Diocese of Bristol

Diocese of Bath & Wells

Diocese of Exeter

Diocese of Sarum

Diocese of Winton or Winchester

Diocese of Rochester

Diocese of Canterbury

Diocese of Chichester

York Shire
Eboracum or York

Lancashire
Cestriensis

Cheshire
or Chester

Derbyshire

Staffordshire

Shropshire

Warwickshire

Leicestershire

Lincolnshire

Nottinghamshire

Northamptonshire

Huntingdonshire

Cambridgeshire

Norfolk

Suffolk

Bedfordshire

Buckinghamshire

Oxfordshire

Berkshire

Wiltshire

Hampshire

Surrey

Sussex

Kent

Middlesex

Hertfordshire

Essex

Monmouthshire

Glamorganshire

Brecknockshire

Radnorshire

Montgomeryshire

Denbighshire

Flintshire

Carnarvonshire

Anglesey

Merionethshire

Cardiganshire

Carmarthenshire

Pembrokeshire

Herefordshire

Worcestershire

Gloucestershire

Somersetshire

Dorsetshire

Devonshire

Cornwall

Northumberland

Durham

Cumberland

Westmoreland

Lancaster

Richmond

Cleveland

Yorkshire

Rutland

Norwich

Ely or Elien

Canterbury

Chichester

Isle of Wight

Isle of Man

London, Published as the Act directs March 25 1786 by J. Andrews, 97 on Ludgate Hill Street, Piccadilly.